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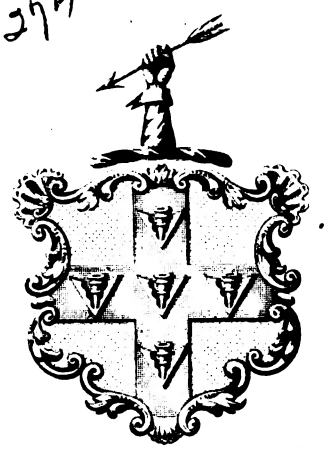

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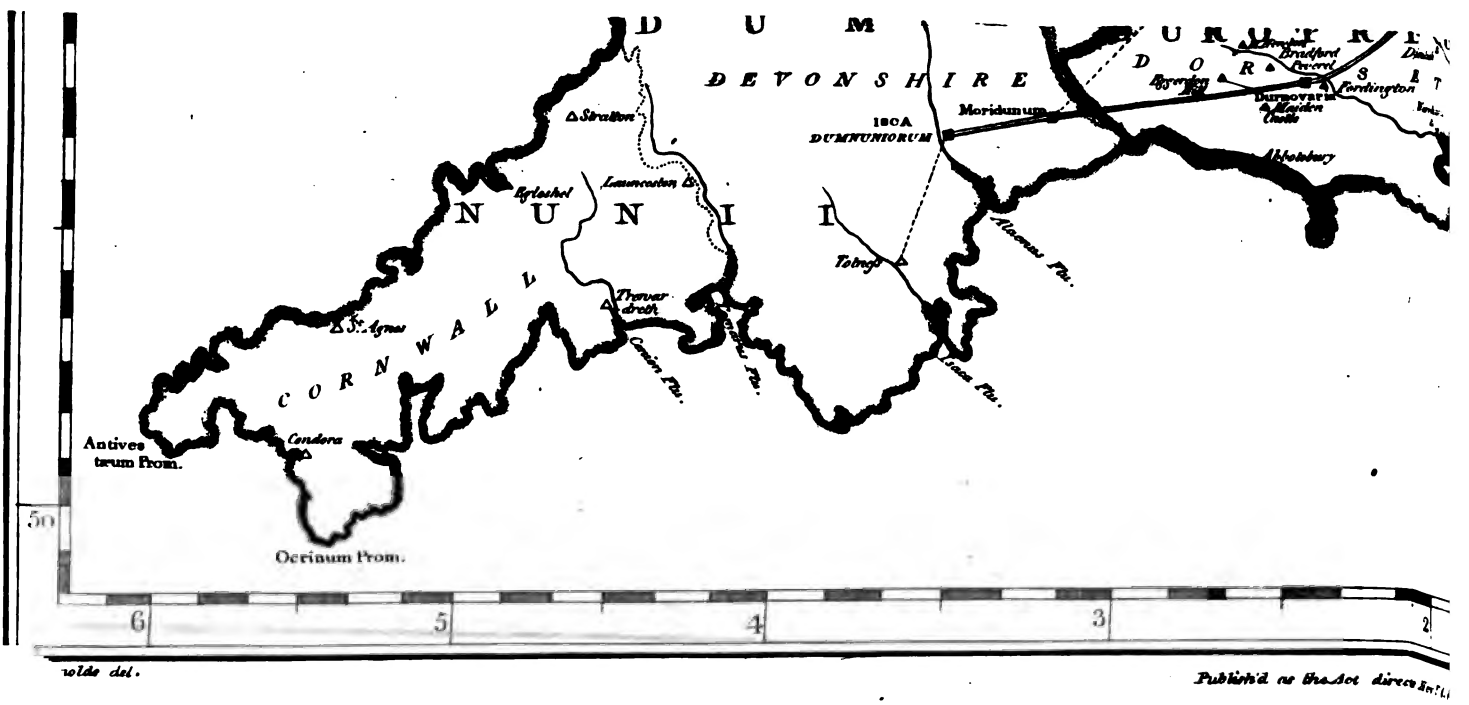

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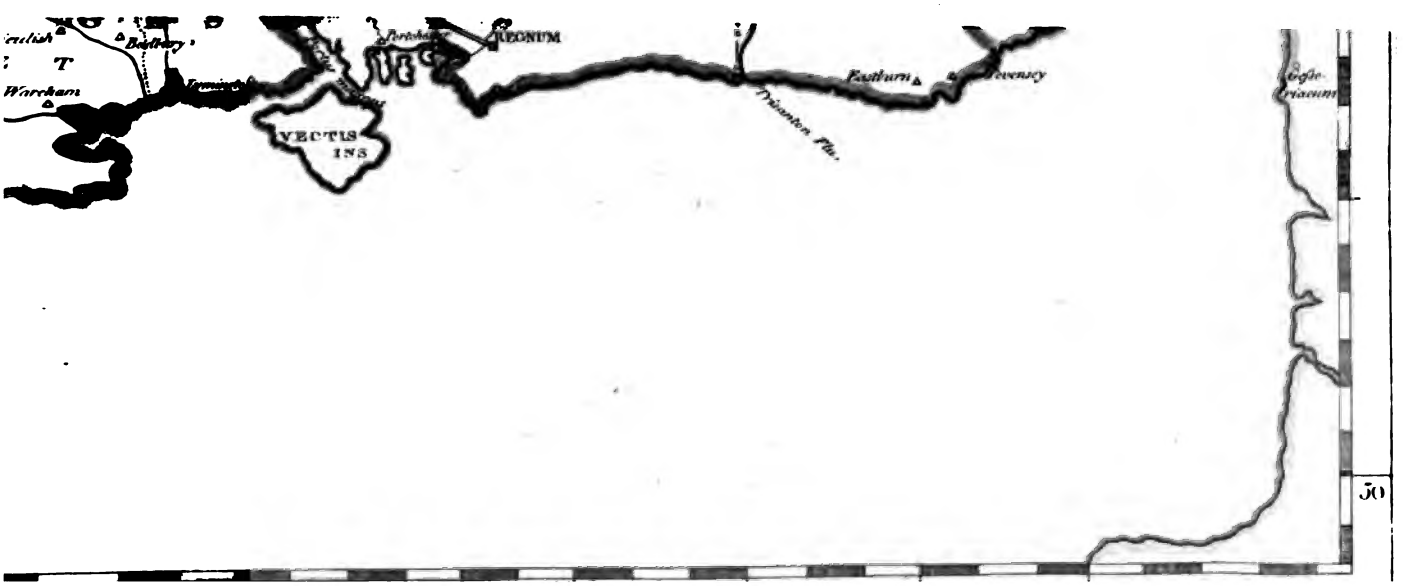
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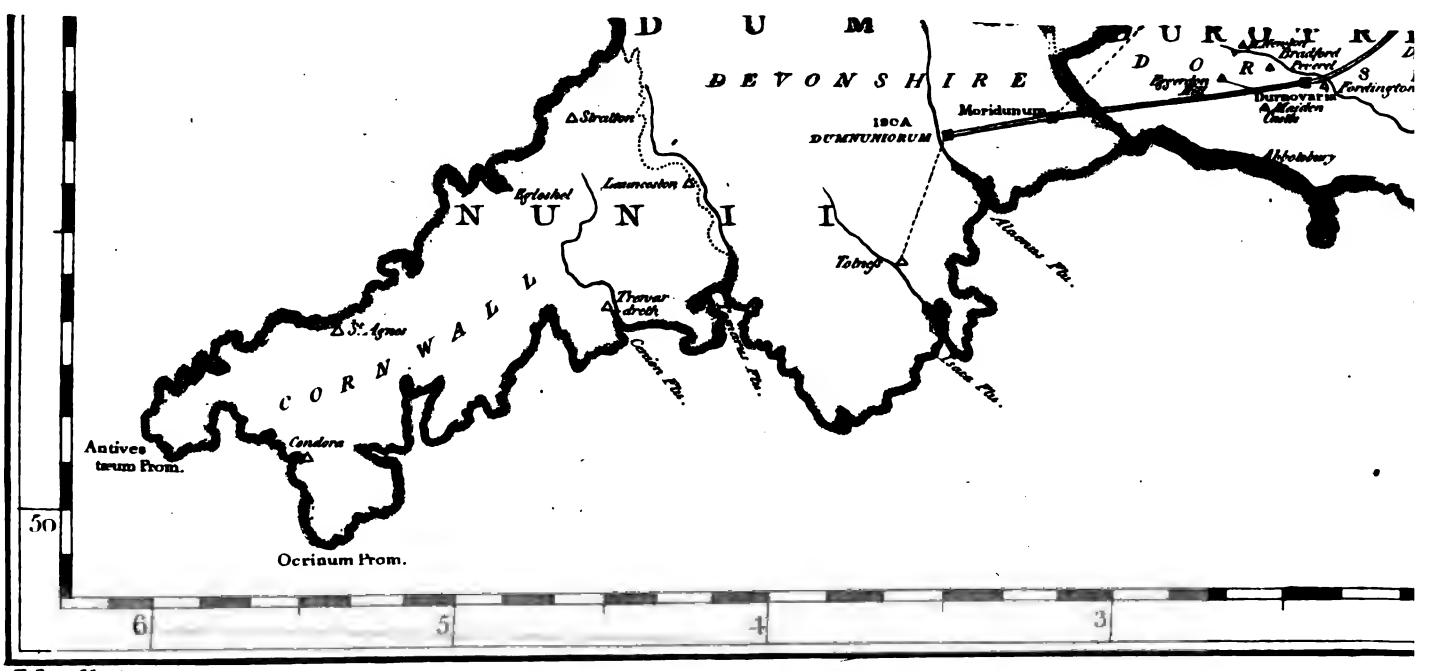

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Itinerarium Antonini.

ITER BRITANNIARUM;

OR THAT PART OF THE

ITINERARY

OF

ANTONINUS

WHICH RELATES TO

BRITAIN,

WITH

A NEW COMMENT,

BY THE REV. THOMAS REYNOLDS, A.M.

RECTOR OF BOWDEN PARVA, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ANTIQUUM REPETO ROMANA PER OPPIDA CURSUM. STUKELEY.

CAMBRIDGE,

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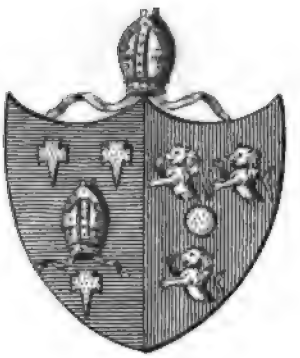

TO

The Right Reverend

W I L L I A M

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in

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The Author

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PREFACE.

AT a time in which the ſtudy of antiquity in general has ſo many admirers, and is cultivated with very great utility and ſucceſs, and in which the many diſcoveries, continually made in topographical antiquities in particular, have very much advanced, and improved that branch of the ſcience, a new edition of the Iter Britanniarum of Antoninus on a more enlarged plan, and with an explanation founded on a regular and conſiſtent principle, may with reaſon be expected to be a work not unacceptable to the lovers of this kind of learning. Nearly a century has paſſed ſince any author has written particularly upon it. And in that interval ſo many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered in different parts of this iſland, ſo great improvements have taken place in our maps, and ſuch correctneſs is attained in our books of roads, in which the diſtances of many towns are very accurately aſcertained, that a much better account of it may now be very juſtly deemed practicable, than it could be in the power of all former writers upon it to furniſh. The want of theſe aſſiſtances entirely prevented the early commentators, from giving a full and ſatisfactory elucidation of it. Without them it was impoſſible for the greateſt and moſt undoubted abilities to execute what a common underſtanding may, with their aid, be able to accompliſh. So that it is more to be wondered, that ſo much has been already done towards an illuſtration of this very obſcure ancient author, than that ſo much darkneſs remains. Very great acknowledgements are no doubt due to all former writers upon this work, for their induſtry and the great trouble, and frequently expence, they were at to obtain information relating to it. The following undertaking proceeds on the ſound and excellent foundation, which they have laid, and will not be found to contradict or differ from them, but where they ſeem not to have had it in their power to reach the truth.

The Itinerary of Antoninus contains an account of Britain ſo particular, and circumſtantial, beyond any other work of the ſame age, that it has naturally, and very deſervedly, attracted the attention of our moſt learned, and ingenious antiquaries from very early times. And they have not thought it a taſk unworthy their great abilities to endeavour to remove the difficulties and obſcurity, in which great length of time had unavoidably involved the part of it, which relates to Britain, in common with the reſt of it. Many troubleſome and expenſive journies have been undertaken for the ſole purpoſe of tracing a Roman road, or diſcovering a town mentioned by Antoninus. But though the Iter Britanniarum has long been the ſubject of diſcuſſion, and inquiry, it is certainly by no means yet perfectly underſtood. Of this no other proof is neceſſary than a compariſon of the diſcordant interpretations given by different authors, who have either written purpoſely, and expreſſly upon it, or who may have incidentally adverted to it. The general outline will be found upon the whole the ſame in all, but as to many of the particular towns intended in it, the number of thoſe, whoſe ſituations have been admitted by common conſent, bears no proportion to thoſe, whoſe poſitions are controverted, and undetermined. At the ſame time the Itinerary is a work frequently referred to, and its authority is much relied upon, by all writers on the topographical antiquities of this iſland, which is a great, and ſufficient reaſon to excite further inquiry, and to encourage new exertions to make out a regular, and conſiſtent view of it, if the means are attainable. A work continually quoted by others, if it is not itſelf well underſtood, muſt be a fertile ſource of errors and miſtakes, which circumſtance may be pleaded as an apology for this new attempt to illuſtrate this curious, but very difficult ancient author.

That this work of Antoninus was known, and ſtudied by the Engliſh antiquaries, before and in the fourteenth century, is extremely probable, if it may not be ſaid to be evident, from the Itinerary of Richard of Cirenceſter, who wrote at that time. By the new form, given by that ingenious monk, to the Itinerary of Britain, we may perceive, that the ſituations of many of the ancient towns were then as well underſtood, as they are at this time. In

almoſt

almoſt every Iter of the * Diaphragmata ſome circumſtance is interwoven, which plainly points out the courſe and direction of it. The diviſion of the provinces alſo in Britain is preciſely the ſame in Richard † and in Camden (Veſpaſiana only excepted) as may be ſeen by comparing the notices in the Diaphragmata with what the latter very learned author has ſaid on that ſubject, in his account of the diviſion of Britain, in the introduction to his Britannia. This is a farther proof, that this kind of learning in that period had its followers, and that they were not deficient in curioſity or ingenuity.

This production of Richard (which was diſcovered by a Mr. Bertram at Copenhagen in Denmark in the year 1747) I am not ignorant, has been conſidered by a writer of eminence as a repoſitory of ancient information, valuable far beyond any thing, which had been before in poſſeſſion of the antiquarian world: — as "adding[a] to the ſcience of Roman antiquities an extraordinary illumination, containing a curious account of Roman Britain, and exhibiting to the Roman Britiſh hiſtorian, a new Itinerary of the whole. And what infinitely enhances the value to the Roman Britiſh hiſtorian (adds this Panegyriſt) is, the Itinerary is more ancient, than that of Antoninus, is more extenſive in its deſign, and more circumſtantial in its execution." In the following work this monk is conſidered chiefly as the preſerver of an ancient copy of Antoninus, and in ſome ſort as a commentator on that part of the Itinerary, which relates to Britain, but as by no means intitled to any ſuperior reſpect from the originality of his information, or his very great antiquity. For this difference of opinion reaſons will be aſſigned in the introductory diſſertion.

[a] Hiſtory of Mancheſter. Vol. I. Ch. III.

The

* The title of Richard's Itinerary.

† Camden. Britannia prima was all that ſouthern tract bounded on the one hand by the Britiſh ocean, and the other by the Thames, and Severn ſea. — Richard. Ad Sabrinam. Unde Trajectu intras in Britanniam ſecundam.

Britannia ſecunda the ſame with Wales. — Tranſis Thameſim intraſque Provinciam Flaviam et Londinium anguſtam.

Flavia Cæſarienſis reached from Thames to the Humber. — Ad Abum unde tranſis in Maximam.

Maxima Cæſarienſis from the Humber to the Tine or Severus wall. — Trans Murum intras Valentiam.

Valentia from Severus wall to Grimeſdike in Scotland.

and ingenious work on the Roman affairs in this iſland, his Britannia Romana, he has appropriated a portion of it to an eſſay on this part of the Itinerary. As it profeſſes to be no more than an eſſay, it conſiſts only of a ſtrong outline of the work, with a few miſcellaneous introductory obſervations. But he has given a much more conſiſtent interpretation, than any writer before him from paying more exact attention to the numbers, and the real diſtances of the towns, as far as he could make them out. And for this purpoſe he was by no means leſs induſtrious in the expenſive * diligence of travelling, than Camden, or any of his predeceſſors. His dedication is dated from Morpeth in Northumberland, where it may therefore be ſuppoſed he lived, and yet he ſpeaks of things from his own perſonal inſpection at Wroxeter in Shropſhire, at Caerleon in Monmouthſhire, at Chicheſter in Suſſex, and at ſome places in Eſſex. He has added ſeveral towns to the Antonine catalogue, and given good reaſons for their admiſſion. In ſome inſtances indeed he is evidently miſtaken, particularly in the weſtern counties, in which he ventures to ſupport a very ſtrange hypotheſis in direct oppoſition to all the beſt writers, who had gone before him. His plan alſo of comparing the Roman mile with the length of the Engliſh computed mile in the different parts of the iſland, a certain meaſure with the moſt uncertain one, that could be, does not appear to have proved very ſatisfactory to himſelf, nor can it be ſo, I am perſuaded, to the critical reader. He ſpeaks of Ogilby's Survey in giving the diſtances of ſome towns, but he has not taken ſuch advantage of that work, as it was capable of affording him. He was prepoſſeſſed with the idea, that the miles in the Itinerary were horizontal, ſo that the diſtances, meaſured on the ſurface by Ogilby, promiſed no aſſiſtance to him. Not that he adopted this opinion without what appeared to him very juſt, and ſufficient grounds. For he was at the trouble, and expence to have meaſured with a chain the diſtances of two or three places, ſuppoſed to be mentioned in the Itinerary. The firſt [c] ſtage, which he expected to be not quite twenty Engliſh miles, proved on menſuration twenty-two ſuch miles: — a ſecond interval, ſuppoſed under [f] nine miles, was found nearly ten: — and of a third diſtance he ſays "here [g] too the number of Engliſh meaſured miles exceeds

* Eſſay on Itinerary.
[c] Corſtopitum.
[f] Id. Vindomora.
[g] Id. Vinovia.

* "You will perhaps laugh at my expenſive diligence." Camden. Leiceſterſhire.

exceeds the number of Roman." Theſe difficulties he reconciles by ſuppoſing the Roman miles horizontal. But in his firſt experiment he was probably unfortunate in not meaſuring from the true place intended, though he followed the opinion generally received. In the ſecond he did not call to mind, what he had * obſerved, that the Itinerary gives no parts of miles, ſo that a place under ten miles was agreeable to the number in the Itinerary, which called for nine only. The exceſs in the third inſtance ſeems to have been the ſame as in the ſecond, though it is not ſo accurately expreſſed. Had he been more lucky in the ſelection of the diſtances, which he undertook to meaſure, he might have formed a very different opinion, and in conſequence of being better acquainted with the proportion between the Engliſh and Roman mile, he would probably have left much leſs to be done by thoſe, who might follow him in the ſame purſuit, than he now has done. Many valuable obſervations, and deſcriptions of towns from this excellent work will enrich the following pages. This publication does great credit to its editor, as he appears to have ſpared no expence to make it worthy of publick notice. It is illuſtrated with one hundred handſome engravings, exhibiting copies of all the Roman inſcriptions, and other curioſities, which he had been able to collect; very particular plans of the two Roman walls, and ſome camps, with maps appropriated to Ptolemy's geography, the Notitia, and the Iter Britanniarum. The date of it is 1732, ſo that it muſt have been written not far from the beginning of the preſent century, which is near expiring. It is now become rare to be met with.

In the next claſs of writers on this ſubject may be reckoned Leland, Harriſon, Camden, Gibſon, Baxter, Stukeley, Salmon and Mr. Whitaker, and probably Stow, and ſome other authors, with whom I have not been able to obtain an acquaintance.

Leland is well known for his great abilities in the ſtudy of Antiquity. He lived in the reign of Henry VIII, and was "library keeper[h] to the king, from whom, in the 25th year of his reign, he received a commiſſion under the broad ſeal, by which he had free liberty, and power, to enter, and ſearch the libraries of all the cathedrals, abbies, priories and colleges, as likewiſe all other places, wherein

[h] Hearne's Preface. Vol. I.

* Only even miles, and no parts of a mile are mentioned in the Itinerary. Horſley. p. 386.

wherein records, writings, and whatever elſe was lodged, that related to antiquity." For this purpoſe he travelled for ſeveral years without intermiſſion, in which time he went over moſt parts of England, and Wales, and not content with what information the libraries afforded, he went to every place, where he thought there were any footſteps of Roman, Saxon, and Daniſh buildings, taking particular notice of the Tumuli, Coins, and Inſcriptions, which he met with. The extent of his journies he thus deſcribes to his royal maſter. "I have [i] ſo travelled in your dominions both by the ſea coaſts, and the middle parts, ſparing neither labour, nor coſts, by the ſpace of theſe ſix years paſt, that there is almoſt neither cape, nor bay, haven, creek, or pier, river or confluence of rivers, breaches, waſhes, lakes, meres, mountains, vallies, moors, heaths, foreſts, chaſes, woods, cities, boroughs, caſtles, principal manor places, monaſteries and colleges, but I have ſeen them, and noted in ſo doing a whole world of memorable things." By theſe means he collected an immenſe fund of information, and on his return he ſpent about ſix years in digeſting his papers, but a fatal ſtop was put to his farther progreſs by a diſtemper, which baffled the art of medicine. The loſs of his ſenſes prevented his compleating his deſign. The illuſtration of Antoninus was one end propoſed by him in his collections. "Whereas [k] now, ſays he, almoſt no man can gueſs at the ſhadow of the ancient names of havens, rivers, promontories, hills, woods, cities, towns, caſtles, and variety of kinds of people, that Cæſar, Livy, Ptolemæus, &c. Antoninus, and divers others make mention of, I truſt ſo to open this window, that the light ſhall be ſeen ſo long, that is to ſay, by the ſpace of a whole thouſand years ſtopped up, and the old glory of Britain reflouriſh through the world." Accordingly in his Itinerary, (which is a collection of miſcellaneous obſervations made in his travels, and not intended for publication in its preſent form, if he could have completed his intentions,) many inſtances occur, where he has attempted to determine the poſitions of the Antonine towns: and ſeveral others may be ſeen in his Syllabus, and explanation of the ancient names in his [l] Genethliacon, as alſo in his commentary on his Cygnea Cantio.

[i] New Year's Gift. Vol. I.

[k] Id.

[l] H's Leland. Vol. IX.

The

The number of copies of the Itinerary of this antiquary, given by Hearne, and alſo in a ſecond edition, being ſcarce ſufficient to permit the libraries even of the curious to be ſupplied with them, a ſhort account of this publication may not require an apology, and is rendered in ſome meaſure neceſſary by the quotations from it in the preſent work. It conſiſts of nine thin volumes large octavo. The bulk of it contains Leland's Itinerary, but to each volume Hearne has prefixed a learned preface relating to matters, or works of antiquity, and alſo other curious papers on the ſame ſubject are added to each volume.

To Vol. I. is prefixed Leland's New Year's Gift, being an account given by him to Hen. VIII. of his travels, and what he propoſed by them. At the end of this volume is added, a diſcourſe concerning ſome antiquities found in Yorkſhire, and a letter on the ſame ſubject.

To Vol. II. is prefixed Leland's Neniæ on the Death of Sir Thomas Wyat—and added, An account of ſeveral antiquities in, and about Oxford—a latin oration, ſpoken at Cambridge before Hen. VII—and Dr. Plott's account of an intended journey through England and Wales.

To Vol. III. prefixed, An account of the Bacon at Dunmow in Eſſex, and of the court at Raleigh,—and added Antonine's Itinerary through Britain with various readings, and Dr. Talbot's Annotations; and a ſmall tract.

To Vol. IV. a letter from R. Thoreſby of Leeds to Dr. Sloane concerning ſome antiquities found in Yorkſhire, with remarks on that letter.

To Vol. V. prefixed, a tale of two ſwans by W. Vallans, with two other ſmall pieces—added, a letter containing an account of ſome antiquities found between Windſor, and Oxford.

To Vol. VI. prefixed, a fragment of Sir Henry Spelman's hiſtory, and Fate of Sacrilege, and a bill of a mayor's dinner at Norwich:—added, a letter from the Rev. F. Brokeſby containing ſome obſervations relating to the antiquities and natural hiſtory of England, and Wales.—Gale's Eſſay on the four great Roman ways, and a copy of latin verſes.

To Vol. VII. prefixed, a letter from the Rev. Dr. White Kennet to the publiſher concerning a paſſage in the Vol. IV. with the

publiſher's anſwer, and a diſcourſe concerning the Saxon word Æſtel.

To Vol. VIII. prefixed, a diſcourſe concerning the Stunsfield Pavement, and an account of the cuſtom of the manor of Woodſtock: — added, a deſcription of ſome Roman antiquities found in London; and Fitſtephen's Deſcription of London.

Vol. IX. contains two poems by Leland, his Genethliacon and Cygnea Cantio, with interpretations of the proper names and old words, which occur in them. To theſe is added a latin deſcription of Oxford, by Nicholas Fitzherbert.

Hearne printed no more than one hundred, and twenty copies. Date of his edition 1710. The new edition was printed alſo in Oxford, and in the year 1745. Some additions, and improvements are mentioned in the advertiſement. The number of copies three hundred, and fifty.

Harriſon was the author of three books of the deſcription of Britain, printed with Ralph Hollinſhed's hiſtory of England. Hollinſhed's work was "[a] publiſhed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, one edition about the year 1570, and a ſecond enlarged, and improved, in the year 1587." In the firſt was given a copy of the Iter Britanniarum, no doubt conſidered as a great curioſity. It is however very imperfect, as many towns are omitted, but it furniſhes one or two valuable various readings of the numbers. In the ſecond edition, a ſecond copy is given, which differs conſiderably from the firſt, being much more correct. To each copy are added ſome names of towns, ſuppoſed to be thoſe intended by Antoninus. Very few of them agree with the opinions ſince adopted on much better grounds, and more mature conſideration. Theſe two copies of the Itinerary are reprinted in Burton's commentary, to which I am indebted for the knowledge of them, not having ſeen both editions of the original work. Camden has paid very great attention to the Itinerary, in which I do not recollect a ſingle town, of which he has not attempted to ſettle the true poſition. And his learned editor Gibſon, in giving an account of the riſe, and progreſs of that famous and ingenious work, ſhews what concern the Itinerary had in the original compoſition of it. "He entered [b] upon it, he ſays, with almoſt all the diſadvantages, that

[a] Encyclop. Britan. Holinſhed.

[b] Britannia. Life of Camden.

that could attend any undertaking. It was a ſort of learning, that was then juſt peeping into the world. — His beſt direction — the old Itinerary of Antoninus, and certainly a heap of bare names without the circumſtances of action, is but a poor guide. However poor as it was, it had been a much more comfortable bottom to ſet out upon, had it been ſound, and entire. But he found it ſo mangled, either by the tranſcribers negligence, or ignorance, or both, that he plainly perceived, he muſt patch up that, before he could go any farthar. Moſt ancient writers of any note have been ſufferers that way, but this kind, wherein miles, and diſtances are compendiouſly expreſſed, is particularly expoſed to the illtreatment of the librarians. Had figures never been invented, we had been eaſed of a great deal of trouble, that piecing up of diſtances, and chronologies do now give us. There was no way to cure this, but by collecting the various readings occaſioned by ſuch blunders, and letting the whole matter be determined by the majority of copies. To this end he left no corner unſearched, from which he might reaſonably promiſe to himſelf either manuſcript, or printed copies of Antonine's Itinerary, &c." From this it appears, that the old Itinerary formed a very prominent feature in the original plan of this great work, as in the execution of it, no opportunity of throwing any light upon it is neglected, when, in the courſe of the author's inquiries, any old town comes in view, which he has any reaſon to think might have been mentioned in it. To the Britannia I am under particular obligations, as my chief, and in the firſt part of my undertaking for a long time, my only guide in tracing the lines of theſe ancient journies. And from this eminent work I have drawn proofs, and deſcriptions of many of the old towns, as far as it could afford me aſſiſtance, or was neceſſary to my purpoſe, being the beſt, and moſt unexceptionable authority, which could be adduced upon this ſubject. The ſituations indeed of ſeveral towns will be found in the following pages different from thoſe aſſigned them by this excellent antiquary, but theſe variations are warranted by the opinions of other learned men, founded upon diſcoveries made ſince his time, or by the diſtances of the towns, which are now ſo much better aſcertained. What copies of the Itinerary Camden collected, or how many he had it in his power to conſult,

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we are not informed, but among the diſtances of places I have obſerved one or two various readings of the numbers, and he has one obſervation relating to the diviſion of the road near Bennonis, which appears in no other copy, which I have met with, except that uſed by Richard of Cirenceſter. The edition of the Britannia referred to in this work, is that of 1695, which has been reckoned a very good one. Of the much improved edition, for which the publick is indebted to the abilities, and induſtry of R. Gough, Eſq; I had in an early ſtage of my inquiry no more than a curſory view in the Bodleian library, and had only time to ſatisfy myſelf, that it had not rendered the preſent undertaking unneceſſary or uſeleſs. I have ſince however, through the friendſhip of the Biſhop of Cloyne, had an opportunity of a more intimate acquaintance with this edition, but too late to adopt the new tranſlation of Camden, which muſt plead my excuſe for the appearance of the more antique phraſeology of Gibſon in my quotations. Mr. Gough's work is a valuable edition of our geographer. He has with great judgement, in my opinion, adopted Gibſon's original plan of giving the additions ſeparate from the text. The incorporation of them, though with marks of diſtinction, has led Horſley to quote the editor as the author in ſeveral parts of his Britannia Romana. In a work of ſuch magnitude ſome inaccuracies, and miſtakes muſt be expected, but it forms a conſiderable and highly uſeful acceſſion to that kind of information, of which it contains ſo diſtinguiſhed a part. It exhibits a new tranſlation of Camden's text, and gives the additions by Gibſon, and former editors blended with ſuch diſcoveries, as have been made ſince their time. I have added from it near a hundred names to the liſt of towns where Roman curioſities have been found. I cannot help expreſſing ſome little ſurprize to ſee ſuch undeſerved honour paid in this edition to the abſurd, and impoſſible conjectures of Salmon, reſpecting the Roman towns. I cannot purſuade myſelf, that ſo intelligent an antiquary as Mr. Gough can heſitate a moment on the merit of this commentator upon Antoninus, and I am ſorry that he ſhould give his readers reaſon to think he doubts by ſo frequently quoting him without expreſſing his diſapprobation.

Gibſon, the very learned editor of Camden's Britannia, with additions to each county, and afterwards biſhop of London, may be very

very juſtly conſidered as a writer of this claſs. In the additions, he has paid great attention to the Roman roads, and the towns mentioned by Antoninus. The line of the Foſs road, which Camden could not trace beyond Leiceſter, he has deſcribed very properly; and he has laid down the poſitions of theſe ancient towns between Leiceſter, and Lincoln, which are called for in the Itinerary, and prove to be the very towns intended in it. — They were afterwards viſited, and deſcribed very particularly by Stukeley. And in other parts of the ſame work he has given the ſituations of ſome other Antonine towns different from Camden, where his opinion appears to deſerve the preference.

Baxter is another author of this kind. He has publiſhed a latin work under the title, Gloſſarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, in which he has given an account of the ſuppoſed ſituation of all the towns in Britain, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, the geography of Ptolemy, the Notitia, and the anonymous Ravennas; with ſuch other matters, as theſe ancient writers contain, relating to this iſland. The work is diſpoſed in alphabetical order, and the obſervations on each place very conciſe. In the Itinerary towns he agrees in general with Camden, and Gibſon, but in ſome few gives his own opinion. From his intimate knowledge of the ancient Britiſh language he has pointed out the derivation of many of the ancient names of theſe towns. He was born in Shropſhire, and it is related of him as a very remarkable circumſtance, that when he was put to ſchool at the age of eighteen, he knew not one letter, nor underſtood one word of any language but Welſh, and yet he ſo well improved his time, that he became a perſon of great and extenſive learning. He died in the year 1723, after having been twenty years maſter of Mercer's School in London. The date of the dedication is 1719.

° Encyclo. Britan. Baxter.

Stukeley took ſeveral long and expenſive journies in various parts of the kingdom in ſearch of Roman, and other antiquities, and the reſult of his inquiries he has publiſhed in his Itinerarium Curioſum, a work which requires no new recommendation. The Antonine towns were a great object of his ſearch. He in general agrees with Camden, but he mentions a conſiderable number of other towns alſo, where Roman antiquities have been diſcovered, from which I have

have found a great advantage, particularly in the fifth Iter, the courſe of which cannot have been hitherto properly deſcribed, if the numbers are allowed to be the guide. But his travels extended no farther than the Humber on one ſide, and Mancheſter on the other, ſo that he affords no information as to the towns, which lie north of theſe two points. As this author wrote long after Camden, and has deſcribed the places from his own perſonal knowledge, beſides that his work is now become very ſcarce, I have the more willingly made ſome additions to the proofs, and deſcriptions of thoſe ancient towns, which were viſited by him. The Itinerarium Curioſum was publiſhed in the year 1724. In the title it is marked Centuria I. but whether with a reference to any future addition by himſelf, or expected from the inquiries of others, does * not appear.

Salmon's New Survey of England (to which are made by Horſley, and other writers ſeveral references in relation to the Itinerary) I have not been able to obtain a ſight of, but thoſe remarks correſpond ſo exactly with an account given of the Itinerary in the end of Luccombe's Gazetteer, that I have every reaſon to think that account taken from Salmon. It is a ſingular production, and excites no deſire of a more intimate acquaintance with the original. A very large portion of the towns are ſuch as were never before ſuſpected to be mentioned by Antoninus. And the whole † account is ſo contrary to the opinions of our beſt writers; and ſo entirely negligent of the numbers, the diſtances of the towns, and the order and regularity of the different Itinera, that whoever was the author of it, it does him no credit, and is only calculated to bring the work into diſrepute, which it pretends to explain.

Mr. Whitaker, in his hiſtory of Mancheſter, has interwoven the ancient hiſtory of the whole kingdom. He has made many remarks on

* I have been ſince informed, that a ſecond Centuria was publiſhed after the death of Dr. Stukeley by his friends.

† Salmon wrote ex profeſſo upon the Itinerary, and as he rode over the whole kingdom for that purpoſe, one might expect great improvements from him. But whatever opinion he had once embraced, no reaſoning however clear, and ſtrong, could ever remove him from perſiſting in it. He has all along pretended to find a military way, whenever he wanted it, in places where there is not the leaſt appearance of any ſuch thing. Remains he alſo talks of, where there certainly are none, and great camps, where they are very inſignificant, or not Roman. And excepting a few obſervations, which are to be admitted with ſome caution, there is nothing worth attending to in his whole deſign, all his Itinerary being laid down, as if the Romans had chiefly intended by traverſing the country to make their journies as long as they could, and alſo to avoid good roads. Dr. Maſon's Remarks. Gough. Vol 1. pag. lxxxiii.

on various towns, mentioned in the Itinerary; and in the ſituations of them in general accedes to the opinions of Gale, Stukeley, Horſley, and other writers before him. I do not ſay, that he has done this from any reſpect for Antoninus. He certainly has not. But in doing it for the Diaphragmata of Richard he has to all uſeful purpoſes done it for Antoninus. This writer is a very great admirer of Richard, and has built a conſiderable part of his work on the authority of his writings, eſteeming him an author not indeed himſelf older than Antoninus, but as collecting his information from ſources much more ancient than any that author could be acquainted with. He has ſhewn the ſincerity of his opinion by reſting ſo much of his own work on this of Richard. Some future day may prove, that the foundation is not of ſound materials. I cannot agree with him in his opinion of Richard, but while in the introduction I ſhall endeavour to ſtate the reaſons of my diſſent, I ſhall do ſo with all due reſpect to his ſuperior abilities, and longer acquaintance with the ſubject, than I can pretend to.

The third claſs of writers, who have taken notice of the Iter Britanniarum, are far too numerous to allow any particular account of them. It comprehends the authors of all county hiſtories, and of a number of tracts in the Archæologia, and all antiquarian works of the topographical kind, as alſo many correſpondents in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical publications. In all theſe ſorts of books may be found obſervations on Antoninus, but they are moſtly confined to ſingle towns, or ſmall detached parts of his work. This circumſtance renders them of leſs value. The nature of the Itinerary is very unfavourable to ſuch obſervations. If ſome conſiderable part is not reviewed together, and due attention paid to the connection of each Iter, very little ſucceſs can be expected in fixing the true ſituation of any town. The diſcovery of Roman remains in any place is a proof of a very ſubordinate kind, becauſe they are found at a great number of towns not mentioned in the Itinerary. If this work had given a much larger collection of towns, ſo that it might have been ſuppoſed to contain nearly all the principal towns, then in Britain, this proof would have had great weight. But, it is plain, it does not. A ſelection is very viſible. Large ſpaces are without towns, which there are reaſons to think

were not uninhabited at that time, becauſe there are many towns within their limits, which produce claims to antiquity equal to the Antonine towns. Ptolemy alſo, who cannot be ſuppoſed a much later writer than Antoninus, has preſerved the names of twenty-nine towns in Britain, which do not appear in the Itinerary. Hence it is no proof, that a town is not of as high antiquity, becauſe it is not mentioned in this work. And on the other hand there are more than one or two inſtances of towns, which have an indiſputable title to a place in the Itinerary, where no Roman antiquities have yet been diſcovered. In ſettling theſe towns therefore the antiquities found are of little conſequence, unleſs the diſtance favours the ſuppoſition, and this ſeldom from one town only, generally two, and ſome times from three other towns. All theſe authors are however ſo far valuable, as they increaſe the catalogue of places, where Roman curioſities have been found, and thereby often afford good grounds to determine thoſe towns, which have eſcaped the ſearch of all former writers on this work.

The object and deſign of the preſent undertaking is to extract from as many of theſe authors of all the three kinds, as could be obtained, and conſulted, a view of the Itinerary regular, and conſiſtent in all its parts. And this could only be expected by proceeding on ſome uniform principle, or rule of interpretation. The principle, here adopted, is that, which the work itſelf preſents, and invites the uſe of; and this is an exact, and particular attention to the diſtances of the towns according to the numbers, laid down for the deſignation of them. This is the only peculiarity the preſent comment pretends to beyond thoſe, which have gone before it, and this point has been ſtrictly attended to through the whole of it. In all former writers on this work it has been thought enough to ſay, in looſe, and general terms, that the diſtances agree with the numbers. But in the preſent caſe, the diſtances are never ſaid to agree with the numbers, without producing the beſt evidence, that can be obtained, of the truth of the aſſertion. This is the diſcriminative character, which is eſpecially relied upon to recommend the following pages to the notice of thoſe, who are converſant in theſe ſtudies. And from this method, it is hoped, the value of the original work will be eſtabliſhed on a firm foundation, and that it will appear,

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that however greatly it may have ſuffered from time and tranſcribers, yet ſo much of it remains perfect, or within the power of fair, and natural correction, as to afford a moſt curious, and valuable deſcription of the ſtate of our iſland, at the time it was under the Roman government, and when that people were in full poſſeſſion of all parts of it, ſouth of the wall built by Hadrian.

A ſtrong objection may poſſibly ariſe againſt the preſent publication, becauſe the author has not to alledge, in recommendation of it, his travels in ſearch of theſe ancient towns. A very ingenious writer in the [p] Archæologia obſerves, that "in inquiries of this kind, it is very neceſſary to have a local knowledge of the countries in queſtion, ſince ſtations cannot be eaſily determined in the cloſet, like Etymologies, and they, who have no other reliance are commonly apt either to fall into miſtakes themſelves, or perpetuate thoſe of others." But this argument is not of ſuch weight, as is generally imagined. It is one thing to find ſtations, and another to combine ſuch diſcoveries for the illuſtration of the Itinerary. The former is a work of labour and expenſive inquiry on the ſpot, the latter muſt be the work of the cloſet, The proofs of the Roman towns are drawn from the obſervations of our firſt, and beſt informed antiquaries, whoſe determinations are much more worthy of confidence than the perſonal inveſtigation of any individual. I muſt however candidly confeſs, that I have felt too forcibly the weight of this objection, which I ſhould have therefore been very glad to remove, had my ſituation, and circumſtances in life, permitted the attempt,

[p] Vol. V. pag. 5.

The works, made uſe of to aſcertain the diſtances of the towns, are, Ogilby's Actual Survey of all the direct, and principal croſs roads in England and Wales:—Paterſon's Itinerary: his New and Accurate Deſcription of the Roads; his Travelling Dictionary: — And Cary's very excellent Maps, reduced from the actual ſurveys of moſt of the counties in England. Some few references may be made to other works of the ſame nature, but not in more than two, or three diſtances.

Ogilby's Survey is a very curious publication, and muſt have coſt him great trouble and pains in its execution. It was undertaken by the order of Charles II, and publiſhed in a large folio, dedicated

to that Prince. The plan of it is very ingenious. It is a ſeries of maps of the roads on a large ſcale, which admits remarks, as to the nature of the country, the rills, rivers, bridges, and the bearings, and names of the towns within view of the road. From a careful examination of the roads I am acquainted with, it appears to give a very exact account. Its principal deficiency is in the manner of ſpelling the names of the towns. It is to be remembered, that this ſurvey was taken before any, or at leaſt many, roads had been put in that ſtate of repair, now called Turnpike. From this new ſtate many alterations have taken place, which may create ſome difference, between the ſurvey, and their preſent ſtate, as to diſtance and other accidental circumſtances, but it is not ſo much as might be expected. The copy, which I have of this work was publiſhed by Bowen in octavo, under the title Britannia Depicta, and very neatly finiſhed, being the whole of it from engraved plates, without the aid of letter-preſs. Bowles's neat little Travellers Companion, in two volumes, large duodecimo, is a republication of Ogilby with a few additional ſections from Paterſon. It does not acknowledge any obligations to Ogilby, but it copies his faults in orthography, and even ſome other miſtakes with very ſcrupulous exactneſs.

Paterſon's Itinerary is a very elegant work after the manner of Ogilby, and in ſize well ſuited for the convenience of the traveller, being comprized in two compact volumes, ſmall octavo. The greater part of each volume conſiſts of engraved maps of the roads, which exhibits a view of the neighbouring country to the extent of near five miles; — the leſſer direct roads, and moſt of the croſs roads, and roads in Scotland, are deſcribed in letter-preſs, to prevent ſwelling the work to too great a ſize. It is certainly an improvement of Ogilby's plan, but has no claim to novelty, except that the principal roads in the letter-preſs are made to be read upwards like the engravings. This method preſerves a uniformity in the work, but I cannot perceive in it any great advantage to the reader. The engraved pages are very clear, and well executed.

His Deſcription of the roads is a book ſo generally known, that it is unneceſſary to give any particular account of it. From the nature of it ſome errors in the diſtances may be expected, but I have not met with many in the parts, which have fallen more particularly under

under my examination. The tenth edition is here referred to, which compared with the ſixth, which I had before, contains many additions and improvements.

Another work by the ſame author is a Travelling Dictionary, or alphabetical tables of the principal towns, &c. From the manner of it, it muſt be expoſed to many inaccuracies, and errors of the preſs, ſo that it muſt not be too implicitly relied upon. This is printed in the ſame ſize, and is frequently bound up with the Deſcription, &c. In this ſtate it has been miſtaken for an index to the latter, and the reader has been diſappointed in not finding every particular diſtance, deſcribed in the other part. But they are works entirely diſtinct. The Dictionary exhibits a view of diſtances ſo numerous, that it would be next to impoſſible to detail them within any reaſonable compaſs.

But the preſent inquiry has been principally, and particularly, indebted to the volume * of county maps, publiſhed by Cary. This was a work very much wanted, as it was in the power of few to indulge themſelves with the large maps of every county, which had been actually ſurveyed. All theſe maps are here exhibited on a reduced ſcale, but beautifully neat, and clear. And had not the author ſo much conſulted the convenience of travellers in their portable ſize, but engraved them on a ſcale ſomewhat larger, they would have been unexceptionable. In their preſent ſtate they are by far the beſt ſet of maps this country, or perhaps any other was ever in poſſeſſion of. Only two counties, and a part of a third, have not produced maps from actual ſurvey; Norfolk, Cambridgeſhire, and part of Suſſex. Theſe plates by no means accord with the others, but from the particular circumſtances of the two counties, there is reaſon to hope they may not long remain in this ſtate, as one is the ſeat of one of our univerſities, and the other abounds in men of fortune and a rich yeomanry. In the maps from actual ſurvey the Roman roads make very conſpicuous lines, and naturally attract the notice of an obſerver, who has any inclination to the ſtudy of antiquity. The accidental purchaſe of this book of maps was the primary cauſe of the preſent attempt. The ſingular appearances

* The copy, quoted in this work, was publiſhed in the year 1787. It is neceſſary to mention this, becauſe I have lately met with a ſecond edition of the county maps publiſhed in 1793, in which ſome of the references will not be found to anſwer.

pearances of the Roman roads excited a curioſity to know the Roman towns, mentioned in the Itinerary. A ſhort inquiry ſhewed, that ſome were not known, and others not laid down in their moſt probable ſituations. The mind became inſenſibly more and more intereſted, and what was at firſt no more than the momentary curioſity of a leiſure hour has by degrees grown to ſuch importance, as to preſume to ſolicit the notice, and approbation of the publick. Cary has alſo lately publiſhed a large map of England, on a ſcale of five miles to an inch. It is a very noble performance. It differs from the former work chiefly in the uniformity of the ſcale in all its parts. The form is ſo contrived, that it may be joined together as a map, or bound up in a portable, and convenient ſized volume. This map has been alſo carefully conſulted on the preſent occaſion. The maps form an excellent check upon the books of roads, but the authority of the books is here always preferred, unleſs there is reaſon to ſuſpect an error of the preſs, by their accounts differing materially from the maps.

To the proof of diſtance every other argument is added, which appeared neceſſary to ſubſtantiate the claim of each particular town to Antonine antiquity. Short accounts and deſcriptions of Roman antiquities, found at each place, are alſo given from Camden, Stukeley, Horſley and other authors. It might have been ſufficient as a proof, merely to have mentioned their being diſcovered on the authority of ſome of thoſe writers, but extracts from authors of ſuch reputation, whoſe works (ſome of them at leaſt) are become now very rare to be met with, cannot be unacceptable, and may add ſome value to the work, in which they appear. They might have been made much more extenſive in the preſent undertaking, but as this would have increaſed the bulk of it far beyond what was neceſſary, it has been thought better to forego the advantages, which might have been expected from their extenſion.

The Itinerary is a work of undoubted Roman antiquity, but the form and manner of it are very unfavourable to the production of any internal evidence on a variety of points, upon which the inquiſitive reader cannot but feel a deſire to receive ſome ſatisfaction. It has no introduction to ſhew its origin, or its deſign. Nor are any hiſtorical remarks or other obſervations of any kind, interſperſed in it,

it, a few only excepted, but thoſe neither of conſequence nor indiſputable authority. It conſiſts of a bare catalogue of the names of a great number of towns, diſperſed in all the provinces of the Roman empire, and has preſerved in ſome degree a knowledge of their ſituation by giving their diſtance from each other, as they are connected in certain lines, each of which is called an Iter, or journey. It gives alſo the names of many port towns, lying on the coaſts of the Mediterranean ſea, and of ſeveral iſlands in that ſea with their diſtances from the neareſt Continents, or from each other. Several other iſlands have their names only given without their diſtances. Concerning a work ſo obſcure, and which affords ſo little help towards its own interpretation, it cannot be thought extraordinary, if ſome opinions have been adopted, and long acceded to, which on a more intimate inquiry are not found countenanced by it; and if many difficulties ſhould have ariſen from partial obſervations, and not taking a wider view of the whole of it together, as far as is practicable. Such a view is here attempted and illuſtrated by a map, conſtructed for that immediate purpoſe by the aſſiſtance of the deſervedly admired Geography of Cellarius. This ſhews on the ſlighteſt inſpection the nature, and manner of all parts of it, not only in Britain, but in the other provinces of the empire.

From the little information to be derived from the work itſelf the introduction has been a difficult taſk, and will yet, it is feared, be found ſo imperfect as to ſtand in need of all the candour and patience of the well informed reader. It will be found to contain ſome matter entirely new, and not before treated of, and very little, that has been at any time thoroughly ſearched into, and diſcuſſed by former writers on this ſubject. It has alſo to controvert ſome opinions, which time, and the great reputation of the authors of them, have rendered almoſt ſacred, and inviolable. The difficulty therefore of the attempt may be very juſtly alledged as ſome excuſe for the deficiency of the execution.

In the progreſs of the preſent commentary I conſider myſelf under very particular obligations to thoſe gentlemen, whoſe libraries have furniſhed me with books relating to the Itinerary, and to the antiquities of this kingdom. Situated at a very inconvenient diſtance from both univerſities, whoſe noble libraries are of ſuch advantage in

in any literary purſuit, I had very little reaſon to expect, that I ſhould be able to proſecute a work of this kind with any tolerable ſucceſs. But I have been fortunate beyond my utmoſt expectations.

My firſt, and principal acknowledgements on this account are due to the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, Bart. whoſe excellent collection of books was open to me in the moſt friendly, and obliging manner. From this very valuable repoſitory I had the peruſal of Burton's and Gale's Comments on the Iter Britanniarum, Horſley's Britannia Romana, Stukeley's Itinerarium Curioſum, ſeveral volumes of the Archæologia, a complete ſet of the Gentleman's Magazine, and ſeveral other authors, who treat either immediately, or incidentally on the antiquities of this country.

To Richard Gough, Eſq. the learned editor of the laſt improved edition of Camden's Britannia, I am very much indebted for the uſe of Weſſeling's edition of the whole Itinerary; by which means I had it in my power to obtain an exact account of all parts of it, to compare them together, and to ſearch carefully for every circumſtance, which might throw any light on this very difficult ſubject. And I am willing to hope I ſhall not appear in any way to have neglected his very kind favour in permitting me the uſe of it for ſo long a time.

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All theſe aſſiſtances collectively have put me in poſſeſſion of nearly all the writers I could have wiſhed to conſult, had a more abundant choice of them been in my power.

Correſpondents

Correſpondents I have been able to obtain very few, but among the few I have been honoured with ſome very obliging letters from gentlemen, eminent in the ſtudy of antiquity; — one from H. P. Wyndham, Eſq. Member for Saliſbury, relating to Old Wincheſter and the Roman roads in Hampſhire, and two from John Cade, Eſq. of Gainford in Durham, on the ſubject of Ovynford, and the Roman towns in his neighbourhood,

To the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, vicar of Calne in Wilts, I am particularly indebted, not only for ſome poſitive proofs of the true ſituation of Verlucio, but for the very great pains he took to make out for me a ſketch of the adjacent country, to ſhew the courſe of the Roman road through it.

A letter from the Rev. Hugh Nanney, vicar of Haltwhiſtle in Northumberland, was very acceptable: — as was another from the Rev. Thomas Walker of Canewdon in Eſſex.

The Rev. John Dampier of Weſt Meon, Hants, conferred a great favour upon me by the imformation he himſelf ſent me, but ſtill in a greater degree by his obliging permiſſion to make uſe of his name, as an introduction to a perſon, ſo well verſed in the antiquities of this country, as H. P. Wyndham, Eſq.

To my particular friend Dr. Metcalfe, tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, I am much obliged for a copy of Richard's Itinerary from the edition of that Monk's work by Bertram, in the Bodleian library.

And ſince I have completed my undertaking, as far as my own abilities would enable me, I have many additional obligations to confeſs to the right reverend the Lord Biſhop of Cloyne, who with the moſt friendly condeſcenſion has taken the trouble to peruſe the manuſcript, and has propoſed ſeveral alterations, and amendments in different parts of it. At the ſame time his Lordſhip was pleaſed to furniſh notes and obſervations on ſome paſſages with his leave to make uſe of them. To thoſe, to whom the objection of the author's not travelling may ſeem of the greateſt weight, it may be ſome ſatisfaction to know, that the work has been laid before a perſon ſo eminently qualified to judge of its defects in this particular. When Dr. Bennet was tutor of Emanuel College in Cambridge, he amuſed himſelf, in ſeveral long vacations, by travelling in ſearch of Roman roads, and Roman curioſities, and he can ſpeak from his own per-

ſonal view in almoſt all parts of the iſland. I cannot think there is any other perſon more intimately acquainted with the preſent ſubject. I do not pretend to ſay, that there are not points, upon which his Lordſhip thinks differently from myſelf, but he has expreſſed his general approbation of this work, and has confirmed it by his permiſſion to introduce it to the world under the ſanction of his patronage.

To the Univerſity of Cambridge, I have to expreſs my warmeſt gratitude for their very liberal encouragement of this work, by admitting it to the honour of being printed in the Univerſity Preſs, and thereby taking upon themſelves ſo large a portion of the expences of its publication.

In an appendix will be given, An abridged view of the whole Itinerary: — Ptolemy's Geography of Britain: — An extract from the Notitia, giving the names of towns at that time in Britain: — (Theſe two articles are from Horſley)—A copy of Richard's Itinerary: — and An alphabetical Liſt of a great number of towns in this iſland, where Roman curioſities have been found.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

A PARTICULAR deſcription of this curious, and valuable work of antiquity does not appear to have been yet given by any writer, who has treated either upon the whole, or any part of it; ſome account of it therefore may not be deemed an improper, nor perhaps unacceptable preface, to the general obſervations, which it may be neceſſary to make upon it in the preſent inquiry, and eſpecially as the copies of it are now become by no means eaſy to be met with.

The Itinerary conſiſts of two parts, the firſt, and by far the largeſt part, is called ſimply Itinerarium, the other Itinerarium Maritimum.

The Itinerarium contains the names of more than two thouſand towns, diſperſed in all the different provinces of the Roman empire. And theſe towns are combined in certain claſſes, each of which is called an Iter, or Journey, as if viſited by ſome traveller*, who had gone from one principal town to another, not always by the neareſt, and moſt direct road, but as his buſineſs, or fancy might lead him, and ſometimes by two or three different routes. Of the towns no farther notice is taken than their names, and their diſtances from each other, as they are connected in each ſeparate journey, except in a very few inſtances, where ſome title is added expreſſing the quality of the town, as Colonia, Municipium, &c.

The number of the journies in this part of the work is ſomething more than two hundred and fifty, and they differ from each other, both in the number of towns they contain, and in their length. Some few give only the diſtance between two towns, but the longeſt Iter contains the names of nearly two hundred towns. A ſingle diſtance

* Hæc Itinera ſcripta, et excepta videntur ab aliquo ſtudioſo, qui Proconſulem, aut Prætorem Romanum comitabatur, et per viam ſingula oppida quaquaverſum ibat, notabat. Ideo non ſemper rectiſſima et breviſſima via eſt, ſed perinde ut ille Dominus conventibus celebrandis diſtractus eſt in hanc, aut illam partem, aut regionem. Talbot's Comment. ad fin.

diſtance ſo ſmall as twelve * miles has the title of an Iter, and from that number they vary in almoſt all proportions to three thouſand five hundred miles, which is the immenſe length of the chief Iter. The ſmalleſt diſtance between any two towns is two † miles. One inſtance occurs of a ‡ ſingle mile, but there is good reaſon to ſuſpect it to be a falſe reading. Diſtances may be found of almoſt every number from two miles to ſixty-five, and there is one example of one § hundred miles.

To each of theſe journies is prefixed a ſhort title, ſpecifying the towns at the extremes of it, with the total number of miles they are diſtant from each other by that particular road, as from London to Lincoln 156 miles, from York to London 227 miles, In ſome of the very long journies the title is divided into parts, and a total number aſſigned to each diviſion, but no total number given of the whole numbers collectively. Thus the title of the chief Iter is

"Ab urbe || Mediolano DXXVIII Inde Aquileia CCLXX Inde Sirmio CCCCI, &c." In the body of the Iter however there are no diviſions at Mediolano, Aquileia, or any of theſe places, nor are they in any way diſtinguiſhed from the other towns.

[a] Weſſeling's Edition, p. 1.

This part of the work, the Itinerarium, begins [a] in Africa at a town called Exploratio ad Mercurios, the true ſituation of which is now no further known, than that it was a place on the coaſt of the Atlantic Ocean, near two hundred miles ſouth of Tingi, now Tangiers. This muſt have been the moſt extreme point of the empire, or near it, in this Continent, and not far from Mount Atlas. From this place a line of towns are given by way of Tangiers along the Mediterranean, as far as Alexandria in Ægypt, which is ſhewn by it to be a diſtance of three thouſand, three hundred, and ninety miles. In this long tract of country there occur but very few towns at any diſtance from the coaſt, except in the neighbourhood of Carthage, where there is a conſiderable number, ſpread over the country, to the diſtance of nearly two hundred miles. The Itinerary of Africa concludes [b] at a port town, called Tacapæ, which Cellarius lays

[b] Id. p. 78. Iters in Africa. 32.

* Iter A Luca Piſas. M P. XII. Weſel. Anton. p. 289. † Tigava Caſtra M P. II. Id. p. 38.

‡ Veteribus. M P. I. Id. p. 370. § A Parma Lucam M P. C. Id. p. 284.

|| Grammar requires, that the name of the place, to which motion is, ſhould be in the accuſative caſe, but in this work it is frequently in the ablative caſe. Indeed the names of the towns in general are in the ablative caſe, that is Monoptotes.

lays down not far from the preſent Tripoli, within the boundaries of that ſtate, and nearly oppoſite to Sicily.

The iſland of Sardinia is next viſited in about ſeven[c] journies.

Corſica then furniſhes a[d] ſingle line of towns along its eaſtern coaſt.

Sicily follows, and ſeems to have attracted conſiderable attention, as there are many towns mentioned in all parts of it.

From Sicily a firſt viſit is paid to Italy[e]. The length of that country is laid down in a journey from Milan to the paſſage over to Sicily, and is made nine hundred, and fifty-ſix miles. With this Iter it opens, and after giving ſeveral others, and a number of towns, moſtly to the ſouth of Rome,

The principal Iter takes its courſe from that metropolis of the empire, northward to Milan, and from this city, by the northern extremity of the Adriatic Sea (now called the Gulph of Venice) it paſſes along the bank of the Drave to the Danube, which great river it firſt touches upon, at a town, called in the Itinerary Taurunum, (ſuppoſed the Belgrade of modern times). Keeping along the ſouthern bank of this river for a few ſtages, it then ſtrikes acroſs the country directly for Byzantio, now Conſtantinople. Here it paſſes the narrow ſea into Aſia Minor, which vaſt country it croſſes in almoſt a direct line to the north-eaſt point of the Mediterranean Sea, along the coaſt of which it is continued to Alexandria in Ægypt. Here it meets the great line of towns before taken notice of along the African coaſt. This Iter appears as a main branch, on which all the others either immediately, or remotely, depend. For it muſt be obſerved, that the whole maſs of theſe journies is connected. There are no parts ſeparate, and independent. Every country, through which this Iter does not paſs, has a particular Iter connected with it. This Iter with all its connections in the different provinces is diſtinguiſhed in the map by double lines.

Arrived at Alexandria in Ægypt, the Itinerary of that country is then given, which conſiſts of a line of towns along the weſtern bank of the river Nile[f], and of a ſimilar line on the eaſtern bank (each of theſe runs the whole length of the country) with a few other ſhort excurſions, that is, two journies to two eminent ſea port towns on the Red Sea.

[c] Id. p. 78. to 85.
[d] P. 85. 86.
P. 86. to 98. Iters, 9.
[e] P. 98. to 129. Iters 14.
P. 129. to 152.
[f] P. 152. to 174. Iters 4.

[g] P. 174. to 176. Two ſhort journies [g] in Thrace follow next. The title Iter Thraciæ, which introduces theſe ſhort Iters, may be therefore ſuſpected to be the interpolation of ſome tranſcriber, as they exhibit only a very few towns.

[h] P. 176. to 217. Iters 41. Aſia [h] then furniſhes at leaſt forty journies, but they are many of them very ſhort ones. They almoſt all of them lie to the eaſt of the main Iter, between it and the river Euphrates, and are connected with it in four different points. Only two ſhort Iters are ſeen to the weſt of that line, except one more conſiderable, which leaves the chief Iter in Thrace, and enters Aſia by another communication. Four or five towns only are mentioned beyond the Euphrates. They are ſituated near the grand paſſage of that river at Zeugma, and may have been neceſſary to the ſecurity of the empire in thoſe parts.

[i] P. 217. to 231. Iters 29. Europe [i] becomes now again the ſcene of action, and with the exception of a ſingle Iter, continues ſo for the remainder of the work. A very long line of towns, along the bank of the Danube, and the weſtern coaſt of the Black Sea (then the Pontus Euxinus) commences at Viminacium, (now Widin probably) where the principal Iter had before left the bank of that river, and concludes at Nicomedia, one ſtage beyond Conſtantinople. As far as the numbers can be depended upon, this work ſhews the length of this noble river in meaſured miles, by giving a ſeries of towns, ſituated upon it from its riſe to its fall into the Black Sea, which it makes a diſtance of not leſs than one thouſand, ſeven hundred miles. One of theſe towns (Tomos) was made remarkable by the baniſhment, and death of the poet Ovid.

[k] P. 231. to 281. The next ſeries of Iters [k] gives an account of the countries north eaſt of Italy, between the Danube, and the Alps, which they traverſe in a variety of directions.

[l] P. 281. to 317. Iters 23. A ſecond viſit to Italy [l] follows, by which the catalogue of towns before given in that country, is much increaſed.

[m] P. 317. to 333. Iters 4. A few ſucceeding journies lie in [m] Greece, and the countries, which border upon that country, and the northern coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea. The firſt of thoſe journies leaves Italy from Brundiſium, a famous port near the ſouth eaſt extremity of Calabria, and croſſes the Adriatic Sea to Dyrrachium, on the oppoſite coaſt, from

from which town it passes through Macedonia, and Thrace to Byzantium (Constantinople.) — A second passes from near the same point, from another port, called Hydruntum in Italy, to another port on the coast of Greece, called Aulon, from which place it makes a circuit round the whole coast of Greece, and falls into the first in Macedonia. — A third Iter commences at Aulon, but differs from the first from Brundisium only in the few first stages, ending also at the same town, Byzantium. This, and the first of these Iters seem to have gone along the great Via Ignatia, described by [n] Strabo, as measured, and furnished with mile stones, and as reaching from Apollonia, a town near Aulon to Thessalonica, across Macedonia. They fall into the chief Iter at a town in Thrace, called Apris.

[n] Lib. vii. Epirus.

Through the same town Apris passes the next [o] short Iter to the bank of the Hellespont; from whence another commences, which reaches to Laodicea, a chief city in Asia Minor.

[o] P. 333. to 337.

A short journey [p] along the eastern coast of the Adriatic concludes the account of the countries, east of Italy.

[p] P. 337. to 339.

What remains of the work is employed among the nations in the west, and north-western parts of the Empire. Of these Gaul [q] being the nearest province, is first taken notice of. Under this name was comprehended all the present France, with the people inhabiting along the Rhine. These latter were indeed sometimes called the Germanies, and we find in the Itinerary, a Caput Germaniarum, but it contains so many towns, which cannot reasonably be supposed to have been comprehended in either of the Germanies, that this title, like some others, appears an addition to the text.

[q] P. 339. to 390. Iters 30.

The chief Iter communicates with this country by throwing off a branch at Milan through Turin to Vienne upon the Rhone, which passes from thence through Lyons, Rheims, Soissons, and Amiens to Bologne, from whence was the usual passage into Britain. On this Iter depend all the other excursions in this province. A line of towns upon the Rhine shews the length of that river to have been near six hundred Roman miles. So that the whole frontier of the Empire in Europe, to be guarded against the incursions of barbarous, and unconquered nations, and bounded by the two great rivers Danube, and Rhine, reaching from the German Ocean to the Black Sea, was of the immense length of near two thousand, and four hundred miles.

Spain

[r] P. 390. to 455. Iters 34.

Spain[r] comes then under the review, and appears to have been viſited in all parts of it. The branch of the grand Iter, which leads into this country, leaves the line, which proceeds to Bologne in a ſtage, or two from Milan, and keeps along the ſouth coaſt of Gaul. Entering Spain at the Pyrenees, it turns to the left to the coaſt of the Mediterranean to a town, called Tarraco (now Taragonna) from whence it takes a courſe acroſs the country to a city called Legio VII (the preſent Leon). Having traverſed this fine country in all directions the Itinerary returns into

[s] P. 455. 463. Iters 5.

Gaul[s], and lays down a number of towns in the ſouth-weſt corner of it, which had not been before touched upon.

[t] P. 463. 486. Iters 15.

The Itinerarium concludes with the deſcription of Britain, which iſland[t] has its full ſhare of attention. The principal town of every petty ſtate, over which the Roman power extended, is mentioned in it, beſides many others, whoſe names are preſerved only by this author. Fifteen journies are employed in the review of this ſmall province, which contain one hundred, and thirteen towns. The connection with the other countries is formed by the continuation of the main Iter from Bologne in Gaul to the coaſt of Kent. The ſecond, which is the principal Iter in Britain, begins at Richborough in Kent, the uſual landing place from the Continent in theſe early times, from whence it proceeds by way of Cheſter and York to Bowneſs, at the weſtern extremity of Hadrian's Wall. The length of this journey is more than five hundred miles, and it contains the names of thirty-ſeven towns. This work affords a curious proof of the flouriſhing ſtate of population in this our native country, when little more of it than its name was known among the neighbouring nations.

The Itinerarium Maritimum is very ſhort, compared with the part above deſcribed, from which it differs in its manner, and arrangement, as it differs in the element, which is the baſis of it. An addition to the title ſeems to intimate, that it was intended as a directory for ſeamen, and to teach them a knowledge of the coaſts, but this is not found in all copies, and may indeed be very juſtly ſuſpected, as the work could anſwer any ſuch purpoſe but very imperfectly.

The

The ſcene of this part lies entirely in the Mediterranean, except the ſingle diſtance of Geſſoriacum from Rhitupis in Britain, with the names of about fifteen iſlands in the Britiſh Seas.

The firſt voyage leads from the Iſthmus of Corinth, by the coaſts of Greece and Italy, into Sicily, along the ſouth ſide of which iſland it proceeds to a ſmall iſland near it, called Maritima.

From Maritima are then given the diſtances of an iſland, and ſome towns on the coaſt of Africa.

Next follows ſome miſcellaneous diſtances:—from Portus Auguſti at the mouth of the Tiber to Carthage in Africa:—from Lilybæum in Sicily to the ſame place:—from Caralis (Cagliari) in Sardinia to the Portus Auguſti:—from the ſame town to Carthage, and alſo to a ſmall iſland, called Galata, on the African coaſt:—from Galata to a town on the continent of Africa:—and the diſtance between Corſica and Sardinia.—

Theſe are ſucceeded by two voyages between Spain, and Africa:—one between Gaul and Britain:—another acroſs an arm of the Adriatic Sea in Dalmatia:—and five others from the coaſt of Italy into Macedonia, and the adjoining countries.

The whole of the next ſection is different in its method, and diſpoſition from the reſt of this diviſion. The manner of it is like the Itinerarium, and the diſtances are given in miles. It contains the names of near ſixty ſea ports, ſituated upon the coaſts between the Tiber in Italy, and the Rhone in Gaul.

All the remainder of the work is employed in giving the names of ſeveral iſlands, with the diſtances of ſome of them, either from each other, or the neareſt Continents. Thoſe firſt mentioned lie in the ſea, which ſurrounds Britain. All the others are ſituated in the Mediterranean between Spain, and Africa:—Sardinia, and Italy:—Italy, and Sicily:—Sicily, and Africa:—Dalmatia, and Iſtria. And the whole concludes with a long liſt of iſlands in the part of that ſea, called now the Archipelago. In this laſt ſection ſome hiſtorical obſervations are added to ſeveral of the iſlands mentioned in it, but they will not be found of a kind, which advance either the merit, or importance of the work.

In this form, and order has this ſingular work preſerved ſome account of moſt of the provinces belonging to the Roman empire, not

not taking them in any regular ſucceſſion, nor yet giving a full deſcription of any of them, but it contains ſo many particulars relating to the antient Geography of the different countries, with which it is concerned, beyond any other author, that it has always held a place in the firſt claſs among the valuable productions, which have come down to us from the Roman times.

The Itinerary of Antoninus is allowed by all authors, who have taken notice of it, to be a work of undoubted Roman antiquity. Not the leaſt hint of a ſuſpicion on this point occurs in any writer, however little the agreement may be with reſpect to the age, and author of it.

In its manner it very much reſembles the books of roads, publiſhed in this kingdom for the aſſiſtance, and direction of travellers, except that it only mentions towns of ſome conſequence; in our modern phraſe it would be ſaid, none but market towns. Like the ſection of a road book, an Iter begins at ſome town of prime note, and paſſes through ſeveral other towns, ſome of equal, ſome of leſs conſequence, to another of the firſt rank. The towns at the extremes of each Iter appear (and are indeed generally known) to have been of the higheſt order. The diſtances between each town are laid down in Roman miles.

The deſign of the work can only be conjectured from its effects. The author himſelf does not furniſh the leaſt hint of his intention in compoſing it. But it is calculated to convey to all future ages, ſo grand, and magnificent an idea of the immenſity of the Roman empire, and at the ſame time ſo poſitive, and indiſputable a proof of it, that it cannot well be doubted, that this was one, if not the great, and only motive for his collecting, and arranging ſo extraordinary a maſs of evidence. And this ſuppoſition receives ſome countenance from the boundaries of the empire being ſo exactly defined in it. A line of towns along the rivers, Danube, and Rhine mark the whole frontier in Europe, and there are not more journies laid down in any part than in the eaſtern countries of Aſia Minor, in the neighbourhood of the Euphrates. The ſubjection of all Ægypt

is

is clearly pointed out, and Mount Atlas in the weſt of Africa is almoſt incloſed in the limits of the work. The intention of it has indeed been very generally thought to be to direct the ſoldiers in their marches. But as it cannot be ſuppoſed to comprehend all the military ſtations in ſome parts of the empire, and in other parts has a great number of towns, which cannot with any probability be looked upon as garriſoned towns, this idea cannot be eaſily ſupported. It is much more likely, that it contains a liſt of towns viſited by ſome perſon on his travels, without any reſpect to the convenience of the ſoldier, or any other, that might ariſe from it.

The plan, or diſtribution of the towns in this work muſt have coſt the author no ſmall trouble to contrive. The whole is wrought together with great art, and ingenuity. There are no parts detached, or ſeparated from the reſt, except the iſlands in the Mediterranean. All the Iters have a connection with one particular Iter, but this is not the firſt Iter, nor does it appear, until the work has made ſome progreſs. The author had his plan clearly digeſted in his mind. He begins frequently at the extremities of different countries, but works up regularly to the main branch. In Britain the firſt Iter commences at the Wall, very far from the point of connection with the reſt of the work, which is at Richborough in Kent. In the ſame manner the firſt Iters in Aſia lie on the banks of the Euphrates at a great diſtance from the main Iter, but which in the end they become connected with in three, or four different places. Very few of the Iters (if any) croſs each other, unleſs at ſome particular town. This prevents confuſion, and often points out the courſe of them with more certainty. Rome is very ingeniouſly made the root, and fountain of all the Iters, though that city is not mentioned, until the ſituations of ſeveral others have been laid down.

The towns mentioned in the Itinerary have been unanimouſly conſidered by all Britiſh antiquaries, as places appropriated to military uſes, or ſtations for the ſoldiery. They are by all of them called* ſtations,

* Authors are not very exact in ſpeaking of theſe ſtations. In general the name is applied to the towns, but Horſley ſeems to confine it with more propriety to the fort, or place, where the ſoldiers lodged, or were on their duty. It is very probable, that many of theſe towns had walls built round them for the ſecurity of the inhabitants, and alſo had ſtations (afterwards

ſtations, and that name is particularly uſed now to ſignify theſe Antonine towns. And if their inquiry proceeded no further than Britain, which I find no traces of its having done, there muſt be allowed very good grounds for this opinion. In the part of our ſmall iſland, ſouth of Hadrian's Wall, the Romans kept no leſs than three Legions. This great army could not be wholly quartered in the three towns aſſigned as their abode. York, Cheſter, and Caerleon were, no doubt, the head quarters of each legion, but large detachments from each of them were placed in other towns round each reſpective principal town. Hence it has happened, that at moſt of the Itinerary towns in this iſland, or near them, remains of Roman ſtations, and camps have been found, which has occaſioned the opinion, ſo univerſally adopted. But if we take a view of the ſtate of ſome other countries, there will appear reaſons for believing, that theſe towns had not all any ſuch appropriate purpoſe. A great number of towns are in Italy, where we cannot ſuppoſe there could be ſo many garriſons. Spain has only one legion mentioned in it. This could not be ſufficient to occupy all the towns, whoſe names are given in the Itinerary, as in this province. And to Africa is not aſſigned a ſingle legion. The places then, mentioned in this work, may be conſidered ſimply as towns. Where a general term is uſed for them, they are called manſions, but the word does not ſeem to convey any peculiar meaning. To avoid the repetition of names, given in a former Iter, we read "Titulciam" Manſionibus ſupraſcriptis," and a few other inſtances. Where any of theſe towns are diſtinguiſhed by particular titles annexed to them, they are deſcribed by the appellations — Colonia, — Municipium—Manſio,—Vicus—and Villa; and in Sicily Plaga and Refugium. But the number of theſe are very few in compariſon of the whole collection.

[n] Iter in Spain.

The meaſures of length, by which the diſtances of the ſeveral places are determined, are the Roman mile, the League, and the Stadium. The Roman mile is generally uſed in the Itinerarium, and in that part of the Itinerarium Maritimum, which has the form of an Iter. The league occurs no where but in Gaul. In this country two

ſucceeded by the Britiſh and Saxon caſtles) annexed to them, both for ſubjection and defence. But this might not be the caſe with all, that are mentioned in the Itinerary, nor are the remains of ſtations or walls to be always expected in proof of the Antonine towns.

two ſhort Iters have this meaſure only, and two, or three others have their diſtances laid down both in leagues, and miles. The antient league was equal to a mile, and half. The ſtadium, an eighth of a mile, ſeems to have been the uſual meaſure of diſtances by ſea, in both parts of this work.

Gale, Horſley, and Weſſeling are of opinion, that this work was not written at one time, or by one author, but that towns were added to it from one time to another by different hands, as circumſtances might occaſion a neceſſity for ſuch additions. This ſuppoſition the laſt mentioned [x] writer conſiders as the only "poſſible ſolution of the difficulty ariſing from the mention of the wall in Britain, and the cities, which did not receive their names, until after the time of Conſtantine the Great. The firſt circumſtance he thinks with Surita a ſufficient evidence, that ſome parts may be as old as the time of Severus, but the names of theſe cities could not be added till after the days of Conſtantine." This learned editor of the Itinerary is a very great advocate for the names of the cities, and will not admit any of Surita's arguments againſt them. It is therefore a little extraordinary, that he ſhould ſo eaſily allow the mention of this wall to be a proof of that part being written in the time of Severus, ſince it really proves no ſuch thing. A wall, it is probable from the [y] Notitia, exiſted in Britain ſeveral years after Conſtantinople, and the other cities had received their new names; hence the mention of this Wall could not invalidate the argument, drawn from the names of the cities, if well founded, or prove, that any part of the work was compoſed before they had received their names. Nothing therefore can be inferred from the ſuppoſed oppoſition of theſe two points againſt the unity of the age, or author of it. The two other commentators reaſon ſomewhat differently. They conſider the Itinerary as attributed to one of the Antonine's, who had been long dead before theſe cities had their names, ſo that Conſtantinople, and the other cities muſt have been added to it. Hence Gale infers that "it * was written by different authors,—begun perhaps

[x] Preface.

[y] Per Lineam Valli. Not.

* Opus a diverſis conſutum videtur. Inchoatum forſan ab imperatorum iſtorum aliquo, qui nomen Antonini geſtarunt; auxerunt alii, qui ſecuti ſunt, prout occaſio, vel ſtationes militares viſitandi, vel nova Præſidia ad Barbaros reprimendos collocandi poſtularet. Gale's Anton.

perhaps by one of the Emperors, whoſe name it bears, and added to by his ſucceſſors, as occaſions might ariſe to viſit the military ſtations, or erect new garriſons to curb the barbarous nations." Horſley [a] adopts the opinion of this ingenious writer, but does not confirm it by any obſervations of his own. This argument alſo will loſe its effect, if the names of theſe cities ſhould be found, on a more ſtrict examination of them, not to be genuine. The ſolidity of their pretenſions will be carefully looked into in ſettling the age of the work. In favour of a ſingle author, and a particular date it may be urged, that no towns are mentioned in the Itinerary, but ſuch as were ſituated in provinces, which were in the full poſſeſſion of the Romans from the time of Hadrian. It was therefore not impoſſible for one author to compile ſuch a catalogue of towns. And the unity of the plan, and of the execution of all parts of the work, add great weight to the ſuppoſition, that only one perſon was concerned in the compoſition of it. A more full, and perfect account of the ſeveral provinces muſt have been alſo a natural conſequence of a ſucceſſion of authors adding to the information of each other. Theſe conſiderations, ſtrengthened by the almoſt certain evidence, that the names of theſe cities, on which theſe learned antiquaries chiefly found their objections, are the alterations of tranſcribers, and not a part of the original work, have induced me to diſſent from their determinations, and to acknowledge the Itinerary as the work of one age, and of one author. Theſe ſubjects come now under diſcuſſion, and I ſhall begin with the date of it, ſince if that point can be tolerably well ſettled, there will be leſs reaſon for controverſy about the author.

[a] Eſſay on Itinerary.

Of the age of the work nothing appears certain, except that it could not be written before the time of Hadrian, who is ſuppoſed to have begun his reign in the year 117 of the Chriſtian Æra. Three circumſtances may by adduced in proof of this, and there are probably many others, which may have eſcaped obſervation.

The firſt proof is the mention of the Vallum, or Wall in Britain, as the boundary of the Roman empire in that iſland. Hiſtory has recorded Hadrian as the firſt builder of that wall. Spartian, who wrote the life of this Emperor has related this fact of him. "He

"He * went into Britain, where he corrected many things, and was the firſt, who built a wall eighty miles in length to divide the Barbarians from the Romans." The wall here intended is agreed by all writers to be that of which ſome remains are even yet diſcernible between Newcaſtle upon Tyne near the eaſtern coaſt, and Bowneſs on the weſtern ſide of the iſland.

A ſecond is the account given of the ſixth legion being quartered at Eburacum (York). Horſley ſhews, that this legion came into this country from Germany in the reign of Hadrian. For this purpoſe he quotes an ancient inſcription given by Gale in his Antoninus. The inſcription is to the honour of Marcus Pontius, who is therein deſcribed, among other titles, as "Tribune † of the ſixth legion with which he came over out of Germany into Britain."

The third proof is the name Ælia given to Jeruſalem, which occurs in one of the Iters in Aſia. This city is ſaid to have been rebuilt by Hadrian, and to have received this name from him.

There ſeems then ſufficient evidence, that the Itinerary was not written before the time of Hadrian, but the exact date of it cannot be ſo poſitively aſcertained.

The moſt commonly received opinion is, that the Itinerary in its preſent ſtate is not older than the fourth * century, or the time of Conſtantine the Great. And this opinion is ſupported chiefly by the four following arguments. * Weſſeling's preface.

Firſt, that there are names of towns in it, which were not given till the time of Conſtantine, or ſoon after it.

Secondly, that many of the names of the cities are what grammarians call Monoptota, a kind of words, which have been much more common ſince the time of Conſtantine than before it.

Thirdly, that ſeveral towns in Gaul derived their names from the different people to whom they belonged, which, it is contended, was a well known cuſtom of the fourth century.

A fourth ſuppoſed evidence, and of the firſt importance is, that two certain legions are mentioned with the titles Julia, and Herculea, which

* Britanniam petiit, in qua multa correxit, murumque per octaginta millia paſſuum primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanoſque divideret. Horſley, B. I. Ch. iv.

† Imperatoris divi Hadriani ab actis, tribuno militum legionis ſextæ victricis, cum qua ex Germania Britanniam tranſiit. Gale's Anton.

which names were given them by the Emperors Diocletian, and Maximian.

Each of theſe arguments ſhall be examined in their order.

The cities, whoſe names are thought to form a ſtrong objection againſt an early date of the Itinerary are Conſtantinopolis, Diocletianopolis, and Maximianopolis with a few others of leſs note. Of theſe Conſtantinopolis is of the firſt conſequence, and occurs oftener than the others. It ſhall be therefore firſt diſpoſed of.

That this city had not this name before the time of Conſtantine, there ſeems no reaſon to diſpute. But it had its exiſtence long before, and was known among the European cities by the name Byzantium, which name it alſo in general retains in this work. And it is a circumſtance, which very much leſſens, if it does not deſtroy, the ſtrength of the argument drawn from the name Conſtantinopolis, that this town is more frequently called in the Itinerary, Byzantium, than Conſtantinopolis. The name * Byzantium occurs at leaſt ſix times, Conſtantinopolis only four, and of theſe but one has any appearance of originality.

The firſt time we meet with † Conſtantinopolis is in the grand Iter from Rome into Ægypt. The town is called Byzantio, quæ et Conſtantinopoli. The laſt words have very much the appearance of an addition to the original reading, made by ſome tranſcriber after this place had received its new appellation ſo long, that its ancient name was from diſuſe almoſt forgotten. And that this was the caſe is rendered more probable from the reading not being found in all copies. Surita[b] inſtances the Exemp. Reg. as not having it.

[b] Weſſel. Not. in Loc.

The name appears again in the very next page as in the title of an Iter, but where in reality no new Iter begins. This is ſo plain a blunder, that Weſſeling[c] cannot but agree with Surita in condemning it, though he contends very earneſtly for this name in all other paſſages, where it is met with.

[c] Id. Not. in Loc.

In another Iter ‡, the title of which is, "Iter quod ducit a Dyrrachio, &c. Byzantium uſque — A Dyrrachio Byzantium;" — at the concluſion to the word Byzantio is added the ſame gloſs, which has been before mentioned, "Byzantio, quæ Conſtantinopolis." A mode of expreſſion, which could not be expected in a work compoſed

* Weſſeling's Antoninus, p. 139. 230. 317. twice. 323. 332. † P. 139. ‡ P. 317.

poſed after the new name had been impoſed upon it by imperial authority. Nor is this reading in the Exemp. [d] Reg. according to Surita, nor in the Vatican copy according to Weſſeling.

[d] Weſſel. Not. in Loc.

The name Conſtantinopolis is found once * more in the latter part of the title of an Iter. Inde per Macedoniam Conſtantinopolim uſque. And this is the only place, where it ſeems to have ſome claim as an original reading. But Surita [e] obſerves, that this again is not the reading of the Exemp. Reg. And he further remarks, that theſe words are given in his other copies in common characters, as if they did not belong to the original work. To which may be added, that it is alſo a thing not eaſily to be accounted for, if this is the true and original reading, that we ſhould find at the end of the Iter, Byzantio, and not Conſtantinopoli, which the title teaches us to expect.

[e] Id. Not. in Loc.

Diocletianopolis is met with but once, and on this paſſage Surita [f] remarks, that in the copies Reg. and Blandin. it is written Dioclitianopolis, and in Neap. Diodianopolis, as alſo in Longol. Lib. Diocletianopolis, et corrigitur miniaceis literis Diadronopolis. Weſſeling adds two other readings from his copies, Diodonopolis, Cuſan:— Dioclianopolis, Paris. In ſuch a number of various readings, who can take upon himſelf poſitively to affirm that Diocletianopolis is the true one, and particularly as there is no hiſtorical evidence of a town of this name in this part of Greece, or more properly Macedonia. It muſt have been ſituated between Edeſſa, and Theſſalonica, and near † Pella.

[f] Id. Not. in Loc.

Maximianopolis occurs in two Iters, but each time in the ſame form as Conſtantinopolis, added to Byzantio. Porſulis ‡, quæ modo Maximianopolis. This addition alſo was not in the Exemp. Reg. [g] nor yet in the Vatican copy. The ſame obſervation returns with the repetition of this name. In the ſecond inſtance Impara § ſive Pyrſoali, nunc Maximianopoli. The nunc Maximianopoli is omitted in Reg. and Vatican copies.

[g] Id. Not. in Loc.

To

* Weſſel. Anton p. 329.

† Edeſſa. p. 319, Pella xxviii, Theſſalonica xvii } { Edeſſa p. 330. Diocletianopolis xxx. Theſſalonica xxviii.

‡ P. 321. § Weſſel. Anton. p. 331.

To the names of theſe cities Weſſeling adds the towns Heraclea, and Candidiana in ſupport of the ſame argument.

[h] Weſſel. Id. Not. in Loc.

Perinthus [h] he contends was not called Heraclea before the time of Aurelian. He ſpeaks of coins, on which there is mention of Perinthus, and the Perinthians, ſo late as the reign of Gallienus, whence he imagines, that it muſt have received its new name under one of the ſucceſſors of that Emperor, either under Aurelian, or Maximian Herculeus. But it is ſufficient for the preſent purpoſe to know, that Ptolemy, according to Surita, calls this place Πέρινθος ἡ τοι Ηρακλέια, which gives good reaſon to think, that the new title was not intirely unknown at a much earlier period. Antoninus * in one paſſage calls it Perinthus Heraclea. Poſſibly therefore the antient name might be a conſiderable time before it was intirely abſorbed in the new one, for the impoſing of which no particular reaſon is aſſigned. Or this town might have had from the firſt both theſe names, but in the end the latter obtained the poſt of honour without a rival.

[i] Id. Not. in Loc.

Candidiana [i] is thought by Toinardus to have derived its name from Candidianus, ſon of Galerius Maximianus, but as this is ſtated as mere matter of opinion without any proof, it may be equally fair to ſuppoſe this critic miſtaken in his conjecture, becauſe it appears in the Itinerary, a work written long before.

The arguments therefore with regard to the date of the Itinerary, drawn from the names of theſe towns, I cannot but conclude, have been allowed a degree of importance, to which on a ſtrict, and impartial examination they appear by no means intituled.

2. The grammatical form of the names of the towns in general in this work comes next to be conſidered. They are certainly moſt of them what Grammarians call Monoptota, which kind of words [k] Preface. Weſſeling [k] contends, was more common after the time of Conſtantine than before it. This obſervation, I doubt not is very juſt, and well founded, but it is equally certain, that this form was not unknown in the name of towns, even ſo early as the time of Livy. That hiſtorian, ſpeaking of ſome places in Spain, has given their [l] Livy Lib. 28. c. xix. names in this form [l]. Maxime inſignes Civitates Hiſpaniarum— Iliturgi et Caſtello erant. And Burton on this ſubject ſhews, that this

* Weſſel. Anton. p. 323.

this form prevailed from the time of Solinus, who flouriſhed in the firſt century, about the year 80; ſo that if the earlieſt date is allowed to the Itinerary, it could not be compoſed leſs than fifty years after this writer's time. I ſhall give Burton's own account of this matter. It occurs in his work under the article Corſtopitum. "Robert Talbot, ſays he, though Prieſt, and Canon, yet ſcarce ſhews himſelf to be Sacerdos ad Grammaticam, as he ſaid, when he tells us, that, in this Itinerary, ferme eſt perpetuum, ut Nomen Loci, ad quem fit motus, in dativo ponatur. Surita, though a better grammarian, as putting the name of the place, whereto motion is, in the accuſative caſe, according to rule, and not the dative, yet therein alſo he is far miſtaken in theſe writings and others. And though he lays the fault, for that it is otherwiſe in omnibus codicibus upon the Inſcitia Librariorum, qui in ſumma earum Rerum Ignoratione, Temporis Vitio, verſabantur, yet truly therein he did but diſcover his own inanimadvertency, not taking notice, that from the age of Solinus, (not long after Pliny) and ſo downwards, by a cuſtom they had, they pronounced the names of cities in the ſixth, or ablative caſe, that is, as monoptotes, or undeclined. Teſtimonies there are enough of this. Vopiſcus in the life of Aurelian: — Copto et Ptolemaide Urpes cepit. Salmaſius deſires you to ſee what he ſays to that place. Solinus, though falſely corrected in vulgar prints otherwiſe than in the old written books, Ibi Oliſipone Ulixi conditum, where you ſee no concord. Fronto, the famous orator, in an epiſtle to Hadrian the Emperor, cited by the grammarians, Durocortoro Athenæ veſtræ, where you are to look for no appoſition. As neither in the old book De Coloniis, where you conſtantly find Oppidum Corſeolis, Colonia Veiis, &c. So that good Surita needed not ſo earneſtly to conteſt, and chafe himſelf about Popleto Flumen in Antonine. But leſt my credit ſhould not be enough (for alas! what can a poor country ſchoolmaſter do?) hear him, whoſe authority is unqueſtionable τα τοιαυτα. Itinerarium, quod Antonini Auguſti nomine publicatur, ſays Salmaſius, ſic omnia fere urbium Vocabula concipiebat, quod mutatum non oportuit a doctis Viris." From theſe obſervations there is plainly no dependance on this form of the towns names for a late date to this work, as it is here proved to have been in

general uſe before the earlieſt time, which can be aſſigned to the firſt exiſtence of the Itinerary.

3. Nor do the names of the cities in Gaul, which were called by the names of their reſpective nations, of which they were the capitals, appear to deſerve much regard, notwithſtanding Weſſeling ſpeaks of them, as a well known proof of the fourth century. "Quem[m] enim fugit, he ſays, More tum receptiſſimum fuiſſe, ut per Gallias, nationum nomina urbibus, quæ Gentium erant Capita, inderent, ut pro Auguſta Rauracorum, Rauracos: — pro Auguſta Sueſſionum, Sueſſiones: — pro Durocroto Rhemorum, Rhemi: — pro Auguſta Taurinorum, Taurini, ſicut ſæpiſſime in Itinerario dicerent?" Now it is very evident, that Auguſta could not be the name of any of theſe places before their conqueſt by the Romans, and it is at the ſame time highly probable, that the names of theſe towns were originally taken from the people, to whom they belonged, rather than that they began to be ſo called in the fourth century. Pliny, who wrote not long before the middle of the firſt century, may ſuffice to ſhew, that this conjecture is not wholly without foundation. In ſpeaking of the river Danube he obſerves, that the head of it is on a mountain in Germany, ex adverſo[n] Raurici Galliæ Oppidi. There can be no doubt but this is the ſame town, which is called in the Itinerary Rauraci, and Auguſta Rauracum. Nor does this cuſtom of calling their firſt towns after the names of the tribes, to which they belonged, ſeem to have been peculiar to the barbarians of Gaul. In Britain the capital of the Regni is called Regnum. And Cellarius in his map of Spain furniſhes many inſtances in that country: as Lucus the chief town of the Lucenſes: — Bracara of the Bracari: — Baſti of the Baſtitani: — Concana of the Concani, and others.

[m] Preface.

[n] Cellarius p. 181.

4. One more argument remains in favour of the fourth century, which Weſſeling[o] lays great ſtreſs upon. He wiſhes Surita had paid due attention to it, thinking that learned editor could not then have objected ſo ſtrongly againſt Conſtantinopolis, and the other cities. And this is the mention of two legions[p] with the titles Jovia, and Herculea, affixed to them. But the ſame officiouſneſs, which altered the names of the cities, could think it no greater crime to add theſe titles

[o] Troſmis. Note.

[p] Weſſel. p. 225. 226.

titles of honour to theſe legions, after they had received them. And this is rendered probable by a note of Surita, which ſhews, that in the Exemp. Blandin. and Lib. Long. it is written Leg. I. id eſt, Jovia. In both which places the, id eſt, intimates an addition. But if we allow the reading to be genuine, and that theſe legions had the names Jovia, and Herculea annexed to them originally, we ſhall have no more than the credit of two authors oppoſed to each other. Zozimus, who wrote about a hundred years after the reign of Diocletian, and Maximian, aſſerts, that theſe legions had theſe names given them by thoſe Emperors, but if theſe names are admitted as a part of the original text of the Itinerary, we may equally infer, that they had their titles much earlier, and that Zozimus, who could not ſpeak from his own knowledge, might be deceived in his information on this ſubject. This argument therefore cannot be allowed to be perfectly concluſive againſt an earlier date.

And the weight of all theſe ſuppoſed evidences of the fourth century may be yet further diminiſhed by ſhewing, that there are in this work the ancient names of ſeveral cities, which are known to have received new names from Conſtantine, and even his predeceſſors. Weſſeling [q] acknowledges this to be the caſe, and produces ſome inſtances. Cirta in Numidia was changed by Conſtantine to Conſtantia. Oſtudizum in Thrace had the appellation Nice given it by his predeceſſor Conſtantius. And Antaradus was called Conſtantia by the ſame Emperor. And this learned editor concludes this liſt with, "ut plura alia miſſa faciam," which, I truſt, he would not have added, had he not perceived ſeveral others, as they furniſh a contradiction to his favorite hypotheſis.

[q] Preface.

From this view of the ſubject I am perſuaded, there is no poſitive objection againſt a much earlier date of the Itinerary than the fourth century. It is already admitted, that it could not be written before the time of Hadrian, but in the reign of that Emperor I am inclined to fix the firſt exiſtence of it. The following hiſtorical facts call our attention to this particular period. They are not indeed ſufficient to mark the exact year, when this work was written, but they make it extremely probable, that it was ſometime near the end of the reign of this Emperor.

1. When

1. When the Itinerary was written, there was not only a Vallum, or Wall in Britain, but this wall was at that time the Limes, or boundary of the empire in that iſland. This wall, it appears from the Itinerary, was built acroſs the country from near the mouth of the Tine to Solway Frith, and has been univerſally attributed to Hadrian, as the firſt builder of it. The original intention aſſigned for this aſtoniſhing undertaking was, qui barbaros Romanoſque divideret, it was to form a barrier between the nations, which had ſubmitted to the Roman government, and thoſe, which ſtill retained their freedom, or in other words, it was to mark, and preſerve the boundary of the Roman province. And there is every reaſon to believe, that when this Wall was erected, all the country beyond it was abandoned to its original poſſeſſors, which had been before partially and occaſionally in the hands of the Romans, and that it became literally, what it is here deſcribed to be, the boundary of the empire during the remainder of Hadrian's reign, a period of about eighteen years. But immediately afterwards the boundary of the empire in theſe parts was continually fluctuating again, as it had been before. In the very next reign it was extended to the ſame point, where the victorious Agricola had firſt built a line of forts. Nor does there appear any time, when this Wall was certainly the limes of the empire, except in the few years directly following its firſt erection. The Itinerary has not a ſingle town beyond this Wall, but it has two in the line of it, near each of its extremities.

2. The diſpoſition of the Roman forces alſo in Britain agrees very well with this early date. They were ſo placed and diſtributed, no doubt, at firſt to awe the fierce, and warlike natives, and to keep them in ſubjection to their new maſters. Nor had the neceſſity of this arrangement ceaſed, when the Itinerary received its being, and which may be thought therefore to have been much more likely in the time of Hadrian than of Conſtantine. A very different order of things is repreſented in the Notitia. Long ſubjection, and the advantages derived from their connections with Rome, had taken away all inclination in the Britons to ſhake off the yoke of that government. A ſingle legion, and a few auxiliaries were all the forces kept here, and theſe only to repel the invaſions of external enemies.

3. Another

3. Another circumſtance, in which the Itinerary agrees with the ſtateof the empire under Hadrian, is the very few towns in it beyond the River Euphrates. Trajan [r] had carried the Roman conqueſts beyond that river, adding the whole of Meſopotamia to the empire, and making Armenia Major a Roman province. But his ſucceſſor gave up again theſe vaſt countries, from envy it has been thought by ſome authors, but by others from want of power to keep them. However from whatever motive it might be, it ſeems certain, that Hadrian made the Euphrates again the bounds of the empire in Aſia. And we find in the Itinerary not more than four, or five towns beyond this river, and thoſe at a ſmall diſtance from its banks. And as one of the grand paſſes of this river was at Zeugma [s], one of the Antonine towns, ſound policy might induce him to reſerve a few towns in the neighbourhood on the other ſide to guard a place of ſuch importance, and to prevent incurſions into the empire from its enemies beyond the river. Nor does the keeping of a few towns for ſuch a purpoſe contradict the general account of the ſurrender of all theſe countries. So ſmall an exception was not worth notice. And this ſtate of affairs ſeems to have been peculiar to the time of Hadrian. For it appears from the hiſtories of the Romans, that from the time of Trajan, with the interval only of this reign, they [t] had conſiderable territories beyond this river, ſometimes quite to the Tigris; and that in general * Meſopotamia was divided between them and the Parthians to a late period of the empire.

[r] Univerſal Hiſtory, Trajan.

[s] Rollin's Ant. Hiſt. Zeugma.

[t] Univerſal Hiſtory, Romans.

4. A fact alſo, which indicates the time of this Emperor is, that there is no mention in this work of a ſingle town, north of the Danube. The new province of Dacia, added to the empire by Trajan, does not furniſh one town. It is ſaid [u] indeed, that Hadrian intended to have given up this province, but was prevailed upon to keep it, becauſe of the great number of Roman citizens ſettled in it. But I cannot but think, that he did abandon it in a great meaſure, if not intirely. It is certain, that he broke down the ſtupendous bridge, built by Trajan over the Danube, an action wholly unaccountable, if he meant to retain the province on the other ſide. The reaſon aſſigned for his deſtroying this wonderful fabrick is, that he did

[u] Univerſal Hiſtory, Hadrian.

* Meſopotamia is mentioned as belonging to the empire, ſo late as the reign of Phocas in the ſeventh century. See Univ. Hiſt. Phocas.

did it to keep the barbarians from making uſe of it to the detriment of the empire. But this muſt have been unneceſſary, if the barbarians, for ſo large an extent as the province of Dacia, were conſidered as his ſubjects. I do not however pretend to deny, that Dacia was under the Roman government for many years after this time. And it might be kept in awe, partly by its numerous coloniſts, and partly by the vicinity of the many garriſons along the ſouth bank of the Danube; and thus the poſſeſſion of it be eaſily reſumed. And ſome traces of this reſumption are upon record. For it is * related, that in the firſt year of Antoninus Pius, the Dacians attempted to ſhake off the yoke, but their revolt was ſoon quelled by the Roman generals. This I apprehend to have been nothing more than a feeble reſiſtance, which they raiſed againſt a new ſubjection to the empire.

* Univerſal Hiſt. Dacia.

5. I might add, that this work has been by ſome authors attributed to Antoninus Pius, who lived under this Emperor, and ſucceeded him. But of this I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more particularly, when I come to treat of the author of it.

6. Another conſideration has occurred to me in favour of this argument, but which I propoſe, as what I believe it to be, an opinion intirely novel, and unſupported by the authority of any other writer, and conſequently deſerving no further notice, than the reaſonableneſs, and probability of it may intitle it to; and this is, that it is very poſſible, that this work may owe its exiſtence to the travels of this very Emperor. The manner of it is exactly what might be expected from ſuch an original. The towns, mentioned in it, are in general, if not intirely, ſuch as lie near ſome principal road in every province. But yet every public road does not appear to have been noticed. On the Hermen Street not a ſingle town is given between Newhaven and London, between London and Lincoln, and between Lincoln and York. Nor again on the Foſs from Exeter, or rather Honiton to Bath, and from Cirenceſter to Bennones, is there any town mentioned by Antoninus. So again the Ryknild * Street from Wincheſter to Cirenceſter has only Cunetio in

* That this and the other roads here mentioned had towns upon them is evident from the ruins of ſome, and the antiquities diſcovered at others. Thus upon the Ryknild Street are Aulceſter, and Little Cheſter by Derby: — on the Erming Street, Caſter, Brig Caſterton, Ancaſter and Brough on the Humber: — and on the Foſs, Dornton, Bourton, Whitewalls, and Ilcheſter. Biſhop of Cloyne.

in the interval, where it croſſes the road from Bath to Spene; and from Cirenceſter through Gloceſterſhire, parts of Worceſterſhire, Warwick and Staffordſhires, and the whole of Derbyſhire, in this long courſe it interferes with no Antonine town, except Etocetum, when it croſſes the Watling Street near Lichfield. And in every province there are large vacant ſpaces, which cannot be ſuppoſed to have been without towns, but they were not viſited, and conſequently are not taken notice of. No part of the empire furniſhes any great number of towns, regularly diſperſed in all directions except Italy. I do not preſume to aſſert poſitively, that Hadrian viſited all the towns mentioned in this work, but from the nature of his travels, and the number of years he employed in them, it is by no means improbable. I can find no hypotheſis, which ſo naturally accounts for the compilation of ſo ſingular a work, as the ſuppoſition, that it might originate in Memoranda, taken by ſome one of this Emperor's travelling attendants.

To ſhew that there is ſome foundation for this opinion, I ſhall give an abridged view of the travels of this Emperor from the Univerſal Hiſtory, article Hadrian.

" It was a ſaying of Hadrian, that an Emperor ought to imitate the Sun, which enlightens all corners, and regions of the earth. And he accordingly ſet out to viſit all the provinces of the empire. In this progreſs he employed almoſt the whole of his reign, that is, ſeventeen years, moſt commonly travelling on foot, and always with his head bare, making no difference between the frozen ſummits of the Alps, and the ſcorching ſands of Ægypt. In the ſecond year of his reign, he went into Campania, where he relieved the poor inhabitants of all the cities, through which he paſſed. The next year he ſet out for Gaul, where he viſited the chief cities, and forts. From Gaul he went into Germany, where he ſpent ſometime in reviewing, and diſciplining the flower of the Roman troops; then in that country. From Germany he returned into Gaul, and from thence paſſed over into Britain, where he built a prodigious Wall, eighty miles in length, to ſecure the poſſeſſions of the Romans againſt the Barbarians. From Britain he went again into Gaul, and from thence into Spain, where he rebuilt at Tarraco the temple,

ple, which Tiberius had erected to Auguſtus, and held an aſſembly of the ſtates of Spain, in order to ſettle ſome differences, which had ariſen about the levying of recruits for the Roman armies. From Spain he returned to Rome, but did not ſtay there long, for in the beginning of the following year, the third of his progreſs, he was at Athens, from whence he went into the eaſt, where he prevented a war with the Parthians by a conference with their King. The year following he returned from the eaſt through Aſia, and viſited Cilicia, Lycia, Pamphilia, Cappadocia, Bythinia and Phrygia, ordering temples, ſquares, and other edifices to be built at his expence in moſt of the principal cities of thoſe provinces. He likewiſe viſited the iſlands of the Archipelago, and arrived in Achaia the beginning of the next year, of which he ſpent the remainder at Athens. From Athens he went into Sicily, out of curioſity, it is ſaid, to ſee the top of mount Ætna, and from thence he viſited Rome again in the beginning of the following year. The two next years are barren of events. In the year after he rebuilt at his own expence the cities Nicomedia, Ceſarea, and Nice, which had been almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake. In the thirteenth year of his reign he ſet out upon a new progreſs, paſſing firſt into Africa, where, by beſtowing many favours upon the inhabitants of that province, he gained the affections of all ranks of men. From Africa he returned to Rome. In the beginning of the fourteenth year of his reign he went again into Aſia, where he conſecrated ſeveral temples. In Cappadocia he purchaſed a great number of ſlaves for the ſervile offices of the camp. From Syria he paſſed into Paleſtine, and Arabia, and from thence into Ægypt. He continued in Ægypt all this, and the following year. He repaired at his own expence the city of Alexandria, which had been almoſt deſtroyed by the Romans, and reſtored its antient privileges. From Ægypt he paſſed into Lybia Cyreniaca, where he killed a lion of a monſtrous ſize with his own hand, by which great ravages had been committed in that country. The following year he left Ægypt, and returned to Syria, where he ſtaid this, and in the ſpring of the year after, having viſited Thrace, and Macedon, he ſet out to return to Italy, but ſtaid a long time at Athens. And having now ſpent almoſt ſeventeen years in travelling in the ſeveral provinces

provinces of the empire, that is to ſay, almoſt over all the then known world, he left Athens, and returned at length to Rome. He died at Baiæ in about a year after."

There are certainly many circumſtances, in which the accounts of Hadrian's travels, and the Itinerary coincide in a very extraordinary manner. A few remarks will be ſufficient to point out the moſt obvious particulars of this agreement.

He is ſaid to have viſited firſt the cities and forts of Gaul, and the Itinerary contains many journies, and towns in this country. From hence he paſſed into Germany, by which name is meant the whole country near the weſtern bank of the Rhine, and Antoninus gives the names of ſeveral cities in theſe parts. From Germany he returned into Gaul in his way to Britain, and his journey is marked in the Itinerary acroſs this province by a line of towns leading from Colonia Agrippina (Cologn) on the Rhine, through the preſent Bavay, and Cambray to the uſual port Geſſoriacum (Bologne) from which the paſſage to Rhitupis in Britain is given in the Itin. marit. In this iſland he built the immenſe Wall, attributed to him, and it is now farther known, that he alſo formed, or greatly improved the great Roman road, called the Foſs, Works, which argue a ſtay here fully ſufficient for all the journies of the Iter Britanniarum. From Britain he paſſed again over into Gaul, and then, it is likely, viſited many new cities in his road into Spain. In Spain he is reported to have rebuilt a temple, and convoked an aſſembly of the ſtates, incidents, which beſpeak ſome delay there. It would not require many months for ſo diligent a traveller to perform all the Iters laid down in this country. The preſent account ſuppoſes him to have returned from Spain to Rome without making any excurſion out of that province, but I find it is thought by ſome[r], that at this time he croſſed over into Mauritania in Africa. This ſuppoſition is favoured by the Itin. marit. in which two lines of communication are pointed out between theſe countries; one probably uſed by him in his paſſage over, and the other in his return. He might land at Tingi from Belo, a very ſhort diſtance, and from thence travel along the coaſt to the extremity of his dominions, and back again by Tingi along the coaſt to Ceſarea, from whence he might return into Spain, viſiting the Baleares, and a few other iſlands in his paſſage,

[r] Bayle's Dictionary, Hadrian.

which are mentioned in this work. From Spain his road for Italy would lie through the ſouth of Gaul, along what is conſidered as the branch of the chief Iter, communicating between thoſe countries. From Rome he next viſited Athens, poſſibly by way of Brundiſium, or Hydruntum to Aulon, and by the route round the coaſt of Greece. He might alſo continue his progreſs into the eaſt by the ſame Iter, prolonged to Carra, or Edeſſa to meet the Parthian Monarch. His return from this excurſion was through Aſia, where he viſited Cilicia. Lycia, Pamphilia, &c. Out of ſix provinces, here enumerated, only the ſmall ones Lycia, and Pamphilia have no towns in the Itinerary, if their limits are accurately determined in the maps. In his way back to Athens he paſſed through the iſlands in the Archipelago, ſeveral of whoſe names appear in the concluding ſection of the Itin. marit. From Athens he took a voyage into Sicily, and with ſuch a voyage the Itin. marit. commences, leading from the Iſthmus of Corinth by the coaſts of Greece, and Italy to that iſland. From Sicily he reviſited Rome by one of the Iters it may be ſuppoſed, from Columna, or Rhegium to that city. The two next years are ſpoken of as barren of events. They might be ſpent in viſiting all the parts of Italy, and occaſion the Iters in that country, or thoſe immediately connected with it. It is impoſſible almoſt to ſuppoſe ſo reſtleſs a ſpirit ſo long confined to one ſpot. His next excurſion is again to Africa, where he made himſelf very acceptable to the inhabitants by the many favours he beſtowed upon them. The Itin. marit. has one voyage directly from Rome to Carthage, and another by way of Caralis in Sardinia. By the one he might leave Italy, and by the other return back. In this journey we may ſuppoſe him taking a perſonal view of all the places about Carthage, as far as Ceſarea to the weſt, and proceeding eaſternly to the Syrtis major, a natural phenomenon, which could not eſcape his curioſity. From Africa he returned to Rome. The next year carried him a ſecond time into Aſia, but his route is not deſcribed. Perhaps he now paſſed through the wonderful line of cities, which form the firſt part of the chief Iter. From Syria he paſſed through Paleſtine, and Arabia into Ægypt. And the Itinerary has two Iters between theſe countries, one leading from Antioch by the ſea coaſt of Judea, and the other taking a circuit through Damaſcus, and Ælia (Jeruſalem rebuilt,

rebuilt, and ſo named by this Emperor) to Alexandria. In Ægypt he continued two years, a country too full of curioſities to permit him to reſt at Alexandria. Hyeraſycaminos (lying within the Tropic of Cancer) could ſhew him a vertical ſun, and his body conſequently without a ſhadow, and it is ſcarce to be doubted, whether he would think it too much trouble to be witneſs of ſuch a prodigy, eſpecially as it could be ſeen within the bounds of his own empire. During his reſidence in Ægypt he made an excurſion into Lybia Cyreniaca. And in this country there are two Iters both connected with Alexandria. By theſe means the author of the Itinerary would be enabled to complete the aſtoniſhing line of towns, which reach from Ægypt along the coaſt of Africa to the neighbourhood of Mount Atlas. Leaving Ægypt Hadrian went back into Syria, and he concluded his extraordinary, and almoſt incredible peregrinations with a view of the provinces of Thrace, and Macedonia, both of which have a conſiderable number of towns mentioned by Antoninus. In ſo ſhort, and general an account of the tranſactions of ſeventeen years, it muſt be obvious, that many motions of this imperial wanderer cannot but be omitted. It will not therefore be expected, that the parallel ſhould be complete. But in this ſlight ſketch we find all the countries viſited, in which the ſcene of the Itinerary lies, and have reaſon to think, that the agreement would have been more exact, had the hiſtory been more perfect, or particular. I ſhall only add further, that as all the provinces, taken notice of in the travels of this Emperor, are found in the Itinerary with the exception of only two, ſo thoſe only are omitted in the former, which are not included in the latter. No mention is made of his croſſing the Euphrates, unleſs it may be inferred from his congreſs with the king of Parthia, nor yet the Danube. Peloponneſus has not a ſingle journey in either of the accounts, nor is Crete, though a conſiderable iſland, taken any notice of in them. Theſe conſiderations have appeared to me ſufficient to warrant the concluſion deduced from them, and they are ſubmitted with all due deference to the candid examination of thoſe, who have had longer experience in queſtions of this kind.

If this laſt argument is allowed to be valid, the date of the Itinerary will fall in that period of time, which elapſed between

Hadrian's laſt return to Athens, and his death, a period of about three years. Bayle[z] ſtates the death of this prince to have happened in the ſummer of the year of our Lord 138.

[z] Dictionary, Hadrian.

The age of the work having been ſo particularly and minutely inveſtigated, there muſt be a much greater probability of aſſigning it to its real author.

The title of it, which has been adopted as the true reading on the authority of ſeveral manuſcripts is[a], Itinerarium Provinciarum omnium Imper. Antonini Auguſti; and in the ſecond part, Imperatoris Antonini Itinerarium maritimum. All copies, it is allowed, have not this title. Imperatoris is not always added to Antoninus. And Barthius, a German writer of the laſt century, is ſaid to have had, or ſeen a copy, in which the name of the author was Antoninus Æthicus. Other titles have been given of it, as Itinerarium totius Orbis: — Itinerarium Mundi: — and Coſmographia. It has been aſcribed alſo to other authors, to Julius Cæſar, Marcus Antonius, Am. Marcellinus, and Marcion of Heraclea. There ſeems however every reaſon to admit, that the name of the author was Antoninus, whatever his rank or ſtation in the world.

[a] Weſſeling Pref. and Note on Title.

If we accept the reading Imperatoris, and allow the author to have been a Roman Emperor, we ſhall find two of that name, to whom it has been attributed, Antoninus Pius, and Antoninus ſurnamed Caracalla, the ſon, and ſucceſſor of Severus. Or if the reading of Barthius is preferred, it was written by Antoninus Æthicus, a geographical writer of the fifth century.

The claim of Æthicus ſhall be firſt conſidered, as being founded on the ſlighteſt evidence. He was "a[b] Geographer and Chriſtian writer after the reign of Conſtantine," but that his name was Antoninus reſts ſolely on the evidence of Barthius. His time agrees very well with the opinion of thoſe, who think the names of the cities a proof, that the Itinerary was written after their new titles were given them. But I am willing to hope this argument has been ſhewn not to reſt on the ſolid foundation, which it has been ſo long, and ſo generally ſuppoſed to poſſeſs. I have not ſeen the geography of Æthicus, and therefore cannot ſpeak from my own knowledge. But Weſſeling[c] does not think him the author of the Itinerary.

[b] Encyclop. Britan. Itinerary.

[c] Preface.

Itinerary. "The Coſmographia * of Æthicus, he obſerves, differs in many things from the Itinerary. It has indeed the chief cities of every province, but not all of them, and ſcarce any of the diſtances of them." From this deſcription we have reaſon to conclude, that this geographer might make conſiderable uſe of the Itinerary in compoſing his own work, but that if the latter had been the only medium, through which it had come down to modern times, it would have been by no means worthy the attention now deſervedly excited by it. Nor is this ingenious editor at all ſatisfied as to the exiſtence of a copy of the Itinerary with the name Antoninus Æthicus, as its author. "I am † not ignorant, he ſays, that Barthius has aſſerted in the moſt deciſive, and peremptory manner, that the writer of the Itinerary was called Antoninus Æthicus, but I have in vain ſought for that paſſage in his works where he has pretended the authority of any copy for it." If then the work of Æthicus is different from the Itinerary, and no proof can be found, that Barthius ever ſaw a copy of the latter with Antoninus Æthicus in its title, it is unneceſſary to bring any other arguments to ſhew, that he was not the author of this work, ſince there remain no grounds whatever to ſuppoſe, that he was.

The name, and rank of Antoninus Caracalla, the Emperor, are much more favourable to the idea of his being the author. In his time all the cities mentioned in this work were certainly under the Roman government. But in his reign alſo Dacia, and Meſopotamia ſeem to have formed parts of the empire, of which provinces it has been obſerved, that none of their towns are included in the Itinerary. Nor again is it by any means certain, that the Wall built by his father Severus, ſtood upon, or near the ſame line, with that before built by Hadrian, and conſequently, that the boundary of the empire in Britain was in his time in that place, as it moſt clearly appears to have been when the Itinerary was ‡ written. Theſe circumſtances form objections againſt Caracalla alſo, which cannot be eaſily removed.

Antoninus

* Coſmographia Æthici in pleriſque ab Itinerario diſcrepat, habet ſane præcipuas urbes, ſed nec omnes, nec fere ulla M. P. Weſſel. Pref.

† Laudat Fabricius, ſed Fide Barthii, Codicem, in quo Antonini Æthici fuerit nomen; ubi vero Barthius id fuerit profeſſus, quamvis non ignorem eum Itinerarii ſcriptorem Æthicum Antoninum appellandum eſſe pæne decreviſſe, ſæpe fruſtra quæſivi. Id.

‡ See Iter I. A Vallo.

Antoninus Pius is the only remaining perſon of that name, who has been thought the author of the Itinerary, and he is purpoſely mentioned laſt, as being the Imperator, to whom it may with the greateſt degree of certainty be attributed. It has been already rendered very probable, that this work was written in the time of Hadrian, and by one of his travelling attendants. It is an abſolute certainty, that Antoninus lived in the reign of that Emperor, becauſe he was his adopted ſon and ſucceſſor in the empire. And as he is, by his adoption, proved to have been one of his moſt intimate friends, ſo we may ſuppoſe he would not be often abſent from his locomotive court. Nor is there any thing related of this illuſtrious Roman, which renders the ſuppoſition of his being the author of ſuch a work either impoſſible or even improbable. The character, which hiſtory has preſerved of him is very excellent, and, amongſt his many good qualities, a love of learning is not intimated as one, in which he was deficient. To be an author was not eſteemed a degradation of the high rank of an Emperor of the Roman world. A work of his immediate ſucceſſor, Marcus Aurelius Meditations, has reached our times, as well as the Itinerary. But Antoninus was nothing more than a Roman [d] ſenator till fifty years of age, nor had he any reaſon to expect to be honoured with the imperial throne, till within the ſpace of little more than [e] one year * of the death of his predeceſſor. In his private ſtation therefore he had full time enough for the conſtruction of this work, which might form a very agreeable amuſement of his leiſure hours, while attending the peregrinations of his royal maſter. This was an opportunity alſo uncommonly favourable for collecting materials for a work of this kind. It is not indeed any where poſitively recorded, that Antoninus did attend Hadrian in his travels, but it is a natural inference from his being one of the Emperor's particular friends. And though he might not be always with the imperial traveller, yet when he had once formed a deſign of ſuch a work, it would be an eaſy matter for him to employ ſome other attendant to collect information for him during his abſence. But it may be objected, that if Antoninus Pius was the author of the Itinerary, he ſurely would have added ſome towns

[d] Univerſal Hiſtory, Antoninus.

[e] Id. Hadrian.

* Hadrian's travels laſted ſeventeen years, and did not commence before the ſecond year of his reign. Verus, firſt appointed his ſucceſſor, lived nearly one year. He reigned twenty years and eleven months wanting one day. See Univ. Hiſt. Hadrian.

towns to it, when after the death of Hadrian, Lollius Urbicus had built the new wall in Scotland, and his other lieutenants had recovered Dacia, and the other countries beyond the Euphrates. The anſwer is, that it is not abſurd to ſuppoſe, that he had fully completed his deſign in the life time of Hadrian, before thoſe changes had taken place, and that the progreſs of the work ceaſed with the ſingular cauſe, which had given riſe to it. From theſe premiſes then I conclude, that it is in a very high degree probable, that Antoninus Pius was the author of the old Itinerary, which we now have, called Antonines, and that there is no evidence ſo unexceptionable, by which it can be attributed to any other perſon.

All the towns mentioned in this work were no doubt well known, as long as the provinces, in which they were ſituated, continued in ſubjection to the Romans. Their names and diſtances were fully ſufficient to point them out. But on the decline of the empire, all the rich, and populous provinces, which belonged to it, became a prey to a very different order of men; to barbarians, to whom the arts of peace, and civilization, were utterly unknown, and nothing acceptable but war, and the plunder, derived from incurſions upon the nations near them. To theſe ſavage conquerors all the countries of the empire in time fell ſacrifices, victims alike to the arms, and ignorance of their new maſters. Britain, which lay at a great diſtance from the ſeat of empire, and was in conſequence one of the firſt provinces abandoned, was peculiarly unfortunate. As ſoon as the Romans had withdrawn themſelves, their old enemies the Picts ſpread terror, and deſolation through the whole country, and the miſerable inhabitants were reduced to the greateſt * diſtreſs by their ravages. Againſt theſe dreadful plunderers a vain aſſiſtance was obtained from the Saxons, who in the end † combined with the Picts, and divided the country with them. A long conteſt followed between the Saxons ‡ and Britons, and when the Saxons had at length prevailed, and erected their ſeven kingdoms, the ſame cruel ſcenes

* "The Barbarians drive us to the ſea, the ſea again to the Barbarians, thus bandied between two deaths, we either periſh by water, or by the ſword." Camden. Deſtruction of Britain.

† "Under pretence of ill pay and ſhort diet they enter into a league with the Picts."

‡ "At length all the other kingdoms, ſhattered with civil wars, were ſubdued to that of the Weſt Saxons." Camden. Engliſh Saxons.

ſcenes were continued by the frequent quarrels of theſe petty kings. In the event one king * obtained the government of all that part of the iſland, which had belonged to the Saxons. But now a new enemy † preſented itſelf not leſs cruel, or deſtructive than any, that had preceded it. The incurſions of the Danes prolonged for many years the miſeries of Britain. Thus was our iſland ravaged by continual wars for ſix ‡ hundred years together. In this very long interval of violence, and confuſion, all the arts, and improvements, which had been received from the more mild, and poliſhed government of the Romans, became in a great meaſure forgotten, and unknown. Of the large towns many were § deſtroyed, others reduced to ſmall villages, and the antient names of all entirely loſt, or very imperfectly retained in the denominations, impoſed by their new maſters. At the ſame time the roads, which had coſt ſo much labour, and expence in their conſtruction, and had contributed ſo greatly towards the civilization of all the nations, ſubdued by the Romans, by affording an eaſy intercourſe between one people and another, were intirely neglected, and either blocked up by woods, or rendered impaſſable by the bridges, and other conveniences being permitted to go to ruin. Theſe circumſtances, joined to the exceſſive ignorance, in which all the countries in Europe were for many centuries involved, could not but occaſion difficulties of no common magnitude to thoſe antiquaries, who on the revival of learning, became firſt acquainted with the curious production of the Roman times, which is the object of our preſent inquiry. At firſt all muſt have been darkneſs, and myſtery, as only a few of the firſt rate towns could

* Edgbert, king of the Weſt Saxons.

† "About the time of K. Edgbert, in the year of Chriſt 800, they firſt diſturbed our coaſts,—making havock of every thing,—they deſtroyed cities,—burnt churches, ranſacking and overturning every thing". Id. Danes.

‡ "The Romans left this iſland about A. D. 420, and the Normans came A. D. 1066." Camden.

§ The barbarian conquerors of the Roman provinces deſtroyed the cities, Retia et Buſta vocantes, ſays a cotemporary, defaced the works of art, and even ſeem in ſome inſtances to have cut up the roads. When the ſtrong and flouriſhing city of Aquileia was taken, it was immediately levelled with the ground, and the triumphant barbarian boaſted, that in three days after its capture, he had gallopped his horſe, without ſtumbling, over the ſpot, where the town had ſtood. And Totila after taking Rome, had his engines ready to annihilate that miſtreſs of the world in the ſame manner, and was only prevented by the generous remonſtrances of Beliſarius. The wonder is then, that we find ſuch evident traces of many of the Roman towns in Britain at this day, not that ſome have intirely diſappeared. Several of theſe towns ſhew marks of fire in their ruins. Biſhop of Cloyne.

could be decided upon with any certainty. But a long ſeries of diligent, and patient inveſtigation has at length diſcovered the far greater part of the towns intended in the Itinerary. And the geographical improvements, and continual diſcoveries of the preſent times, give reaſon to hope, that not more than three or four of them will remain, whoſe ſituations cannot be yet decided on evidence highly probable, if not perfectly ſatisfactory, and indiſputable.

In tracing the Iters in Britain all due reſpect and attention has been paid to the opinions, and determinations of thoſe writers upon this ſubject, whoſe works, deſervedly held in high eſtimation, intitle them to ſuch diſtinction. Moſt of the towns will be found to have thoſe poſitions aſſigned them here, which have been long appropriated to them by Camden, Stukeley, Horſley, and other authors, who have inquired into the topographical antiquities of their country with the greateſt diligence, and accuracy. Much novelty muſt not be expected in the preſent publication. Its chief praiſe will be found to conſiſt in its confirmation of the opinions of many authors, of great repute, by arguments not within the reach of thoſe authors themſelves, but which were abſolutely neceſſary to ſubſtantiate their opinions.

The few following are all the towns mentioned in the Iter Britanniarum, the ſituations of which do not appear to have been properly laid down by any former commentator, or writer.

In Iter I. Bremenio. Derventione. Delgovitia. Pretorio.
II. Caſtra Exploratorum. Luguvallio. Voreda. Brovonacis. Verteris. (Of theſe five the names only are changed. The towns had been before ſuppoſed to belong to the Itinerary, and are ſtill retained.) Lavatris. Camboduno. Condate. Bovio.
V. Duroliponte. Durobrivis. Cauſennis.
VII. Clauſento. Calleva Attrebatum. Pontibus.
IX. Sitomago. Ad Anſam. Durolito.
X. Glanoventa. Galava, Aſone. Bremetonacis.
XIV. Abone. Trajectus. Verlucione. Cunetione.

In Iter XV. Vindomi. Vindocladia. Moriduno.

It has been found neceſſary to aſſign new poſitions to theſe towns, becauſe the numbers do not favour, in their preſent form, nor can be accommodated by any natural correction to the towns, which have generally been ſuppoſed to be intended by theſe names.

THE PROOFS of the Antonine towns particularly inſiſted upon in the preſent work are

Firſt, and above all, their Diſtances.

Secondly, Roman antiquities found, or Remains of their buildings, and other works of any kind.

Thirdly, the Names of the towns, if there is any ſimilitude between the antient, and modern names.

And Laſtly, Their ſituation on Roman roads.

PROOF I. The Diſtance is conſidered as the proof firſt, and principally to be attended to, becauſe this is the only criterion given in the original work. Had there been no towns in Britain beſides theſe mentioned by Antoninus, or had the proofs of theſe towns been ſomething peculiar to themſelves, there had been no occaſion for ſuch exactneſs. But it is a certain fact, that there are abundance of ſuch towns, which can produce equal claims from the Roman antiquities found in them, or their neighbourhood; how then is the diſtinction to be made but by a due, and exact attention to the numbers? In ſome parts of the kingdom ſeveral of theſe towns are found ſo near each other, that it is impoſſible to ſelect the Antonine town, if the numbers will not point it out. A very remarkable inſtance occurs in Wiltſhire. Verlucio might be thought to mean Laycock from the coins found near it. Stukely[e] does not heſitate to fix it poſitively at Hedington, where Roman coins have been found in greater abundance. To the ſouth of this town lies Devizes[f], a rival claimant, which can produce its title alſo in Roman Antiquities. And to the north of it is Studley, near which was a Roman[g] Colony, ſuppoſed to have given birth to Calne. To theſe muſt be added Spy Park, between Laycock, and Hedington, where Roman pavements, and other curioſities have been diſcovered, and which has the additional proof of being the exact diſtance required from

[e] Itin. cur. Iter. iv.

[f] Id.

[g] Gibſon. Additions, Wilts.

from Bath. A number of towns, ſo near each other, do not frequently however perplex theſe reſearches, but the neceſſity of a careful attention to the numbers will be found in all parts ſufficiently apparent.

To diſregard the numbers is to take from this work its peculiar excellence,—that, which not only gives it a preference before Ptolemy, and the Notitia, but makes it principally deſerving attention. Ptolemy's method of ſettling the poſitions of his towns by longitude, and latitude, promiſes information nearly equal to the Itinerary, but a very little acquaintance with his geography will ſoon convince any one, that it is of no uſe. The poſition of no town can be determined with certainty on the authority of this learned Ægyptian alone. And the Notitia is of ſtill leſs value, as it gives only the names of certain towns without any circumſtance to determine their particular ſituation. No meaſure of diſtance, or apparent order, and arrangement offer the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance. Some of them have indeed been gueſſed at with great probability from an affinity between their antient, and modern names, or from the inſcriptions of altars, accidentally found at them, but the bulk of them will ever remain doubtful, and uncertain, from the want of a guide to our inquiries. Such uncertainty however is not attached to the Itinerary. The numbers, there laid down for our direction, how much ſoever they may have ſuffered from time, and tranſcribers, will be found very uſeful proofs of the identity of the towns, they are intended to point out.

Antiquaries ſeem to have been too deciſive, and peremptory in their opinions of theſe numbers of Antoninus. Gale * does not ſcruple to condemn them altogether. Cellarius † prefers the numbers in Peutinger's table to them. And Mr. Whitaker ‡ finds the Itinerary of Richard "not ſo uncertain in its numerals." As the preſent work has been yet but very imperfectly underſtood, it is impoſſible to think theſe determinations can be founded on fair, and juſt grounds; and I ſhall hope to prove in the courſe of this inquiry, that theſe opinions have been adopted too haſtily, and without a ſufficient knowledge of the work ſo condemned.

That

* Numeri hic et ubique adeo ſunt incerti, ut vix aliqua Ratio deiis habenda ſit. Gale. Anton. Iturium.

† Certior autem Diſtantiarum Numeris, quam Æthici ſeu Antonini Itinerarium. Cella. Pref.

‡ Hiſt. Manches. Book I. Chap. 3.

That the numbers in the Itinerary have ſuffered indeed from the blunders, and miſtakes of tranſcribers, is a thing too evident for any one to preſume to deny. And their very nature expoſed them to this inconvenience in a particular manner. It is a matter of general notoriety, how difficult it is to preſerve tables of numbers from errors, more than other kinds of writings. In them there is no particular meaning to aſſiſt the tranſcriber, or printer, and guard him againſt miſtakes. The omiſſion, or change of a word may be corrected. But it is not ſo with numerals. A blunder, once paſſed over, will continue, and multiply with the copies. And this is a circumſtance unfortuately not confined to manuſcripts. The preſs is equally expoſed to them. And it is really more to be wondered at, that the numbers in the Itinerary, conſidering its great antiquity, are not much more deranged than there is reaſon to ſuſpect they are. For after a very long, and particular examination of thoſe which relate to Britain, I find very few, which have ſo intirely loſt their original form in all copies, as that there does not ſufficient of it remain to point out the true number, where the proof of real diſtance can aſſiſt the inquiry.

The Roman numeral * letters are I. V. X. L. C. D. M. By theſe letters, combined in different forms, all their numbers were expreſſed.

Corruptions

* An ingenious Eſſay iſt in one of our beſt periodical publications maintains, that "there is great reaſon to believe the Romans did not expreſs their numbers by letters, but that the characters, which they uſed to expreſs numbers, became letters by accident. He ſuppoſes, that they put down a ſingle ſtroke I for one, as is ſtill the caſe of thoſe, who ſcore in chalk. This ſtroke they doubled, trebled, and quadrupled II. III. IIII. to expreſs 2. 3. and 4.

"To ſave the trouble of counting many ſuch ſtrokes one by one, when they came to five, they expreſſed it by joining two ſtrokes together in an acute Angle V, which will appear the more probable, if it be conſidered, that the progreſſion of the Roman numbers is from five to five. Ovid has touched upon the original of this in his Faſt. Lib. III. and Vitruvius Lib. III. Chap. I. has made the ſame remark.

"After they had made the acute angle V for five, they added ſingle ſtrokes to it to the number of four, VI. VII. VIII. VIIII, and then, as the ſtrokes could not be multipled without confuſion, they doubled their acute angle by prolonging the two lines beyond their interſection thus X to denote two fives, or ten.

"After they had doubled, trebled, and quadrupled this double angle thus XX XXX. XXXX. they then for the ſame reaſon, which firſt induced them to make a ſingle angle, and then double it, joined two ſingle ſtrokes together in another form, and inſtead of an acute, made a right angle ⌊ to denote fifty.

"And when this fifty was doubled they then doubled the right angle thus ⊏ to denote one hundred, and having numbered this double right angle four times thus ⊏ ⊏ ⊏ ⊏ when they came to the fifth number, as before, they reverſed it, and put a ſingle ſtroke before it I ⊐ to denote five hundred. And again when this five hundred was doubled, they then alſo doubled their double right angles oppoſite to each other, with a ſingle ſtroke between them ⊏ I ⊐ to denote a thouſand, &c.

"That

Corruptions of the numbers may ariſe

—from adding, or omitting, any letter: and the corruption will be greater, or leſs, according to the value of the letter ſo added, or omitted.

—from joining, or ſeperating the units in ſuch numbers, as are formed by them, as II form the V. X, and the L. And theſe will be found reciprocally ſupplying the place of each other.

—from ſubſtituting one letter for another, as the V for the X, X for L, L for C. Two remarkable inſtances of the two latter, and many of the former kind occur in the Iter Britanniarum.

The expreſſing theſe numbers in MSS. cannot be expected to be ſo uniform, as in printed copies. Thus four will ſometimes be written IV, and at others IIII, forty XL and ſometimes XXXX, five hundred D or IↃ and ſometimes CCCCↃ. It is frequently, neceſſary to write a number in both forms to find a true reading.

To correct any miſtakes, that have crept into the numerals, it muſt be in the firſt place expedient to conſult as many different copies of the work, as can be procured, and to note the various readings of the numbers in each copy. By this means many loſt readings will be reſtored to the text, and we ſhall at the ſame time get an acquaintance with the nature of ſuch blunders, and conſequently the moſt allowable method of correcting ſuch numbers as are evidently corrupted.

The uſual way of correcting errors in books by various readings is to admit that as the truth, which appears in the moſt copies. But this rule will not hold in the preſent caſe. Here a ſingle various reading ſeems admiſſible, where it agrees with the matter of fact, though ſeveral copies unite their evidence againſt it. Thus the diſtance between Bremetonacis, and Coccio (Iter X) is XX miles, as it

"That the Romans did not originally write M for 1000, and C for 100, but ſquare characters, as they are written above, we are expreſſly informed by Paulus Manutius; but the corner of the angles, being cut off by tranſcribers for diſpatch, theſe figures were gradually brought into what are now called the numeral letters. When the corner of ⊏ I ⊐ were made round, it ſtood thus CIↃ, which is ſo near the Gothic ↀ, that it ſoon deviated into that letter, ſo I ⊐ ſtood thus IↃ, and eaſily became a D, ⊏ a plain C by the ſame means, and the other numbers were repreſented by L. V and I, and theſe letters became numerals," &c.

The above opinion is extremely natural, and probable, and if the real fact, will account for ſome of the miſtakes in the numerals much eaſier than if they are ſuppoſed to be letters. A ſingular inſtance occurs in the total of Iter II, where an L appears to have taken the place of a C, but is in reality the remains of the old ſquare numeral character, ⊏.

it is ſet down XX M. P. but between Coccio, and Mancunio, we find only XVII, M P. whereas the real diſtance is 27 miles; ſhall we then ſcruple to receive the reading of the Cod. Cuſan. as the true reading, though it is the only copy, which has XXVII, the diſtance agreeing with the fact? Some of our firſt writers upon this ſubject, I know, have in this, and ſimilar caſes conſidered ſome town as omitted, and have ventured to ſupply an intermediate town to fill the vacancy; but ſurely the correction of the numbers is much more natural, becauſe we find many inſtances, where they are certainly faulty, but I have not met with any thing, that creates even a ſuſpicion, that there is a ſingle town leſs* in the Itinerary now, than there was at firſt.

The following are all the various readings of the different editions of the Itinerary of Britain, which I have been able to collect.

Surita†, the Spaniſh editor of Antoninus, had five antient copies of the Itinerary, which he thus mentions in his Preface.

Vetuſti Codices, quorum Teſtimonio ad eruendam, et reſtituendam veram, et Germanam Itinerarii Antonini Auguſti Lectionem, uſi ſumus, his Notis diſtinguentur:

B. R. Bibliothecæ Regiæ ad D. Laurentium vetuſtiſſ. Codex Ovetenſis Æra IↃCCCCXX deſcriptus.

B. B. Bibliothecæ Blandinianæ pervetuſtus Codex a CCCC circiter Annis tranſcriptus.

B. N. Biblioth. Neapolitanorum Regum Anno MCCCCXVII tranſcriptus.

H. P. Hieronymi Pauli Barcinonenſis Hiſpaniæ Excerpta ex Itinerario Antonini Auguſti, et ſeorſim edita.

CH. L. Chriſtophori Longolii Exemplar ab H. Stephano Pariſiis editum A. D. M.D.XII.

Theſe

* To thoſe, who hold the originality and antiquity of Richard's information, this will appear confuted by his Itinerary. All the towns north of the wall in Northumberland are not in the preſent copies of the Itinerary. Therefore ſome have been certainly loſt from our copies. But Richard profeſſes to have added towns, by way of improving the work of the Roman general, from Ptolemy, and ſome other authors. Thus this concluſion is drawn from premiſes, that will not ſupport it. "Are the Iters then in Veſpaſiana all forgeries? it may be aſked. Do not the exiſtence of roads, and ruined towns ſpeak ſtrongly in favour of them?" I by no means conſider them as forgeries. I think them very fairly covered by the acknowledged alterations. The exiſtence of the roads, and towns appears to me to prove no more than the extent and accuracy of the information Richard obtained with reſpect to them, but not that thoſe towns ever formed a part of Antonine's Itinerary, or any ſimilar work of greater antiquity.

† He died 3 Non. Novemb. 1580. Weſſeling.

Theſe copies ſupply the following various readings in the Iter Britanniarum.

Iter I.	[h] Corſtopilum.	xx	Neap. xix Gale's Copy
	Iſurium	xxiv	Blandin. xiv
II.	Caſtra Explor.	xii	Neap. x. Longol xv
	Verteris	xiii	Neap. xx
	Cataractoni	xiii	Neap. xvi. Blandin. xviii
	Manduefſedo	xvi	Longol. vi et xvi corrigitur
	Sulloniacis	ix	Neap. x.
V.	Segeloci	xiv	Longol. xiv et xxiv corrigitur
	Legeolio	xvi	Neap. xv. Long. xvi et xx corrigitur
	Iſubrigantum	xvii	Neap. xvi
X.	Bremetonaci	xvii	Longol. xxvii et xxiiii corrigitur.

[h] Surita's Note, from Gales's xv Scriptores.

Burton in his commentary has given a copy of the Iter Britanniarum from Surita compared with the editions of Aldus, and Simler which furniſh ſome various readings.

Iter II.	Eburacum	xvii	* Ald. and Sim. xviii
	Benaventa	xvii	Ald. xvi
	Magiovinto	xvii	Sim. xii
	Sulloniacis	xi	Sim. ix
	Durolevo	xiii	Ald. xvi
III, IV.	Duroverno	xxv	Ald. and Sim. xv
V.	Villa Fauſtini	xxxv	Sim. xxv
	Iſubrigantum	xvii	Sim. xvi
	Verteris	xiii	Ald. and Sim. xiv
VI.	Margiduno	xiii	Ald. and Sim. xii
VII.	Total No.	xcvi	Ald. cxv Sim. cxvi
VIII.	Benaventa	xviii	Ald. and Sim. xviiii
IX.	Sitomago	xxxii	Ald. and Sim. xxxi
X.	Mancunio	xvii	Ald. and Sim. xviii
	Mediolano	xviii	Ald. and Sim. xviiii

William Harriſon, the author of three books of the Deſcription of Britain, printed in Hollinſhed's Chronicle, had according to Burton two copies of the Iter Britan.: one given in the firſt edition

* The Edition of Aldus is among the worſt. Simler's is a very decent one. The moſt correct and beſt is that of Chriſtopher Longolius. Weſſel. Preface.

edition of that work, and the other in the ſecond edition, each of which contains ſome readings different from thoſe already taken notice of. Both copies are reprinted in Burton's Preface to his Antoninus.

Iter. II.	Urioconio	XI	Harriſon	VI	1ſt. Edition.
	Noviomago	X		XII	
	Vagniacis	XVIII		VI	
	Durobrivis	IX		V	
	Durolevo	XIII		VIII. XVI	
Iter. V.	Lindo	XXVI		XXXVI	
	Verteris	XIII		XIIII	
	Luguvallio	XXII		XXV	
XII.	Iſca	XXVII		XIV	
XV.	Sorbioduno	VIII		VIIII	
Iter. I.	Vindomora	VIIII		V	2d. Edit.
	Iſurium	XXIIII		VIII	
II.	Condate	XVIII		XXXVIII	
	Port. Ritup.	X		XII.	

The copy of this work, from which Richard of Cirenceſter conſtructed his Itinerary, ſeems to have been different from thoſe already mentioned, and produces ſome uſeful various readings among many others, which are no credit to its accuracy.

[1] Richard's Diaphrag. Bertram.

Iter. II.	Etoceto	XVI	Richard[1]	XIII	Iter. I
	Verolamio	IX		XII	
	Sulloniacis	XII		IX	
	Noviomago	X		XV	Iter. XV
	Duroverno	XII		XVIII	
	Durolevo	XII		XXIIII	Iter. I
	Camboduno	XX		XXII	Iter. VI
	Mamucio	XVIII		XVIII	
			Finibus Flaviæ et Maximæ	XVIII	
	Condate	XVIII	XVIII and XXIII		Iters. VI & X.
	Deva	XX		XVIII	Iter. VI.
V.	Camborico	XXXV		XX	Iter. III
	Duroliponte	XXV		XX	
	Durobrivis	XXXV	XX and XXX		Iters. III. XVII
	Cauſennis	XXX		XX and XXX	

Lindo

Iter. V.	Lindo	XXVI	Richard	XX and XXX
	Dano	XXI		XX. Iter. IV
	Lavatris	XIII		XVI Iter. VIII
	Verteris	XIIII		XVI
	Brocavo	XIII		XVIII
	Luguvallio	XXVII		XVIII
Iter. VI.	Ad Pontem	VII		XII Iter. XIV
IX.	Sitomago	XXXII		XXIII Iter. III.
	Ceſaromago	XII		XV
	Londinio	XV		XII
XI.	Deva			
	Varis	XXXII		XXX Iter. I.
	Conovio	XIX		XX
XII.	Bovio	XXVII	Tibia Amne	VIII Iter. XI.
			Bovio	XX
XIII.	Burrio	VIIII		VIII Iter. XIV.
	Bleſtio	XI		XII
XIV.	Abone	VIIII	Trajectum	VIII Iter. XV
			Ad Sabrinam	VIIII
	Trajectus	VIIII	Ad Abonam	VI
XV.	Moriduno	XXXVI		XXXIII Iter. XVI.

Hearne, in his edition of Leland's Itinerary, has given a copy of the Iter Britanniarum, which he has compared with the four following copies: — Editio Florentina publiſhed in the year 1519: — Editio Petri Bertii, printed 1618. — Exemplar Editionis Suritanæ (quod ad Cl. Edwardum Bernardum non ita pridem pertinebat) cum Codice MS. collatum — Aliud Exemplar Edit. Sur. cum Cod. MS. collatum — olim fuit Doctiſſimi Bernardi, qui et ipſe contulit, beſides the editions of Surita, Harriſon, and Gale. Among the various Readings the few following examples occur.

Iter. I.	Eboracum	XVII	Hearne	XIV
	Pretorio	XXV		XXII
XV.	Vindogladia	XII		Iter XII. XV
	Durnovaria	VIIII	Edit. Floren.	XVI
XII.	Bravonio	XXIIII		XXII

Weſſeling * has alſo furniſhed ſome additional readings from the copies he had an opportunity of conſulting.

Iter.

* Weſſeling's work was publiſhed at Amſterdam, 1735.

Iter. II.	Luguvallio	XII	Weſſeling Oxon. Cod.	XV
	Verteris	XIII	Cuſani MS.	XX
	Cataractoni	XIII	Cuſan	XXVI
	Manduеſſedo	XVI	Cuſan	XIV
	Vagniacis	XVIII	Vatican Cod.	XVIIII
	Durolevo	XIII	Lugdun. et Baſil Edit.	XVI
V.	Legeolio	XVI	Cuſan et Paris MS.	XV
	Duroliponte	XXV	Cuſan	XVIII
IX.	Total No.	CXXVIII	Cuſan	CXXXVIII
	Sitomago	XXXII	Paris	XXXIII
X.	Gallacum	XIX	Vatican	IX
	Manucio	XVII	Cuſan	XXVII
XIII.	Durocornovio	XIV	Vatican	XVIII

Beſides theſe various readings in different copies, ſome few variations occur in different Iters of the ſame copy. In this caſe, if they vary more than a unit, there is a certainty, that both numerals cannot be genuine, and we may be at liberty to adopt that, which agrees beſt with the diſtance of the towns, ſuppoſed to be intended.

I ſhall add an Iter in Ægypt, and a part of another, which very curiouſly exemplify the nature of the errors in the numbers.

Andro		
Nithine	XII }	XXXVI
Hermupoli	XXIV }	
Chereu	XXIV	
Alexandria	XX	
Chereu	XXIV inſtead of XX	
Hermupoli	XX	XXIV
Andro	XXI	XXXVI.

The following is an Iter of which a duplicate is given by miſtake of ſome tranſcriber. The ſecond tranſcript varies in a very extraordinary manner from the firſt, though they immediately follow each other in the ſame page of the work.

A Copto Beronicen uſque M. P.	CCVII	ſecond copy	CCLVII
Peniconon	XXIIII	Peniconiconon	XXVII
Didime	XXIIII		
Afrodito	XX		

Compaſi

Compaſi	XXII	
Jovis	XXIII	XXXIII
Ariſtonis	XXX	XXV
Phalagro	XXX Falacro	XXV
Apollonos	XXIIII	XXIII
Cabalſi	XXIIII	XXVII
Cenon-Ydreuma	XXVII Cenondidreuma	
Beronicen	XVIII Beronicem	

From the above ſmall collection of various readings in the Iter Britan. ſome excellent corrections of the numbers have been obtained, and had it been larger, it is probable, moſt of the deficiences might have been ſupplied. But as it was not in my power to conſult more copies, I have been obliged to propoſe the alteration of a few numbers on authorities, not ſo indiſputable. Theſe inſtances however will be found fewer than might be expected. The exiſtence of many errors, and the nature of them are ſo fully eſtabliſhed by the various readings, that it cannot be thought poſſible to follow Antoninus with any exact attention to his numbers, without a liberty of correcting thoſe, which are plainly defective, and cannot be adjuſted by any other method. But this liberty muſt, no doubt, be uſed with extreme caution, and not till all other means of reconciling the difficulty have been tried without ſucceſs.

The following general obſervations with regard to the diſtances may be alſo uſeful.

I. Where two towns, ſuppoſed to be mentioned in the Itinerary lie nearer to each other by the preſent communication between them, than the numbers give reaſon to expect, this is no poſitive proof, that they are not the true places. Becauſe, though in the preſent improved ſtate of our iſland, a road may now lie by a nearer courſe, it might not be ſo in the Roman times, when woods, and other impediments, long ſince removed, or ſometimes the advantage of a paſſage of a river might render ſome circuit neceſſary. Thus the road from Colcheſter to Stowmarket, and likewiſe to Wulpit, ſeems to leave the great Roman road to the Suffolk coaſt at the point, where Ipſwich now ſtands, and to have kept along the eaſtern bank of the Orwell. A nearer road appears

[k] Cary's Suffolk.

in the [k] map, on the weſtern ſide of that river. In like manner the direct road from Thetford to Cambridge is only thirty-two miles, but if the traveller kept along the old Ickning-ſtreet, till he croſſed the road from Colcheſter to the latter town, the diſtance could not be leſs than thirty-five miles as ſtated in Iter. V. But perhaps a correction of the number in this place may be found a better ſolution.

II. Where two towns are ſo far diſtant from each other, that notwithſtanding there can be no queſtion as to their identity, the number will not reach them, there can be little doubt of an omiſſion in the numbers. A remarkable inſtance of this kind preſents itſelf in Iter. II. The towns are Eboraco, allowed beyond a diſpute to mean the city of York, and Mancunio, equally agreed to be Mancheſter. The diſtance between theſe towns, as meaſured by Ogilby, is ſixty-ſeven miles, but in all the copies of Antoninus, at preſent known, it is made only forty-ſeven M. P. Here two xx's may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be loſt, as no other method can remove the difficulty. The firſt defect is found in the diſtance between Calcaria and Camboduno, which is laid down only xx miles, when it is really xxx; and the other between Camboduno, and Mancunio, which is exactly xxviii miles, inſtead of xviii, the number in the Itinerary. Horſley attempted to reconcile the difference by ſuppoſing the horizontal diſtance given, as the country is very hilly, through which the road paſſes. But the general manner of the work appears to give the real diſtances between places meaſured on the ſurface. Nothing therefore can account for this diſagreement ſo well, as admitting the omiſſions, of which there can be ſcarce entertained any doubt.

III. Some few examples may occur, where two numbers, added together, give the diſtance between a firſt, and third town, but the intermediate town has not its true diſtance on either ſide. In ſuch caſes there will be leſs room for ſcruple in adjuſting the faulty numbers to the real diſtance. The diſtance* between Calleva, and Cunetio (Iter. XIV) is repreſented as twice fifteen miles, and is according

* This example is intended rather as an illuſtration than a proof, the poſitions of Calleva, and Cunetio not being abſolutely determined. I have not met with an inſtance between any towns, the ſituations of which are indiſputably ſettled.

according to my ſcheme, indeed thirty, but neither Spene, nor Spineham land, one of which it is not diſputed, was the Roman Spinis, will divide the diſtance in equal portions.

IV. The diſtances between the towns are not to be conſidered as diſtinct operations, but each Iter forms a complete ſection. In each of theſe the diſtance flows along through the whole, without ſtop, or diviſion, as if meaſured from one extreme to the other. By this means the ſuperfluity of one ſtage fills up what is wanting in another. And this is the more neceſſary to be obſerved, becauſe the Itinerary uſes only whole numbers, which often occaſions differences, that cannot be otherwiſe reconciled.

V. The current of each Iter ſhould be regularly attended to, as from the whole numbers they may not give the ſame diſtances in every ſtage both ways.

VI. Many of the antient towns do not lie immediately upon the principal roads. This circumſtance will conſequently create ſome difficulties in ſettling the diſtances of ſuch towns, ſince it cannot always be certain, in what point the uſual approach to them might leave the great road. It may be moſt naturally expected, that this communication might be by the ſhorteſt and moſt direct line from the main road, but this might ſometimes vary from circumſtances, which can not now be known.

VII. The different methods, by which the meaſures of the diſtances might be taken, are not to be totally diſregarded. The moſt ſimple method of meaſuring diſtances muſt be by the chain, or ſomething of that kind. This may therefore be ſuppoſed to be the plan uſed by the Romans. The moſt common modern mode of meaſuring diſtances is by an ingenious contrivance of a wheel, a much eaſier method, but it cannot be altogether ſo accurate as a chain. In a few miles no difference may be perceptible, but in a ſtage of thirty, or forty, it is to be expected ſome conſiderable difference may ariſe. The wheel muſt be affected by the irregularities of the road, which the chain paſſes over. But poſſibly ſome allowances may be made by the operator, according to the nature of the road, which may make this difference an object of leſs conſideration, for in the compariſon of the two meaſures taken with ſo long an interval of time between them, in a very few inſtances only,

only, ſome diſagreement has been ſuſpected to originate in this cauſe.

[1] Eſſay, p. 387.

VIII. Horſley obſerves of the numbers in general, that "it [1] is more uſual to omit, than add, in copying, and that he does not remember above an inſtance, or two, where he had occaſion to diminiſh the numbers, but always to add or ſupply."

IX. The ſame ingenious writer alſo remarks further with regard to the numbers, that where there is a difference between the ſum total prefixed to any Iter, and the amount of the particulars contained in that Iter, if we ſuppoſe either of the two to be right, but can be certain of neither, the odds muſt be by much in favour of the ſum total, for the danger of an error in copying this, is but much the ſame, as in any particular number.

The reſult of a particular regard to the numbers of the Itinerary muſt be a diſcovery of the true proportion between the Roman, and Engliſh meaſured, or ſtatute mile, a circumſtance, which has been hitherto rather acceded to than poſitively determined. In the many attempts to diſcover this antient meaſure of length, it may juſtly be wondered at, that ſo little uſe has been made of Antoninus, whoſe whole work proceeds upon this particular meaſure. The taking the diſtance of any number of the towns, which there could be the leaſt diſpute about, would have been leſs troubleſome, and more probably ſucceſsful, than the means, which have been uſed for that purpoſe. But to guard againſt the force and effect of a long received prejudice, before a proportion is attempted to be eſtabliſhed on new principles, it may be neceſſary to ſhew, on what foundation the calculation, commonly received, has hitherto depended, which, if intirely ſatisfactory, certainly ought not on any account to be laid aſide, but if it prove to be founded on principles, which are for the moſt part hypothetical, and imaginary, leſs ſcruple will be felt in the admiſſion of another on ſurer grounds.

[a] Aſtronomy, Vol. I. c. xiii.

"To ſhew the length of the Roman mile, according to Dr. Long [a], Ricciolus propoſed a method to find the length of the Roman foot from which it might be eaſily aſcertained. In the Capitol was kept for a ſtandard a meaſure of a cubick form, called from its ſhape Quadrantal, or Amphora. The dimenſion of the inſide was a foot every

every way, and it contained eighty pounds of wine, or water. The antient pound contained twelve ounces, and the ounce eight drachms. The weight of a ſilver denarius was a drachm. Several of theſe pieces, ſtill intire, and not ſenſibly diminiſhed by time, were very carefully weighed, and found to weigh at the rate of eight to a modern Roman ounce; from whence it may be concluded, that the Roman ounce, and pound, are the ſame now, as they were antiently; and conſequently, if a cubic veſſel be made, containing eighty modern Roman pounds of clear water, a ſide thereof will give us the length of the antient Roman foot.

" The Congius was the eighth part of the amphora, and contained ten pounds of wine, or water. A ſide of a veſſel of this capacity would ſhew the length of half a Roman foot. Villalpandus has given a print of a braſs congius in the Farneſe collection, whoſe ſhape was ſuch, that the dimenſions of the ſeveral parts of it ſhewed the length of the Roman inch, half foot, and foot. It being ſo contrived, as he thinks, to ſerve for a ſtandard of thoſe ſeveral meaſures of length, as well as for a meaſure of capacity. The inſcription upon it ſhews it to have been made in the time of Veſpaſian, according to the ſtandard in the Capitol, and that it contained ten pounds weight. The Roman foot, taken from this is called the foot of Veſpaſian, to diſtinguiſh it from the other Roman feet, hereafter to be deſcribed.

But " the learned biſhop Hooper, in his inquiry into the ſtate of the antient meaſures, ſhews, that the cubical relation of the amphora to a foot, and the congius to a half foot, was very probably accidental only, and not primarily deſigned: and that it could not be deſigned by the Decemviri, ſince the doubling the cube was afterwards, in Plato's time, a problem not well underſtood, even by the Greeks. And indeed it appears by the Plebiſcitum, that the capacity of the amphora was to be regulated by the weight of the water, it was to contain, rather than by the dimenſion of its ſides." So that if this relation had been conſidered as ideal, rather than accidental, it might not have been far from the truth.

" Another method propoſed to find the length of the Roman foot is from an antient ſepulchral monument of one Coſſutius, upon which a foot rule, a pair of compaſſes, a ſquare, and a mallet are cut

cut in relievo. This ſtone was formerly in the garden of Angelo Coloti, a learned antiquary, from whence this foot is called by ſome writers the Colotian foot. Lucas Pætus is of opinion, that the rule, as well as the tools, was placed there to ſhew of what trade Coſſutius was, but that the length of it might be drawn at random, there being no reaſon for the workman to be exact about it. But he thinks, the Roman foot might be better taken from ſome antient braſs rules, of which he had three, exactly of a length, marked with ſuch diviſions, as agreed with the number of equal parts, into which the old Roman foot is, by antient writers, ſaid to be divided, though he meaſured ſome other antient braſs rules, which were different from his own in length.

" Another monument is in the Vatican Gardens of one Statilius, having a foot, with its diviſions, cut upon it, which are not upon the foot of Coſſutius. A quadrantal made by this foot of Statilius was found to hold eighty pounds of water.

" But Greaves denies this experiment to have been made with accuracy, and he ſhews there is a difference between the Coſſutian, and Statilian foot, whereas other writers have careleſſly affirmed them to be exactly of a length. He thinks that of Coſſutius the antient Roman foot, and for the following reaſons.

1. " Becauſe the length of it is the ſame, as that of ſeveral braſs rules, which he carefully meaſured.

2. " He found almoſt all the ſtones of white marble in the pavement of the pantheon to be exactly three coſſutian feet ſquare, and the leſſer ones of porphyry one, and a half of the ſame foot.

3. " The dimenſions of many of the ſtones in the foundation of the Capitol, and in the Arcs of Titus, and Severus, were ſuch as made it probable, that they were cut out by this meaſure.

4. " From the neatneſs of the ſculpture he thinks it not likely the carver would cut the rule too ſhort, or too long, when he might have as eaſily given it the true length.

5. " Having made a quadrantal by this foot he meaſured the capacity of it, and found it to contain exactly ſeven, and a half of the Farneſe Congius. And whereas it ought to have held juſt eight, according to what is ſaid of the amphora by Feſtius, and Rhemnius Fannius, his opinion is, that when thoſe writers affirm, that the length

length of every ſide of the amphora was equal to the Roman foot, they write what was vulgarly believed upon tradition, not that they were preciſely equal, but that they come the neareſt to it of any known meaſure."

Theſe arguments of this writer are no doubt very ingenious, but by no means amount to a poſitive proof. The length of his ancient braſs rules, it is plain, was different from thoſe of Lucas Pætus, which neither agreed with the monument, nor each other.—He found *almoſt* all the ſtones in the Pantheon of this meaſure thrice repeated. The dimenſions of *many* ſtones in the arcs of Titus, and Severus he thinks were *probably* cut by this meaſure. As to the neatneſs of the ſculpture it can ſcarce be allowed the ſhadow of an argument. The length of the rule, whether exactly the meaſure it repreſents, or not, could be of little conſequence, but the neatneſs of the workmanſhip would be abſolutely neceſſary to correſpond with the other parts of the monument. His laſt argument concerning the amphora coincides with, and confirms Biſhop Hooper's opinion, that the relation between theſe meaſures is not to be depended upon.

From this variety of opinions therefore there ſeems good reaſon to conclude, that the Roman * foot is not yet incontrovertibly ſettled, and conſequently, that no juſt arguments can be deduced from it in regard to the Roman mile.

The ancient Roman mile was a meaſure of length, containing a thouſand paces, and was probably originally deduced from the real human pace, or that ſpace, which one foot goes over, while the other reſts upon the ground. The pace is deſcribed as containing five Roman feet, but if it was really a thouſandth part of a mile, it muſt have contained ſome inches more, but the whole number was ſufficient to be mentioned, unleſs in a very accurate account of it. The mile was hence called Mille Paſſus, and is ſaid to have been "originally [n] a Roman meaſure, though it is often made uſe of by ſuch Greek writers, as were acquainted with Roman affairs, and it is ſtill in uſe among ſeveral nations in Europe, but in different countries its length is different."

[n] Long. B. I. C. i.

"Caſſini

* Burton thought the Roman foot larger than the Engliſh, and he is the only author I have met with of this opinion. "The Roman mile, he obſerves, is called commonly Mille Paſſus, of which exactly it did conſiſt, every pace containing five Roman feet, ſomewhat larger than ours. This meaſuring by feet was called Podiſmus from ποδιζειν, as βηματιζειν was to meaſure by paces, and σταδιαζειν by the ſtadium, by which they computed their miles, as well as by the Paſſus, as Polybius witneſſeth." Burton's Anton.

"Caſſini attempted to find the length of the old Roman mile by the following method. The diſtance between Narbonne and Niſmes is ſaid by Strabo to be eighty eight miles. This diſtance, when the meridian of Paris was prolonged, was meaſured trigonometrically, and the Paris foot found to be to the Roman, as the modern Roman foot is to the modern Paris foot, and conſequently the Roman foot is the ſame now, as it was anciently."

That this is the true proportion between theſe ancient and modern meaſures is thus confirmed by the ſame writer by another inſtance. "The diſtance between Bologna, and Modena is ſet down in the Itinerary of Antoninus to be twenty five miles. This diſtance has alſo been meaſured trigonometrically, and found nearly to agree with the former obſervation."

"Thus (concludes Dr. Long, to whoſe valuable work upon Aſtronomy I am indebted for the account of the above experiments) does the Roman mile, and the foot, which meaſured it, ſeem to be pretty well aſcertained." This learned Aſtronomer only conſiders it as pretty well ſettled, and it muſt be allowed, that it is as much as can be juſtly ſaid of it, if there are no more ſatisfactory principles to deduce it from, which from the modern date, as well as high character, of this publication, we may preſume there are not, or he would certainly have made uſe of them.

From theſe premiſes the proportion between the old Roman mile, and the Engliſh mile has been ſtated as 967 * to 1000. This difference comes to about one mile in thirty one miles. Arbuthnot in his compariſon of ancient, and modern meaſures, has adopted this proportion.

A French † gentleman, mentioned by Horſley in the preface to his Britannia Romana, ſtates the length of a Roman mile, or the diſtance between two milliaria to be ſuch, as that twenty one Engliſh miles would be equal to twenty three Roman, or ten, and a half Engliſh to eleven, and a half Roman, which Horſley thinks a better proportion than one he had received from a friend of his, a Mr. Stewart,

* Upon the ſuppoſition that 976 Engliſh miles are equal to 1000 Roman, 1 Engliſh mile will be equal to 1.03412616 Roman, or 1. 0. 10. 5. 0. 2 $\frac{226}{967}$. And 30 Engliſh miles will be ſomething more than 31 Roman miles, that is, 31.0237849, or 31. 0. 7. 3. 1. 1. $\frac{11}{967}$. as calculated by a friend of mine, converſant in ſuch queſtions.

† Monſ. de la Baſtide. Horſley's preface.

Stewart, profeſſor of philoſophy at Edinburgh. This Gentleman had laid down the proportion as thirteen to fourteen. The moſt modern calculation I have met with is that of General Roy. He ſuppoſes eleven Engliſh miles will make a trifle more (108 feet) than twelve Roman. Gibbon alſo, who muſt have written about the ſame time, has a different proportion. He looks upon ten Engliſh miles to be equal to eleven Roman. Theſe varieties ſhew, that no poſitive proportion has been univerſally adopted.

But the true ſolution of this very difficult queſtion may be expected from the Itinerary, if any ancient work can furniſh it. Caſſini has laid no inconſiderable ſtreſs on a ſingle diſtance taken from it, as has been ſhewn, and that meaſured only trigonometrically, wherein no allowance can be made for the inequalities of the ground, and irregularities of the road. If this may be conſidered as an argument not unworthy of notice, how much more regard muſt be due to a great number of ſuch diſtances, and theſe meaſured on the ſurface, as there is every reaſon to think the original diſtances were.

In this iſland there are more than a hundred Antonine towns, and the roads, by which many of them communicated with each other, are ſtill in uſe, as the great roads of the kingdom. Theſe have been carefully meaſured, as they have been repaired, and improved in modern times, and the diſtances between the towns, ſituated upon them, are well known in general. We have therefore every advantage almoſt, which could be wiſhed for, to determine this inquiry on the ſureſt grounds.

And from a compariſon of the diſtances of theſe towns, as laid down by the Itinerary, with the meaſures of the preſent time, the concluſion muſt be, that the true length of the ancient Roman mile has never yet been diſcovered, for it will be found not to be, as has been long, and commonly ſuppoſed, leſs than the Engliſh mile, but a meaſure of the very ſame length. Nor is this inference drawn from a few particular diſtances. Every ſtage of the Iter Britanniarum bears teſtimony to it, where the towns, and the diſtances can be depended upon. If we allow the Roman mile to differ from the Engliſh only one mile in thirty one miles, it is a difference, that could not be overlooked, particularly in the totals of moſt Iters.

In every hundred miles this would create a difference of more than three miles, and there are only three out of the fifteen Iters in Britain under that number. The ſecond Iter is more than five hundred miles in length, but when the particular numbers are adjuſted by a few corrections from various readings, and real diſtances, there is ſo far from a difference of fifteen miles between the Roman, and Engliſh accounts, that there is no reaſon to ſuſpect even a ſingle mile. The total alſo of the fifth Iter is four hundred, and forty three miles, and the difference, if any, is an exceſs of two Engliſh miles, inſtead of a deficiency of thirteen according to the old proportion. I conclude then, that the Roman mile is certainly not leſs than the Engliſh, and I have no doubt but they are one, and the ſame meaſure.

This deciſion however being contrary to an opinion, ſo generally, and ſo long received, it ſeems neceſſary to declare, that it is not a favorite hypotheſis, adopted firſt, and the premiſes accommodated to it, but that it has fairly ariſen from a careful inveſtigation of the ſubject. It was a matter of the utmoſt indifference, what might prove to be the proportion between theſe two meaſures, but it muſt be expected to be determined, if the numbers could be compared with the real diſtances. It remained doubtful with me for ſome time, and was not adopted but on the fulleſt conviction; nor has one ſingle diſtance been intentionally miſrepreſented, or careleſſly paſſed over from prejudice or affection for it. It appears to be the truth, and I truſt will bear the ſtricteſt examination.

Whence the length of the preſent Engliſh ſtatute mile is derived, or when firſt determined of the preciſe length of one thouſand, ſeven hundred, and ſixty yards, I have not been able to learn. If it was enacted by any particular ſtatute, that ſtatute is now no longer in exiſtence. It was certainly not a new meaſure, when the ſtatute of Elizabeth was made, and in which it is only mentioned incidentally. The mile was then probably become a very uncertain meaſure, as it has been, and is now, in many parts of the country. A computed mile is generally conſidered as the diſtance between one town, and another: at leaſt its determinations are equally uncertain. Theſe falſe meaſures however imply a true one ſome where, and this true one, that act of parliament made more generally known. This

act

act (35 Eliz. Ch. 6) recites that "no new buildings ſhall be erected within three miles of London, and Weſtminſter, &c. A mile ſhall contain eight furlongs, every furlong forty poles, and every pole ſixteen feet and a half."

Two proofs can be adduced, that theſe meaſures did not firſt receive their proportions from this ſtatute. The firſt regards the pole or perch. By an act [o] of Hen. VIII, the perch is deſcribed, as containing ſixteen feet, and a half. The other inſtance is from Hollinſhed's chronicle, a work written indeed in the time of Elizabeth, but certainly * publiſhed before this ſtatute was made. "Between [p] the port of Holland, ſays this author, which lieth near the mouth of the Rhine, and this our iſland, are nine hundred furlongs, as Soſimus ſaith, and beſides him divers other writers; which, being converted into Engliſh miles, do yield one hundred, and twelve, and four odd furlongs." This computation allows eight furlongs to a mile.

[o] 24. Ch. IV.

[p] Chap. II.

That the Engliſh mile ſhould even be derived from the Romans has nothing in the ſuppoſition either unreaſonable, or impoſſible. The long time they were in poſſeſſion of our iſland muſt have made their uſages, and cuſtoms very familiar to the inhabitants. And though the remembrance of moſt of them muſt have been loſt in the confuſions, and troubles of the times, which immediately ſucceeded their removal from Britain, yet ſome of the moſt common, and uſeful of them, might ſurvive the general wreck of Barbariſm, and among theſe might be their meaſures of length, their foot, their ſtadium, and their mile.

One circumſtance in regard to the Engliſh ſtatute mile, I ſhall juſt mention, but rather as a matter of curioſity, than argument, in which it has a remarkable affinity to the Roman. The latter is known to have derived its name from the thouſand paces (Mille Paſſus) of which it conſiſts, and a man, rather above † the middle ſize, with a very little care will meaſure an Engliſh mile in juſt ſo many

* Hollinſhed's chronicle was printed the ſecond time in the year 1587, but the 35 of Elizabeth was not before the year 1593.

† I do not mean to ſay, that ſuch was the proportion of the Romans. According to Strabo, the Romans did not derive their ſuperiority in war from their ſize. Deſcribing the ancient Britons, he ſays, "They are taller than the Gauls, and to give an idea of their height, I myſelf ſaw ſome of their young men at Rome, who were higher by half a foot than the talleſt men there." Lib. iv. Britan.

many paces. The trial may afford the valetudinarian amuſement, when he walks for his health, where there are mile ſtones; or beguile the journey, where buſineſs, or neceſſity compels it.

The argument of diſtance is allowed ſuch weight, and importance, that if it is found joined by either of the others, it is eſteemed a very probable proof of any town, and if by all of them, there can be no reaſon left for doubt, or controverſy.

PROOF. II. Roman Antiquities found, or Remains of their Buildings, or other Works of any kind.

The ſecond place ſeems due to the diſcovery of Roman antiquities, as a proof of one of theſe towns. The neceſſity of this evidence is impoſed by the great length of time elaſped. The original had no ſuch difficulty to contend with. It was fully ſufficient to identify any town, if the name, and milliary diſtance were given.

The moſt common marks left by the Romans, in all places, which had been once within the bounds of their empire, are their Coins. Theſe are continually ploughed up in the fields,—dug up in the foundations of buildings, or diſcovered concealed in the ground in various kind of receptacles, in which they had been hid for ages. The opinions of the learned are divided in aſſigning a cauſe for what may ſeem ſo uſeleſs a waſte of money. Some have [q] thought, that the Romans buried it rather than it ſhould fall into the hands of their enemies. Others ſuppoſe, that they might hide it on a proſpect of return. But theſe opinions are anſwered by the conſideration, that moſt of the coins, thus found, are of copper. Had they been gold, or ſilver equally, and in any quantities together, there might have been ſome grounds for thinking ſo. But it is highly improbable, that they ſhould only wiſh to preſerve their copper money from their enemies, or if they hoped to return to a poſſeſſion of the country, that they ſhould ſecrete treaſures of ſo ſmall value as a proviſion for their future luxuries.

[q] Pointer's Britannia.

Another opinion [r] is, that it was a cuſtomary mode of keeping money in the Roman times, to hoard it in the earth. Horace ſeems to hint at this uſual ſecretion of treaſure in the following lines,

[r] Warner's Clauſentum.

> Quid juvat immenſum te Argenti Pondus, et Auri
> Furtim defoſſa timidum deponere Terra? Sat. Lib. I Sat. i.

And

And the ſervant in the Goſpel, who did not trade with the talent intruſted to him, went, and digged in the earth, and hid his Lord's money. Among the military it ſeems likely this method would be purſued in general; for as the Roman forces were paid in copper money, called therefore Æs militare, a ſervice of any duration would occaſion ſuch an accumulation of this ponderous coin, as could not be carried about by the ſoldier, with any convenience, in the numerous excurſive marches, his profeſſion would neceſſarily occaſion him to make. The ſureſt mode therefore of ſecuring his treaſure, until he returned to his garriſon, would be to depoſit it in a ſpot, known only to himſelf. But as it frequently happened, theſe veterans died before they had an opportunity of reviſiting their hoards, the knowledge of them would be neceſſarily loſt with their owners, and they would continue in the places, where they were originally depoſited, until accident, or curioſity again brought them to light.

A fourth [s] opinion is, that they left ſuch quantities of money in ſo many different places, as incontèſtible proofs of the once Roman greatneſs, and undeniable memorials of the immenſity of their dominions.

[s] Pointer's Britannia.

Another [t] conjecture ſtill more probable is, that the Barbarians, who deſtroyed the towns, did not know, or deſpiſed the uſe of copper money, and therefore left it among the ruins. The Roman coins found are chiefly copper, bad, and worn, and they are generally ſcattered equally over the ſurface of the ruined town. Thus at Caſter in Norfolk, (Venta Icenorum) a letter in the Philoſoph. Tranſact. obſerves they may be found after every ſhower. And it is a common anſwer to inquiries, where the coins are found, In ſuch a field, or place and all over it in ploughing.

[t] B. of Cloyne.

But we ſhall probably come neareſt to the truth, if we attribute the appearance of this money to each of theſe laſt mentioned cauſes, as they may have all contributed to it. That the coins found were not the caſual loſſes of individuals, or the hoards of their miſers, is evident, becauſe they are found regularly, and in the ſame manner in all places, which have been at any time in their poſſeſſion. A marble veſſel [u] finely engraved, and full of Roman coins, was found as far north, as the neighbourhood of Nairne in Scotland; placed there probably, when the victories of Severus obliged the Caledonians,

[u] Camden. Murray.

nians, and their allies to cede a part of their country to him, but which was ſoon given up again by his ſon Caracalla. This old Roman money, according to Camden, was the current coin in Britain from the time of Claudius for about four hundred years. So long a time may account for ſo much being found. Theſe coins are the moſt uſual evidences of the Antonine towns, as well as of many others, which the Romans poſſeſſed in Britain.

Ruins of their baths, and other buildings are alſo frequently diſcovered, and parts of buildings, as bricks, tiles, &c. Theſe latter have often inſcriptions upon them, the names of the bands of ſoldiers probably, who were the makers, or uſers of them. Remains of their military works are likewiſe very common; — their ſtations, or winter quarters, adjoining to ſeveral principal towns, and their ſummer camps upon hills, or elevated ſituations near them. In ſome places the former remain to this day very viſible from their old intrenchments, but in others, their ancient forms are obliterated by the Britiſh, and Saxon, or Norman Caſtles, which generally occupy a part of the ſite of them. An ancient caſtle, or the ruins of one, ſeems very good probable proof, that a Roman ſtation may have firſt occupied the ſame ground, at leaſt in ſuch towns as are known to have exiſted in thoſe times.

Funeral urns are another ſpecies of Roman antiquities, which are found in the neighbourhood of places once inhabited by them. The moſt extraordinary repoſitory of this kind of curioſity in Britain is near[x] Newington in Kent, and not far from the Watling Street Road, where many hundreds have been dug up. Theſe are very good proofs, becauſe it was a mode of ſepulture not afterwards uſed by any other * people, who were in poſſeſſion of this iſland.

[x] Burton's Anton. Durolevo.

A kind of pavements, called teſſellated, from the little cubes of various colours, by which they were formed, are another ſort of Roman remains. For what uſe ſoever intended, moſt of them exhibit conſiderable ingenuity, and muſt have coſt great pains in their conſtruction. They are ſuppoſed to have been floors in the

* I have ſince found, that the Danes uſed urns in their funerals, but Brown, who wrote a ſmall treatiſe expreſſly on the ſubject of Urn Burial, is of opinion, that "this cuſtom was diſuſed among this people before their invaſion, or conqueſt of Britain." Urn Burial, p. 28.

the ſtate rooms*, or more handſome apartments of the great, and honourable amongſt them.

Their votive altars are likewiſe often dug up with inſcriptions upon them, ſhewing the purpoſe, and time of their erection. Of theſe many have been found in different parts of England, but particularly in Cumberland, and the northern counties near the Wall. Theſe inſcriptions may be of particular uſe in explaining the Notitia, becauſe they frequently intimate, what ſoldiers were quartered, where they were found, which is the only mark of the towns given in that work. By this means ſome of them may be determined with tolerable certainty.

The Romans were very famous for repairing the roads in all their provinces. Theſe were meaſured, and mile ſtones ſet upon them, a very pleaſant improvement, which has been again adopted in this iſland in the preſent century. Some of theſe old milliaries have been diſcovered, but very few indeed in compariſon with the numbers, that muſt have been placed on the different principal roads. The moſt perfect, and lateſt found is one at Leiceſter. The place, where this was dug up, is at preſent known within a few yards, and perhaps might be very exactly made out. It might be worth the trouble of ſome perſon, fond of theſe ſtudies, and near the ſpot, to meaſure three, or four different miles from this point into the part of the Foſs road, which remains in its old ſtate. It is by no means impoſſible, that another, or ſeveral others might be brought to light. On theſe milliaries are inſcribed the names of the Emperors, by whom, or in whoſe time, any particular road was made, or repaired, as well as the diſtance from ſome particular towns. That, juſt mentioned, is inſcribed to Hadrian, and marked two miles A Ratis, and I can certify from my own obſervation, that it was found at exactly the diſtance of two of our meaſured miles from the eaſt gate of that town, at leaſt if the modern mile ſtones are accurate enough to be depended upon.

Many

* Mr. Lyſons of the Temple, from whoſe indefatigable exertions and accurate pencil every thing may be expected, which can illuſtrate this kind of Roman remains, has found theſe pavements not only occupying the ſtate Rooms, but every room and every paſſage on the ground floor in a very large houſe, which he diſcovered and traced the rooms of, at Woodcheſter in Gloceſterſhire. He ſuppoſes they might be in a great meaſure confined to palaces, or temples, but the Romans were ſo fond of theſe ornamental floors, that they even laid them in ſome of their ſhips.

Many other curioſities of this extraordinary people will be mentioned as proofs of the towns in the courſe of the work, ſuch as images of their gods, various utenſils belonging to their religious ceremonies, and relicks of their potteries, and other manufactures, but it is unneceſſary to give a particular account of all of them in this place.

This proof from Antiquities found is very neceſſary, and proper, if a due regard is had to Diſtance in explaining Antoninus, but otherwiſe it will certainly miſlead, and be the cauſe of error. It is not however a proof abſolutely to be expected in all Roman towns, becauſe particular circumſtances may have been unfavourable to their diſcovery. No antiquities of this kind are mentioned by any author, whom I have been able to conſult, as found at Spene or Spineham Land, one of which places, there can be no doubt, was the ancient Spinis — Nor has Doncaſter (the indiſputable Danum of the Itinerary) produced a ſingle inſtance till within the laſt very few years. The abſence of them therefore is not a poſitive proof againſt any town, where the other requiſites concur.

PROOF III. The Names of ſome of the towns may be adduced in favour of their identity. This was a proof often appealed to by the early commentators, but by their carrying it too far, it has often led them into miſtakes. But the names muſt be allowed to be very good collateral evidence, where the diſtance and other proofs agree with them.

The moſt common diſtinction obſerved in theſe names is the retaining one * ſyllable of the ancient name, which generally forms the firſt ſyllable of the modern one.

Iter I.	Corſtopitum	Corbow near Corbridge
II.	Bulgium	Bulneſs
	Brovonacis	Brough
	Manucio	Mancheſter
	Pennocrucio	Penkridge
	Manduеſſedo	Manceſter

Iter

* The Saxons often preſerved the firſt ſyllable of the Roman name with a termination of their own, as Londinium, London, Corſtopitum, Corbridge, &c. Nichols' Leiceſterſhire, Introduct.

Iter V.	Colonia	Colcheſter
	Camborico	Cambridge
VI.	Lindo	Lincoln
IX.	Sitomago	Stowmarket
XII.	Branovio	Brandon
XIV.	Venta Silurum	Caer Went
XV.	Vindomi	Vine E. Sherborne. Hants

Other names retain two, and even three ſyllables of the ancient name.

Iter I.	Catáracto	Catarick
II.	Uſocona	Oconyate
	Benaventa	Daventry
	Verulamio	Verulam
	Londinio	London
IX.	Camalodunum	Maldon
XII.	Gobannio	Abergavenny.

Of other ancient names ſome part is preſerved in a neighbouring river.

In the Eure	Iſurio. Eburaco.
In the Derwent	Derventio.
In the Breton	Combretonio.

The addition Cheſter, or Caſter, to the names of towns has been thought an inconteſtible proof of theſe towns. That it points out a Roman town, there ſeems no reaſon to diſpute, but it will not be found a criterion of thoſe, which for diſtinction ſake are here called Antonine towns. In theſe however this termination will be often obſerved.

The Britiſh names of theſe towns are ſometimes diſcoverable under their latin diſguiſe, and may alſo be allowed as ſome evidence to fix them. Theſe are in general deſcriptive of ſome quality in the ſituation of them. And where the deſcription agrees with the fact, this kind of proof ſeems very admiſſible.

No attention has been paid to the various readings of the ancient names, as it muſt be impoſſible to determine the true one, where two or three occur. A few exceptions only are made to this rule, when the preſent name gives good grounds for a preference.

This proof has no claim to attention, unleſs the Diſtance favours it, even joined with both the other proofs, it is of no value.

Proof. IV. The laſt proof appealed to for fixing an Itinerary town is, that it ſtands upon a Roman road.

Where a place agrees with the numbers in point of diſtance, but can produce no other evidence of its being one of theſe ancient towns, except that it is ſituated upon an acknowledged Roman road, there appears no reaſon to object to ſuch proof, as inſufficient, any more than to the diſcovery of any Roman work. It is not indeed a teſtimony equal with coins, baths, &c. but confirmed by Diſtance, it ſeems not only admiſſible, but ſatisfactory.

A town on the contrary implies a road, but it is not poſſible to prove, that each of theſe Antonine towns ſtands upon, or is contiguous to, a Roman publick road, becauſe our knowledge of the Roman roads in this iſland is by no means ſo perfect, as preciſely to aſcertain the courſe of all the roads, which they conſtructed, or improved.

The roads, formed by the Romans in the ſeveral provinces of their empire, have been always conſidered as remarkable proofs of the greatneſs, the ingenuity and the perſevering induſtry of that extraordinary people. They muſt have been formed with immenſe labour, and great expence. Many parts of theſe roads in our iſland retain their ancient rampires, and lines in a wonderful manner to this day, though it is at leaſt thirteen hundred years ſince the lateſt of them can have been made. "They lie, Camden [r] has obſerved, ſometimes through drained fens, and ſometimes through low vallies, and at others paths are made for them through the vaſt woods and foreſts, with which this country was at that time overſpread." No part of the empire of the ſame ſize can have had more pains * beſtowed upon it in this way than Britain, for in every County of it, ſouth of the wall of Antoninus, and in ſome parts, I believe, north of that wall, remains

[r] Romans in Britain.

* Gibbon has obſerved, that "the motive of the Romans in making their roads was neither the benefit of their provinces, which theſe conquerors always deſpiſed, nor the convenience of commercial intercourſe, of which they never knew how to eſtimate the value, but merely to facilitate the march of their troops." Miſcel. Works. From the military genius of this people, it is probable, that they might have a conſiderable regard to the convenience of their military operations in conſtructing their roads, but I cannot think with this writer, that it could be their ſole, and only motive for making them.

remains of theſe roads have been diſcovered. But they are much more conſpicuous, and remarkable in ſome than in others. In the maps of Hampſhire[z], and Wiltſhire, the lines of them are more numerous, and viſible, than in any other counties. There are however ſome lines of them diſtinguiſhable in all parts of the iſland. And there are many roads, which owe their firſt being to the Romans, which have no peculiarity in their appearance.

[z] Cary's County Maps.

The great excellence, and what has always attracted particular attention in many of theſe roads, is the direction of their courſe in ſtraight * lines from one place to another. This quality is eminently conſpicuous in travelling along them, but is much more ſo in the maps of the different counties made from actual ſurveys. But though wherever this peculiarity is found in any road, there is good reaſon to think it a work of the Romans, yet I doubt whether it ought to be conſidered as an appendage to every Roman road. There are ſome roads of this kind, which appear not to have this circumſtance annexed to them, and thoſe, which are moſt remarkable for it, have breaches in their lines, where it is difficult to be certain of their original connection. The Icknild Street ſeems to partake of this quality in a very ſmall degree, and only in ſome detached parts of it. The Ermine Street alſo exhibits but few marks of it, except in the portion of it, which runs from Lincoln to the Humber, where it appears in very high perfection. The Watling Street between Ebcheſter, and Bincheſter in the county of Durham, is very far from ſtraight. No road continues a greater number of miles in ſtraight lines than the Foſs, but very little of the line of this road is perceptible in the map between Bath and Ilcheſter, and beyond the laſt town to the extremity of it, which on that account has never been determined with any certainty. I have had the pleaſure of meeting with a very reſpectable authority for this opinion. Muſgrave in his Belgium Britannicum cenſures Somner †, and

* All Roman roads run invariably in a ſtraight line, except where they meet with ſome local impediment, ſuch as a ſteep mountain, or deep ravine, or where they bend out of their courſe to approach or leave a ſtation. Nichols' Leiceſt. Introd.

† Operæ pretium eſt hic obiter notare vias militares a Cl. Twyno, Antiquitatis ſcientiſſimo, ita repreſentari, tanquam ſumma rectitudine protenſa linea per quæcumque locorum incommoda ducerentur. Huic illius opinioni calculum adjecit bonus Somnerus, ſed uti videtur, ambo defunctorie. Nam in Belgio Viæ ab Aquis calidis ad Iſchalin tendentis curvatura eſt inſignis Poſſim hujuſmodi alia quamplurima proferre, quæ utique Romanos non ſemper rectiſſimam iviſſe et ſtraviſſe viam, (quod tamen hi voluere Antiquarii) oſtendant. Belg. Britan. Cap. vii. Sec. 8.

and another writer for aſſerting, that theſe roads lie in a direct line through all kinds of ground, and gives the very inſtance * of the Foſs above referred to. It may be ſaid, that in ſo great a length of time many of theſe roads may have loſt this peculiarity, but might have it in their original conſtruction. I cannot however conceive this to be the caſe, becauſe ſome inſtances of acknowledged Roman roads may be recollected, which have it not, where very plain veſtiges of their ancient courſe are ſtill in being.

[a] Camden. Theſe roads were called by the Romans [a] Viæ conſulares, Prætoriæ, Militares, Publicæ, Curſus publici, and Actus, as Camden found by Ulpian, and Julius Frontinus. Ammianus Marcellinus calls them Aggeres Itinerarii, et publici; Sidonius Apollinaris, Aggeres, et Tellures inaggeratæ; Bede, and modern writers Stratæ, or Streets, They were in fact the publick roads of thoſe times, and diſtinguiſhed from the common roads by being formed, and covered with proper materials of different kinds for the convenience of travellers, as our preſent publick roads are.

The paths of theſe roads are now generally found marked by towns, or villages, of the names of Stretton, or Stratton, Stretford, or Stratford, Stratfield, and Streetly, and ſometimes the appellation Street in addition to another name, as Market ſtreet; all of them names derived plainly from the name, Streets, given to roads of this kind by the Saxons. Names alſo compounded of the Britiſh word Sarn [b], which imports Stratum, and Pavimentum, are frequently found near them, as Sharnford, Sharncote, and Sarney. To theſe I think, may be added names containing Stone, or Stane in them, as Stoneham Stanton, Staneſtead, and Staneland. I dare not aſſert however, that whenever any of theſe names occur, we may be certain, that a Roman publick road has been in that place, but I have not often found them omitted, where the Itinerary has obliged me to look for ſuch a road.

[b] Eſſay on the four roads.

Of

* The Biſhop of Cloyne, who has taken great pains to trace the whole courſe of this road, does not agree with Muſgrave in this particular. He thinks that antiquary cannot ſpeak from his own perſonal inſpection, but may have depended upon ſome indifferent map. The Foſs he found leaving Bath nearly by the ſame line, in which it entered that city, paſſing Woodharrow and Radſtock, and a little to the eaſt of Shepton Mallet in its way to Ilcheſter. Sometimes, as is the caſe in other of theſe roads, it has the turnpike to the left, ſometimes to the right. Often it may be traced along blind lanes and fields, and then again it recovers the turnpike, but it is in all parts of this interval direct and ſtraight.

Of theſe roads four have been from very early times diſtinguiſhed above the reſt. The laws [c] of Edward the confeſſor ſpeak of four great roads, Watlingſtrete, Foſſe, Icnild, and Ermine ſtreets, and deſcribe them, as two of them running the length of the iſland, and the other two croſſing it. Higden [d] reckons four ſuch roads, which he attributes to Belnius, king of the Britons, and ſon of Molmutius:— the Foſſe, Watling ſtreet, Ermine, and Ryknild ſtreets. And a learned modern * has compoſed a very ingenious eſſay towards the recovery of the courſes of the four great Roman roads. But though it has been uſual to ſpeak of only four principal roads, and to deſcribe each of them, as forming one long ſingle line acroſs the iſland in various directions, yet it is certain, that we have good authority to reckon at leaſt ſix † great roads, and to deſcribe them not as conſiſting of ſingle lines only, but dividing themſelves into ſeveral branches, each of which it will not only be natural, but very convenient, to conſider under the general name, which has been hitherto confined to a ſingle line. Theſe ſix roads are the Watling ſtreet, Foſs, Ermine ſtreet, Icnild, Ryknild and the Julian ſtreets; by ſome or other of which ways we ſhall find every part of the iſland viſited.

[c] Horſley's Eſſay.

[d] Polychron de Plateis regalibus.

Which of theſe roads is the moſt ancient, it is impoſſible to determine. If they all owed their original to the Romans, Watling ſtreet muſt have the firſt claim, as it commences ſo near the point, where they firſt landed in the iſland. Stukeley [e] indeed ſuppoſes the Ermine ſtreet to have been made firſt. He argues from its name, which he writes "Hermen ſtreet," which means in Saxon ſimply "a military way," and thinks that it retained this name by way of eminence. I was long of opinion, that this laſt mentioned road did not exiſt at the time the Itinerary was written, and conſequently was not ſo old as any of the others, becauſe I could not perceive, that any of the Antonine towns ſtood upon it, but a more intimate acquaintance with this old Journal convinced me, that no argument could lie againſt it on that account. The Watling ſtreet, and the Icning

[e] Itin. cur. p. 6.

* Roger Gale, ſon of Dr. Gale, and the editor of his father's commentary on the Itinerary.

† It would be worth while to examine the two roads, which we ſuppoſe to be Roman, &c. probably other ſtations will be found, for it appears by Mr. Leman's obſervations and my own, that this iſland had many more towns and roads, than has been generally imagined. I have found undoubted marks of five roads round the town of Cambridge only. B. Cork and Roſs. Nichols' Introduction.

Leland knew the accounts the Monks had given of the four Chemini majores, though indeed they have noted ſix in all. Dr. Maſon's Remarks. Gough. Vol. I. p. 81.

Icning way have been attributed to the Britons, from whom they are ſuppoſed to have derived their names. " It is natural, Stukeley[f] obſerves, to denominate* great roads from the places they tend to, as the Icning ſtreet from the Iceni;—the Akeman ſtreet from Akemancheſter;—the London road is a name in common uſe at all diſtances from the metropolis. In like manner the Watling ſtreet tending directly to Ireland was called the Gathelian, or Gathelin ſtreet, that is, the Iriſh road. So Camden ſays the true genuine Scots own not that name, but call themſelves Gaiothel, as coming from Ireland, and there is no doubt but this is the ancient appellative of the Iriſh. And this name ſeems to ſhew, there was ſuch a road in the ancient times of the Britons, as the track of the trade between Ireland and the Continent, yet it muſt be owned, nought but Roman hands reduced it to its preſent form." The Britons certainly had towns in all parts of the iſland, before they were acquainted with the Romans. It may be therefore from thence naturally inferred, that they had roads alſo, by which communications were formed between thoſe towns, and theſe Britiſh roads moſt likely became the baſes of thoſe improvements, which have ſince reflected ſo much honour on the Roman name.

[f] Itin. cur. pag. 105.

The preſent ſtate of the Roman roads in Britain is very different in different parts of the country. In ſome places their ancient rampires and original pavements remain to this day in ſurprizing perfection, but in others every veſtige of their courſe has been loſt, as far as relates to their own forms, and materials. A writer in the philoſophical tranſactions accounts for this variety in their appearances in the following manner. Speaking of the Ermine ſtreet between Lincoln, and the Humber, he makes theſe remarks. " I have obſerved[g], where it runs over nothing but bare mountains, and plain heath, that there it conſiſts of nothing but earth caſt up, but where it comes to run through woods, there it is not only caſt up but paved with great ſtones, ſet edgewiſe very cloſe to one another, that the roots of the trees, which had been cut down to make way for the road, might not ſpring up again, and blind it. Which paved cauſeway is yet very ſtrong *, firm, and viſible in many places in

[g] Gale's Eſſay. Icknild ſtreet.

* Bergier in his elaborate, and learned treatiſe on the Roman roads, has obſerved, that " the Itineraries take notice of ſuch parts alone of the Roman roads, as were paved." Nichols' Introd.

in this ſtreet, where woods are yet ſtanding on both ſides, as undoubtedly they were in the Roman times. In other places it is paved, where nothing of wood is now to be ſeen, though there undoubtedly was, when it was made." — Where the ground was dry, and firm, but little labour was requiſite to form the roads, and in thoſe places the courſes of them are moſt difficult to be traced, but in woods, or in boggy, and deep ſoils, no pains were ſpared to render them ſolid, and durable, and in thoſe ſituations the remains of many of them preſerve their original grandeur.

A knowledge of theſe roads is ſo intimately connected with an inquiry after the Itinerary towns, that I have thought it neceſſary to collect and produce ſuch information with reſpect to them, as our beſt authors, and maps will afford. It will be found unavoidably very imperfect, but ſo is the general ſubject at preſent.

Watling ſtreet muſt be conſidered as the firſt, and moſt remarkable of the Roman roads, becauſe it not only paſſes through a much larger tract of country, but has more branches connected with it than any other. This ſtreet[h] has been always of ſuch note, and ſo well known, that it has been formerly made, and looked upon, as a boundary, in ſome parts of it, on many occaſions. King Alfred gave Guthrum the Dane all the lands lying on the north ſide of Watling ſtreet. And Hoveden tells us, that Adverſus Auſtrales Mercios expeditionem movet (Suanus) et pertranſita Watling ſtrete ſuis edictum poſuit, ut agros devaſtarunt.

[h] Gale's Eſſay. Watling ſtreet.

The etymology of the name of this road has ſufficientlv exerciſed the ingenuity of our learned antiquaries. Many different ſolutions have been propoſed. The two moſt natural are, that of Stukeley given above, Gathelin ſtreet, meaning the way * to Ireland, and another ſtill better in my opinion, which has lately appeared in a periodical[i] publication of the firſt reputation. The Romans are known

[i] Gent. Mag. Feb. 1796.

Introd. CXLVIII. If it is a fair inference from this obſervation, that this writer means, that no parts of the Roman roads were paved but ſuch as are mentioned in the Itineraries, the preſent inſtance ſhews, that this obſervation is not well founded, and I apprehend that abundance of other inſtances may be adduced in confutation of it among the Roman roads in this iſland. Stane ſtreet in Surrey occurs to my recollection as another poſitive proof againſt it.

* Thoſe of our antiquaries, who cannot perſuade themſelves, that the Watling ſtreet in Yorkſhire and in Northumberland is a continuation of that road of the ſame name, which paſſes through Warwickſhire and Shropſhire to Cheſter, ſuppoſe that it was ſo called from its being the road to Ireland from each of thoſe diſtricts. And this idea may ſeem to deſerve ſome notice from theſe roads meeting at Cheſter.

known to have employed their ſoldiers in the conſtruction of their publick roads. In the ancient Britiſh tongue, The words *Gwaith*, ſignifies *Work* and *Len* a *Legion*. From Gwaith Len, Legion Work, came the modern Watling.

[k] Polychron. Gale's xv Scriptores.

Higden's general account of this ancient road is, that it "begins[k] at Dover, and paſſing through the midſt of Kent, croſſes the Thames near London to the weſt of Weſtminſter, and proceeds by St. Albans through Dunſtable, Stratford, Towceſter, Wedman (Weedon) ſouth of Lilburn, and through Atherſton to St. Gilberts' hill, now called the Wrekin, and there paſſes the Severn at Wroxeter," &c. So far this old writer has given a tolerably accurate deſcription of the courſe of this ſtreet, but he has by no means extended his account to its * utmoſt limits. For traces of it under the ſame appellation have been found in Cheſhire, Yorkſhire, Durham, Northumberland, and the counties of Scotland, ſouth of Antoninus' wall.

[l] Cary's.

[m] Camden. Stony ſtreet.

[n] Itin. cur. Iter. V.

[o] Id.

It has been generally ſpoken of as beginning at Dover, but Richborough and Lyme equally furniſh parts of the root of this extraordinary road. In the map[l] of Kent a poſitive Roman road is laid down from Richborough through Wickham to Canterbury; and a paved military way, called Stony ſtreet, "which[m] may be eaſily diſcerned to be a work of the Romans," leads from the other town to the ſame city. The way from Dover is the leaſt perfect of the three; exhibiting only "ſome remains of it upon[n] Barham Downs, over which it directs its courſe towards the riding gate in Canterbury." From this city it paſſes through Boſton ſtreet, Radfield ſtreet, Key ſtreet, and Newington ſtreet to Rocheſter. In this ſtage is "a[o] high hill ſteep on the weſt ſide near Broughton, whence the tower of Canterbury Cathedral preſents itſelf in the line of the road, and both together make a noble appearance." At Rocheſter the road ſeems to have divided, one branch keeping along the common highway through Chalk ſtreet by Perry ſtreet and through Northfleet to Dartford, and the other going by Southfleet to the ſame place. The latter line is conſidered by Stukeley as the only continuation of this ſtreet. He traced it, as he tells us "from Dartford, beyond which

* I know not whether the name Watling ſtreet be derived from the winding nature of it, but it is certain, that this does wind moſt of any of the grand ways. It croſſes the kingdom thrice, going from Richborough through London towards Cheſter, and then croſſing again to York, and from thence again to Carliſle, and beyond it. Horſley, p. 387.

which place the common road leaves it quite on the ſouth ſide, till he loſt both himſelf, and the road in a wood near Southfleet. It in this part was a lane, and paſſed in a very ſtraight line through vallies, woods, and ſmall encloſures for five, or ſix miles together." From Dartford the ſtreet is continued through Crayford, and "eaſt of[p] that town all along the heath, as well as on the other ſide, as far as Shooter's Hill the ridge is very viſible. A mile weſtward from the bottom of Shooter's Hill veſtiges of it appear. Some part of the Agger[q] is left, made of gravel. From the top of the hill it is ſeen to butt upon Weſtminſter Abbey, where it paſſes the Thames." The county of Kent has in it many towns with the Addition ſtreet to their names. And it is not improbable, as it was the part of the province neareſt to the Continent, that its roads might be more improved than in other diſtricts. Moſt of theſe roads, if not all of them, may be conſidered, as belonging to the Watling ſtreet, but very few of them have yet been traced. One in addition to thoſe already mentioned is deſcribed as going from Hithe[r] by Charing, and through Lenham. Between Charing, and Aylsford, a diſtance of at leaſt twelve miles, the line of it in the map[s] is very direct. A communication appears to have paſſed from Charing through Snode ſtreet to Canterbury, and might be continued from thence through Up ſtreet into the Iſle of Thanet. Between Canterbury and Up ſtreet another ſhort line ſeems to have gone through Love ſtreet, and Weſt ſtreet to the ſea at Swale Cliff. Two other ſtreets Home ſtreet and Broad ſtreet occur in the road between Stroud, and the Nore. But this ſhort ſtage will perhaps be found a part of a long branch of the Ryknild ſtreet, which may have come from Wincheſter acroſs the county of Surry by Wanborough from Farnham to Guilford, through Weſtcott ſtreet to Dorking, through Ryegate by Lingfield ſtreet and Grub ſtreet to Weſterham, and from thence through Wrotham and Strond concluded at the Nore. The Itinerary intimates the road through Bromley to have exiſted in the Roman times, and a line of ſtreets commences near Seven Oaks, called Stone ſtreet, Denover ſtreet, New ſtreet and Courtot ſtreet leading to Lyme. The map of Kent does not indeed ſhew theſe ſmall towns to be connected now by any road, but the tendency of

[p] Id.

[q] Itin. cur. Iter. V.

[r] Gale's Eſſay. Watling ſtreet.

[s] Cary's Kent.

the line of them favours the conjecture that they may have been ſo connected.

Approaching London the Watling ſtreet is ſuppoſed to have again divided into two branches. Of theſe the firſt, and by far moſt remarkable, croſſes "the Thames at a ferry, called Stanegate in the pariſh of Lambeth, and ſo goes to Hampſtead," according to the author of the eſſay on the four roads, but later diſcoveries have ſhewn, that it paſſed through Paddington in a direct line to Edgware [t], and Brockley hill. The other part of this ſtreet is thought to have "paſſed" the river at Belingſgate or Dowgate, and to have gone through the ſtreet, called from it Watling ſtreet. In digging for the foundation of Bow ſteeple in Cheapſide, the ſtratum of it was diſcovered nineteen feet below the ſurface of the ſoil. And in building Holborn Bridge after the great fire, it was alſo found ſeveral feet under ground. Leaving the city either at Portpool or Grays Inn Lane, this line went through Hampſtead over the heath to Hendon," and became united again with the other, not far from Edgware. From this place the courſe of their road is well known to the borders of Shropſhire, paſſing through Colney ſtreet to Old Verulam. Beyond this ancient city it becomes the baſis of the great Weſt Cheſter road to Weedon in the Street, within five miles of Daventry. In this interval I do not know of any branch from it, but I ſuſpect that one has left the great road near Stony Stratford, and paſſed through Northampton and Market Harborough (near both which towns Roman Antiquities have been found) to Leiceſter the Ratis of the ancients. And from the Itinerary there is reaſon to think the road from Weedon through Daventry (Benaventa) to Coventry might exiſt in the Roman Times.

[t] Cary's map. Middleſex.
[u] Gale's Eſſay.

From Weedon to the lordſhip of Lilburn Watling ſtreet is only a private road, well known but made very little uſe of. It then carries the publick road between Daventry, and Lutterworth for a few miles, when it becomes private again, till it reaches High Croſs near Claybroke. Here the turnpike road from Lutterworth to Atherſtone paſſes along it, about two miles, in its way to Hinkley, and returning again into it about two miles from Hinkley continues along it to Atherſtone. Beyond this town it is kept in very excellent repair,

repair, though not a turnpike, running by Hints, Weeford, and Wall (Etocetum) it croſſes Cannock heath, and then becomes once more the baſis of the great Cheſter road, and ſo continues till it reaches Whitchurch near the borders of Shropſhire. Beyond [x] this town "the Old ſtreet is ſuppoſed to have gone through Malpas, Stretton and Aldford to Cheſter."

[x] Itin. cur. Iter. III.

A conſiderable branch of this road has proceeded from Weſton (near which village the road to Cheſter is ſeparated) into Shropſhire. In this county it is deſcribed "as [y] running through Ocongate (vulg. Oaken gates) not far from which ſtood the priory of Lilleſhull, which was ſituated juxta et de prope altam Viam vocatam Watling ſtreet, and ſo by the Wrekin hill (Montem Gilberti) through the midſt of Wroxeter Ford, as is apparent by its pointing on each ſide of the river. From thence it inclines a little north-weſt by two ſmall towns, called Strettons, and ſo on to Wattleſborough, which takes its name from it." This account appears to be taken alſo from Higden, and the truth of the latter part of it is doubtful. The map of Shropſhire does not ſhew two Strettons in the direction here ſpecified beyond Wroxeter, nor any kind of road. A road certainly paſſed through this old city and croſſed the Severn at that place, for Horſley tells us, that he himſelf travelled this road, and that the Roman pavement, and way, are in many parts very viſible. But the courſe of this road leads ſouthward towards Herefordſhire. It has three Strettons upon, or very near it, Old Stretton, Church Stretton, and Little Stretton. "The two [z] firſt it leaves about a quarter of a mile, but paſſes nearer the laſt. It runs here for two or three miles between the mountains, or ridges of mountains, ſuppoſed to be called Longmill Foreſt, and Ridgewell. It goes alſo not far from an old Caſtle, called Cardock caſtle. This road is called Watling ſtreet by the people in the neighbourhood." It is therefore probable, that this branch of Watling ſtreet did not paſs through Wroxeter in its progreſs weſternly, into Wales, but continued in the line of the preſent road to Shrewſbury, beyond which town it divided, one part going through Stretton to Weſtbury, and Montgomery might poſſibly finiſh at Cardigan, or perhaps at St. Davids; and the other might paſs through the whole of north Wales, and conclude in the Iſle of Angleſey for "a cauſeway [a] is ſaid

[y] Gale's Eſſay.

[z] Horſley's Eſſay. Iter. XII. Urioc.

[a] Id. Watling ſtreet.

ſaid to be yet viſible a good way into the ſea, pointing towards this iſland."

The Itinerary gives authority to look for a line of communication between Wroxeter[b], and Whitchurch, and another between Cheſter[c], and Carnarvon, but I have not met with any writer, who has traced the courſe of either of them. A third[d] of the ſame kind with theſe muſt have gone from Whitchurch to Middlewich but not much better * known. A continuation of this road beyond Middlewich toward Mancheſter is taken notice of by Camden. He does not doubt but theſe ſalt towns were known to the Romans, becauſe "there[e] is a noble road from Middlewich to Northwich, which is raiſed ſo high with gravel, that one may eaſily diſcern it to be Roman, eſpecially if he conſiders, that gravel is ſcarce in this county, and that private men are even forced to rob the road of it for their own uſes." This account is not however ſtrictly accurate, for this road does not go directly to Northwich, but it leaves that town more than a mile to the left in its way to Mancheſter.

[b] Iter II.
[c] Iter XI.
[d] Iter X.
[e] Camden. Cheſhire Wiches.

From Cheſter the principal line of "Watling ſtreet croſſes[f] the river at Stanford, ſo called from the Stony ford, and thence goes by the chamber in the foreſt, or Edeſbury, and by Sandy way to Northwich." In this ſtage a ſhort line muſt have turned off towards Middlewich, but I cannot learn the preciſe point. From "Northwich it continues by Winingham, then by Chapel in the Street, to the north of Rotherſtone Meer, through Altringham, and Croſs ſtreet, and paſſes the Merſey at Stretford to Mancheſter."

[f] Itin. cur. Iter III.

At Mancheſter another branch has left the great road, and taken its courſe through "Preſtwich[g], and Ratcliff over Cockey Moor, through Watling ſtreet in Offyſide, over Belthorne Moor above Darwent, and by Blackburn to a ford near Ribcheſter." North of this old city a military way is ſpoken of as "plainly[h] viſible, and for ſeveral miles together, through a large foreſt, called Bowland." A line of road of about five or ſix miles in length, and probably the very road, here intended, ſhews itſelf in the[i] map, pointing directly towards Lancaſter, to which town it may be expected to have gone. From the chief town of Lancaſhire, I preſume, it paſſed through Burton to

[g] Whitaker. Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 121.
[h] Camden. Ribcheſter.
[i] Cary's Lancaſhire.

* Traces of a Roman road are noticed by Mr. Percival leading from Kinderton through Namptwich, and Whitchurch to Wroxeter. Archæol. Vol. XII.

to Kendal, and from, thence though Ambleſide, and Keſwick to Cockermouth, and the Iriſh ſea. In ſo long a courſe, no doubt, many ramifications may ſtrike out of this line, but I can recollect the mention of only one or two in any author. Horſley[k] ſpeaks of a Roman road from Plumpton Wall towards Keſwick, and one has been lately[l] opened leading over Kirkſtone from Ambleſide, probably leading to the old town at Brougham. It was about eleven feet wide, very perfect, near a foot below the preſent ſurface, and very traceable over the aforeſaid mountain.

[k] Per lin. Val. Bremeturacum.

[l] Walker's Tour to the Lakes.

The progreſs of the main road from Mancheſter is marked by the appellation Street, repeated in three townſhips, Streetfold in Moſton, Streetbridge in Chatherton, and Streetyate in Ryton. "Leaving[m] Streetfield and the pariſh, the road muſt have proceeded by Streetbridge, and Streetyate, and has been dug up near Rochdale in its courſe to Blackſtone edge." From this place it muſt have gone through Gretland, and Eland, (at both which places Roman Antiquities have been diſcovered,) to Leeds. Between this town and Tadcaſter the old ſtreet appears again upon Bramham Moor, and under its peculiar appellation[n], Watling ſtreet. Proceeding to York it muſt have returned with a ſharp angle along the preſent road to Aldborough, and Boroughbridge. From York a line has[o] croſſed the eaſt riding by Stamford bridge, through Garraby ſtreet, and Kilham to Bridlington, and Flamborough.

[m] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 138.

[n] Luckombe. Bramham.

[o] Cary's East Riding.

"Near[p] Boroughbridge this ancient way croſſes the Eure, and a mile north from that river you have it again, as ſoon as you are out of Kirby hill, from whence it ſcarce ever diſappears for near twenty miles together, having been paved, as is ſtill evident, from this place to Catarick in a ſtraight line, and about fourteen miles of it, being hedged in on both ſides, is now called Leeming Lane, from a town of that name ſtanding upon it, and ſometimes the High ſtreet." The ingenious author of the eſſay conſiders this piece of road as belonging to the Erming ſtreet. I look upon it as a part of the Watling ſtreet, becauſe that name is found again belonging to roads, both in Durham, and Northumberland.

[p] Gale's Eſſay. Erming ſtreet.

Watling ſtreet enters the county of Durham at Piercebridge. The eſſay[q] carries it by "Aldburrough, and Stanwicks over the Tees at the ford at Winſton," but though a line of road may have taken

[q] Erming ſtreet.

taken this courſe, it could not well be the main road. This ſeems to have gone from Piercebridge, pointing[r] directly to Biſhops Auckland. From Bincheſter this road makes a large turn, and then taking its courſe by Lancheſter, it croſſes the Derwent at Ebcheſter, and enters Northumberland. At a ſmall diſtance beyond Bincheſter a military way has been obſerved to leave the Watling ſtreet, ſuppoſed to go[s] to Cheſter in the Street between Durham, and Newcaſtle, but it could be traced no farther than Branſpeth Park. But again viſible remains[t] of ſuch a way have been found on Gateſhead Fell pointing to Newcaſtle.

[r] Cary's Durham.

[s] Horſ. Eſſay. Vinovia.

[t] Id. Lin. Val. Pons Ælii.

Having paſſed the Derwent at Ebcheſter this old Street proceeds towards Corbridge. "About[u] half a mile north from Wittonſtall is a remarkable turn in it, and at this turn an exploratory Fort of above thirty yards ſquare. The ſituation of it is high, and the proſpect very large. Near it is a tumulus, which was found to conſiſt moſtly of ſtones, covered with green turf. The river Tyne was paſſed by a Roman bridge at the ancient town near Corbridge. Of this bridge ſome veſtiges may yet be ſeen. Between this, and the wall the road is ſtill viſible." At the Wall another diviſion commences[x], when one line takes its courſe by Riecheſter into Scotland; and the other purſuing its direction to the north-eaſt, leaves Morpeth, and Alnwick, a few miles to the eaſt, and enters the ſame country very near Berwick upon Tweed. Both theſe roads have the name Watling ſtreet annexed to them in the map of Northumberland. The ſame name is alſo ſaid to be given[y] to all the military ways, that are in Scotland. and moſt of them muſt naturally branch out from the two lines juſt mentioned.

[u] Id. Eſſay Corſtopitum.

[x] Cary's Northumber.

[y] Horſley's Eſſay. Watling ſtreet.

The road from Catarick bridge to Carliſle is deſcribed by R. Gale in his Eſſay as a part of Erming ſtreet, but he produces no direct proof in ſupport of his opinion. On the contrary Horſley[z] affirms, that as ſoon as this road through Carliſle enters Scotland, it bears the name of Watling ſtreet, which circumſtance, added to the connection at the other extremity with the Watling ſtreet in the neighbourhood of Catarick bridge, affords a ſtrong preſumption, that all the intermediate ſpace has had the ſame denomination appropriated to it. I ſhall therefore deſcribe it as a branch of the latter road.

[z] Id. Erming ſtreet.

The

The exact point, where this part of the road leaves the other is not certainly determined. It has been generally thought to do ſo about two or three miles from Catarick Bridge. But Horſley [a] thinks this "a miſtake occaſioned by the preſent highway turning off there. The Roman road, though obſcure at firſt, he believes has parted from the other at the bridge, or juſt on the north ſide of the river. All the way on Gately Moor it is very conſpicuous, leaving a tumulus on the eaſt ſide of it, and an exploratory Fort on the weſt. Here it coincides with the common road through Greta Bridge to Bowes." Beyond Bowes it paſſes through "a large [b] camp, where the ſtone of king Marius formerly ſtood, inſtead whereof there is another erected, called Rere Croſs. Thence through Maiden Caſtle, a ſmall ſquare fort, in which there has been found ſome Roman Mortar; next it runs quite through Market Brough, over Brough Fair Hill, on which there are ſome tumuli, or ancient burying places. Then leaving Warcop on the left hand, it paſſes along Sandford Moor, and down a delicate race ground to Cowplandbeck Brig, where on the right are the ruined foundations of a noble round tower; and from thence by Appleby to the camps on Crakenthorp Moor, ſo through the down end (north end) of Kirbythore, and through Sowerby, by the ſide of Whinfield Park to Harthorn Tree, and by the Counteſs Pillar to Brougham Caſtle, a venerable pile of ancient building. From hence the way leads directly to Lowther Bridge, and ſo over the Eimot into Cumberland to Carliſle. Between [c] theſe two places it is very well known, being no other than the common road this day in uſe.

[a] Eſſay. Cataracto.

[b] Gibſon. Additions. Weſtmorland.

[c] Gale's Eſſay. Erming ſtreet.

"Near Kirbythore [d] an old Cauſeway, according to report, paved with flints, and other ſtones, leaves this road, running among mooriſh hills, and mountains for ſome twenty miles to Caer Vorran near the Picts wall. It is commonly called Maiden Way."

[d] Camden. Weſtmorland, Maiden Way.

In running through ſo large a tract of country it cannot be doubted but this road muſt have many other branches dependant upon it beſides thoſe, which have been here deſcribed. But I do not pretend to be able to give a complete account of any one of theſe roads, nor do I believe it in the power of any perſon at preſent.

The Erming ſtreet I ſhall deſcribe next, as it originates neareſt to the Watling ſtreet, and alſo takes its courſe the length way of the iſland.

The name [c] of this ſtreet is not given uniformly alike in all authors. In the Ely book it is called Erming, in the writing of certain monks Ermin, in the records of Peterborough Abbey Hermin ſtreet, and Stukeley would have it written Herman ſtreet, becauſe "Here" in the ſaxon language ſignifies "an army:" Hereman, a ſoldier, and conſequently Hereman ſtreet means Via militaris.

[c] Horſley. Erming ſtreet.

Higden ſhews, that our earlieſt antiquaries were entirely miſtaken as to the courſe of this great road. He deſcribes it as [f] "commencing at St. Davids, and ending at Southampton." Gale favours the opinion of thoſe, who think it began at Southampton [g], and ſuppoſes it might paſs through Wincheſter, Henley (the Calleva of his father's Antoninus) and Colnbrook to London, and ſo be the baſis of Antonine's ſeventh journey. But, according to my judgement, Stukeley's determination deſerves the preference, and is the real truth. He makes this road to begin at "Newhaven [h] in Suſſex, at the mouth of the river Ouſe. From whence it paſſes on the weſt ſide the river through Radmil, probably taking its name from the road, ſo through Lewes by Iſfield. Then it ſeems to paſs over the river at Sharnbridge, as we may gueſs by its name, and ſo proceeds to Eaſt Grinſtead." In this ſtage the courſe of it is marked by two ſtreets called Offam, and Danhill ſtreets. "In Surry it goes by Stanſtead, Croydon and Stretham, and this learned antiquary ſuppoſes, croſſed the Thames with the Watling ſtreet at Lambeth ferry." But the tendency of the road, north of the river, proves that the paſſage of it muſt have been either at Dowgate, or Belinſgate, or where London bridge now ſtands.

[f] Polychron. Gale's XV. Scrip.

[g] Eſſay on the four roads.

[h] Itin. cur. pag. 73.

Another line of road connected with this ſtreet begins at Chicheſter, the courſe of which between that city, and Pulborough, has not been taken notice of by any of our antiquarian travellers. According to the map [i] of Suſſex it paſſes through Boxgrove (and Halnecker ſtreet near it according to [k] Paterſon) by Eaſtham, and leaving Bignor a little to the left, goes through Waterfield ſtreet to Pulborough. Between this town, and Belinghurſt, a Roman road has been traced, but ſuppoſed [l] to have gone to Arundel only, becauſe probably Chicheſter was not allowed to be of any great antiquity, when this road was firſt diſcovered. But as that city is now generally acknowledged, as the Regnum of the Itinerary, there can be

[i] Cary's.

[k] Itin. Vol. I. pag. 35.

[l] Gale's Eſſay. Erming ſtreet.

be little doubt as to the tendency * of this road. Through Belinghurſt it paſſes into Surry, which county it enters in the pariſh of Oakley. Here are exhibited ſome "grand[m] remains of it in an old cauſeway, called Stane † ſtreet, a prodigious work ten yards broad in ſome parts, a yard and half deep in ſtone, and near three miles long. The common people ſay it was made by the devil, who brought all the flints and pebbles from the beaches in Suſſex." This pariſh is ſaid "to[n] be in winter very wet," which accounts for the great ſtrength of the road in this place. From hence it goes to "Darking[o], and its courſe is frequently diſcovered in making ditches in that neighbourhood. At Darking it paſſed through the church yard, as they plainly find by digging the graves." From this town it is thought to have gone over Banſtead Downs by Woodcote, and fallen into the other road at Croydon, or Streatham.

[m] Luccombe's Gazzetteer. Oakley.

[n] Gibſon. Additions. Surry.

[o] Gale. Erming ſtreet.

"The Erming ſtreet is generally[p] thought to have left London at Biſhopſgate and proceeded along the northern road," but Stukeley apprehends "this road to be of a much later ſtanding than the original one, which goes more on the weſt. The ancient road, he thinks, might paſs through unfrequented ways near Enfield, and Harman ſtreet, which ſeems to retain the old name. It appears, he informs us, upon a common on this ſide of Hertford by Ball's Park, and ſo paſſes the river below Hertford, then goes through Ware Park, and falls into the preſent road on this ſide Buntingford and ſo to Royſton." Gale[q], in his eſſay, ſpeaks of this road as uncertain, till it reaches Cheſhunt in Hertfordſhire. His conjecture, as to the firſt part of it from London, differs but little from the opinion commonly received. He only ſuppoſes it to have gone to Newington through Moregate inſtead of Biſhopſgate. He quotes Sir Henry Chancy's account of this road in his hiſtory of Hertfordſhire, that it went by "the weſt parts of the Vills of Cheſhunt, Wormley, and Broxbourn, through Hertford, by Ware Park to Wadeſmill, and ſo to Royſton." The exiſtence of a road, in the path here deſcribed, cannot be diſputed, but that it was the original Erming ſtreet is not ſo eaſily admitted. The truth ſeems to be, that this great Roman way

[p] Itin. cur. p. 73.

[q] Erming ſtreet.

* I ſaw it upon the downs between Arundel, and Chicheſter, bearing evidently in the line here deſcribed. Biſh. Cloyne.

† Selden conjectures, in his notes on Polyolbion, that the old ſtreet called Stane ſtreet was a part of the Erming ſtreet. Gale's eſſay, Erming ſtreet.

way has left London at Biſhopſgate, and paſſed through Newington, Tottenham [r], and Fore ſtreet to Edmonton. Beyond this place it has divided, one line going by Bury ſtreet to Enfield, and from thence through Beaker ſtreet, and Turkey ſtreet to Cheſhunt, and through Hamon ſtreet (Harman Stuk:) and Appleberry ſtreet by Hertford to Wadeſmill: to which point the other line has proceeded through Green ſtreet, Brook ſtreet, and Cheſhunt ſtreet by Hoddeſdon, and Ware, the preſent high road. "It is ſtill [s] very apparent between Puckeridge, and Buntingford, and again between Buckland, and Royſton, beyond which town the courſe of it is well known to the banks of the Humber, to York, and probably into Northumberland. At Royſton [t] it enters Cambridgeſhire, and goes through Kneeſworth and Wendy, and from thence through Holm, Caxton and the Papworths to Godmancheſter, and Huntingdon, and is expreſſly called the Erming ſtreet in the old book of Ely, according to Camden."

[r] Paters, Itin. R. to Huntingdon by Ware.

[s] Gale. Erming ſtreet.

[t] Id.

If the new ſituations aſſigned in this preſent work to Duroliponte, Durobrivis, and Cauſennis are admitted, a branch from this road muſt have have left it at Huntingdon, and paſſing through Ramſey, and the fens to weſt Lynn, returned into the eaſtern line of it by the Waſhes and Boſton, at Sleaford.

"From Huntingdon the principal road has taken its courſe through Great and Little Stukeley, runs ſomewhat to the eaſtward of Upton, and weſt of Sautrey Grange, and Abbey, to Stilton. A little above this town it appears with a high bank, and in an old Saxon charter, is called Ermin ſtreet, ſays Camden, which is another good evidence of its name, and courſe in theſe parts. Having paſſed Stilton it is very often viſible between that town and Caſter, an old Roman ſtation upon the river Nen, which it there croſſes into Northamptonſhire, about two miles below the preſent road over Wansford bridge." At Caſter the road again divides. The weſtern line of it is "here called the Forty Foot way [u] from its breadth. And from Caſter it turns to the weſt of Upton," entering the pariſh of "Barnack [x] in Southrop grounds. In the encloſure it is ſo levelled by frequent ploughing, that it can be ſcarcely diſcerned, but in the open fields it forms a broad green bank, very viſible to the eye. Near a mile of this road is now encloſed within the wall

[u] Id.

[x] Bridges' Northamptonſhire. Naſſaburgh Hundred.

of

of the park at Burleigh. After it leaves the park, it croſſes the Welland about two hundred yards to the weſt of the town of Stamford going directly to Bridge Caſterton." Between this village and five Mile Croſs, and perhaps through the whole of Rutland, it is called Horn[y] Lane. Near the edge of this county another diviſion ſeems to have taken place. The Roman Antiquities found at Great Paunton, Grantham and Newark, and the continuation of this road from Bawtry northwards, excite a conjecture, that the road through thoſe towns has been a branch of it. And an acknowledged, and well known line of it leaves the Withams and Pauntons to the weſt, and paſſing through Ancaſter is generally very viſible upon the heath till it comes to Lincoln.

[y] Cary's map. Rutland.

The other diviſion of this road from Caſter is called "the[z] Long-dike. It parts from the firſt deſcribed at Upton, a mile north of Caſter, and traverſes the Welland at Weſt Deeping, being carried in a high bank acroſs the watery meadows of Lolham bridges. Theſe are numerous and large arches made upon the road to let the waters paſs through, originally Roman. Then it croſſes the Glen at Catebridge to Bourn, and ſo to Folkingham, and Sleaford." From Sleaford "it has[a] continued eaſt of Leaſingham, weſt of Ruſhington and Dorrington, eaſt of Bloxam, Aſhly and Scopwick, and weſt of Blakeney, Methringham, and Dunſton, and fallen into the other diviſion about a mile from Lincoln."

[z] Itin. cur. p. 7.

[a] Gent. Mag. Hiſt. of Threkingham.

The Erming ſtreet going northward from Lincoln, Stukeley remarks, is "ſcarce[b] diminiſhed, becauſe its materials are hard ſtone, and the heath on both ſides favours it." It "runs[c] in a ſtraight line, and is very viſible all the way from Lincoln to the Humber. It is here called the High ſtreet, and is in ſome places, eſpecially the Woodland, paved with large ſtones, ſet edgewiſe in a ſtrong cement, and is there raiſed very high. But where it paſſes over Wolds, and Heath, it is only caſt up with earth. It dies away about a mile eaſt of Wintringham," but it probably croſſes the Humber to Burgh on the oppoſite bank, from whence it may have gone through South Cave to Weighton, and through Thorpe in the Street to York, where it concludes, unleſs it may have * proceeded through Thirſk

[b] Itin. cur. p. 87.

[c] Gale. Foſs.

* Mr. Cade has traced the Ryknild ſtreet from Derby to York, and thence through Thornſton in the Street northwards croſs the Tees at Sockburn, and through Stainton in the Street and Cheſter to Shields and Tinemouth. Gough. Vol. III. p. 124.

Thirſk and North Allerton to Darlington, and from thence through Durham, and Cheſter-le-ſtreet to Newcaſtle, and through Morpeth, a few miles north of which town, it would be loſt in Watling ſtreet. A ſhort diſtance north of Thirſk the map ſhews a village, called Thornton in the Street.

[d] Itin. cur. Iter V.

A few miles "north of Lincoln[d] a branch divides from this road with an obtuſe angle to the left going through a part of Nottinghamſhire into Yorkſhire. It paſſes by Stretton, and Gate Burton, and by a ferry croſſes the Trent to Littleborough." From hence it continues through Fore ſtreet, South Wheatley, Claworth, and Everton to Bawtry. It then ſeems to have kept along the preſent highway to Doncaſter. "Beyond this town it riſes[e] with a high bank, and leads to Adwick in the Street." About four miles[f] from this place it ſeems to have left the turnpike road, and gone by or near a village, called Eaſt Hardwick, as "it is again viſible a little to the weſt[g] of the park at Pontefract" in its way to Caſtleford. "At this village it croſſes the Aire, and goes by Ollerton, and Ledſton to Abberford. It appears alſo in ſeveral places on Bramham Moor. It goes over the river Wherfe a little below Wetherby at St. Helen's ford, and the Agger ſhews itſelf again immediately on the north ſide of it, proceeding towards Aldborough, frequently viſible in its progreſs. It lyes to the eaſt of the great road now generally uſed, and is well known in thoſe parts by the name of the Road Gate, or Roadway." At Boroughbridge, or rather between York and that place, it unites with the Watling ſtreet.

[e] Gale's Eſſay. Erming ſtreet.
[f] Cary's map. Weſt Riding.
[g] Gale's Eſſay. Erming ſtreet.

Ryknild ſtreet I ſhall endeavour to trace in the next place, and for the reaſons alledged under the road laſt deſcribed, becauſe it ſeems to have taken its riſe neareſt to it, and runs in the ſame direction from the ſouth coaſt to the northern counties.

To thoſe, who have conſidered the number of great Roman roads to be only four, the known exiſtence of this road, muſt have created ſome ſerious difficulties. Accordingly Gale, in his eſſay on the four great roads, is inclined to think with Drayton, that the Ryknild, and Icknild, are two diſtinct Streets, and yet to preſerve a conſiſtency in the title of his work, he finds it neceſſary to confuſe them ſomewhat into one, in his account of them. But that they are two different, and

and distinct roads, there is no room to dispute, as must appear from the tendency of their respective lines.

Higden[h] calls the name of this way, Ryknild, and it is so called "in an ancient[i] deed of lands, bounded by it, near Birmingham, and again in another deed of Hilton Abbey in Staffordshire, dated A. D. 1223, in which it is constantly called Ryknild street, and it seems to have obtained the name of Ikle or Icknild street, without any just title to it." Plot gives it the latter title always, but Stukeley[k] thinks "he only does so to support a chimerical notion, he had adopted, about some Iceni in Staffordshire." But there will be found no occasion to misplace any people to find a name for this road. If it derived its name from any of the British tribes, its origin among the Regni was the occasion, and its real title Regnild, which differs in a very small degree indeed from the name usually assigned it.

[h] Polychron.
[i] Gale's Essay. Icknild street.
[k] Itin. cur. Iter III. ad. fin.

The course of this road is by our early writers considered as beginning at St. David's, and ending at Tinemouth in Durham. This is the account given by Higden[l], and adopted by Drayton in his Polyolbion. Stukeley follows[m] this opinion, and speaks of the Ricning street as running from the Severn through Glouceſter into Yorkshire. But this line of road must have belonged to the Via Julia, rather than Ryknild street, as I shall shew, when I come to treat of that road.

[l] Polychron.
[m] Itin. cur. p. 64.

The first grand line of the Ryknild street appears in[n] Hampshire, taking a direction north west from Winchester by Andover, and butts upon Chute causeway, as soon as it enters Wiltshire. It is called in the map by the wrong name Icknild street. A continuation of this road, as may be inferred from its direction to the south east in a direct line with the first part of it, has since been discovered, "leading[o] from the east gate of Winchester by Morested to Owlsbury, and from thence to a wood, called Bowhay Coppice, and by Upham to Bishop's Waltham." From this place it is supposed to have gone to Portchester, and that a branch of it may have done so, I shall not dispute, but I expect, that the main road has passed in a direct line across the forest of Bere by Stanestead Park, and Walderton street to Chichester, the Regnum of Antoninus, and principal town of the British Regni. This city I consider as the point, where this

[n] Cary's map-Hampshire.
[o] Archæol. Vol. IX.

this great road begins, the progreſs of which I ſhall now endeavour to trace, as far as it has been hitherto diſcovered. It has been already carried to Chute in Wiltſhire. From this place the line of it through the county of Wilts is clearly laid down in the [p] map. Paſſing between the Bedwins, it has croſſed the Bath road about a mile or ſomething more weſt of Froxfield. Between this road, and the river, it muſt have gone through, or very near Cunetio in its way through Rameſbury to Albourn. Beyond this town the courſe of it continues very ſtraight by Wanborough, and through a Stratton, and Cricklade to Cirenceſter. At Cirenceſter it muſt have fallen into the Foſs, and have become united with that road a few miles, at leaſt as far as Stow in the Wold, and perhaps to Moreton in the marſh, for the line of it in Warwickſhire [q] ſhews, that it cannot have paſſed far from Camden to one of theſe towns. Entering this county it becomes well known at Bitford, from whence it runs "through [r] Wicksford, to Alceſter, and near Coughton, Studley, and Ipſley into Worceſterſhire, which county it enters near Beoly, and leaves it once more for Warwickſhire near Edgebaſton, when paſſing a little weſt of Birmingham, it croſſes the river Thame at Woolford bridge into Staffordſhire. Then running through Sutton Park, and by Shenſton, it cuts the Watling ſtreet ſcarce a mile from Wall (Etoceto) then leaving Litchfield on the weſt, it goes by Streethay, croſſes the Trent near Wichnor, takes Branſton in its way, and leaves Burton upon Trent about half a mile to the eaſt. It then paſſes through Stretton, and enters Derbyſhire over Monkſbridge near Eggington," and going directly to Derby it has there croſſed the Derwent, and continued through Little Cheſter and a Stretton to Cheſterfield. Beyond this town there is no authority to follow it, but no doubt it entered Yorkſhire at or near Sheffield, where it ſeems to have divided into three or four branches. Some of which may have croſſed the Watling ſtreet, and penetrated into the counties in the north. But I dare not attempt to trace the courſe of theſe lines, nor of ſeveral others, which muſt have left this road in Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire, and other counties, through which it has paſſed, for want of ſufficient guides for my direction, though I ſee reaſon to believe there are ſeveral inſtances.

[p] Cary's map.

[q] Cary's map.

[r] Gale's Eſſay. Icknild ſtreet.

The

The three remaining roads have croſſed the kingdom. Of theſe the courſe of the Foſs is in general well known, and under the ſame denomination in all counties, through which it runs: — the name of the Icning, or Icknild ſtreet is only preſerved in Hertfordſhire, Bedfordſhire, Bucks, and Oxfordſhire, but many lines of roads have been traced into other counties, which appear to belong to this road, though known under other names, or being without any particular appellation: — and the Via Julia has been confined to the county of Monmouth, when the continuation of it may juſtly be conjectured to have extended quite acroſs the iſland to the German ocean, for to that point ſhall we find a ſucceſſion of roads leading from the acknowledged Via Julia in Monmouthſhire, but not now known under this, or any other name.

The Foſs ſhews itſelf firſt for certain below the city of Lincoln, but it has begun probably upon the ſea * coaſt near Grimſby, or Saltfleet, or a branch may have come to Lincoln from each of thoſe towns. Below the city it parts from the Erming ſtreet "without" the moſt ſouthern gate, and paſſing over the river Witham by Bracebridge is carried with a ſtraight ridge over the barren moory ground by a mill near Stickham. The elevation of the road is ſtill preſerved. It butts a good deal to the eaſt of Lincoln, and between Bracebridge, and its union with the Erming ſtreet, ſome pavement remained, when Stukeley travelled it, of flag ſtones ſet edgewiſe. Near Collingham is a high barrow, or tumulus, called Potter's Hill. It ſtands upon an eminence, commanding a proſpect both ways upon the road. To this hill the road paſſes from the moor through the incloſures of Hykeham, and Thorpe, and through Morton Lane, pleaſantly ſet on both ſides with woods. Half a mile beyond Potter's Hill is Brough, ſuppoſed the Crococolana of the Itinerary. From hence the road goes extremely ſtraight to Newark, the ſteeple of which finiſhes the Viſto. Beyond this town it paſſes Queen's Sconce, one of the great forts, erected in the civil wars, and ſo along the Trent ſide by Stoke and an Inn, called the Red Inn. It then leaves Eaſt Bridgeford near a mile to the right, and upon the declenſion of a ſtiff clayey hill, near a lodge upon the Wolds, the pavement was again

[s] Itin. cur. pag. 97.

* You are right in ſuppoſing with Stukeley, that the Foſs extended to the ſea coaſt below Lincoln, I have followed it to Ludford and Ludborough in that line. Biſh. Cloyne.

again manifeſt of great blue flag ſtones, laid edgewiſe very carefully, taken from quarries by the ſide of the hill; the breadth of it one hundred foot, or more. But all the way forward it has been entirely paved with red flints, ſeemingly brought from the ſea coaſt, laid with the ſmootheſt face upwards on a bed of gravel. When arrived oppoſite Willoughby there is a tumulus on the right ſide of the road, called Croſshill. At Coſſington alſo, near which village the road croſſes the Wreak, is a vaſt barrow called Shipley Hill. Having paſſed the river the road proceeds over the meadows, beyond which is another tumulus, called the Red Hill, and going ſtraight through Thurmaſton, ends full upon the eaſt gate of Leiceſter." There is an abſurd tradition, that this road has turned with a ſharp angle ſoon after it has paſſed through Thurmaſton, and gone by Belgrave, and round Leiceſter by the Abbey, but has not entered into any part of that town. No Antiquary, however, who may take a perſonal ſurvey of this part of the road, can pay any attention to this ſtrange ſuppoſition. The line of the road is ſo direct all the way from Thurmaſton to Leiceſter, that the moſt inattentive traveller can ſcarce help taking notice of it. Stukeley has preſerved another tradition much more worthy of attention, which is, that "the [t] Foſs went through Leiceſter Shambles." For if it entered at the eaſt gate, and left the town again at, or near the weſt bridge, which there is reaſon to think the real fact, it muſt have paſſed through the ſtreet called Shambles Lane, where the ſhambles formerly occupied the ſite of the preſent ſchool, endowed by one Newton, an Alderman of this Borough. Leaving Leiceſter through Branſton gate (a ſtreet ſo called in the ſuburbs of the town) it keeps along the weſt ſide of the Soar to Narborough, which village it has left a little to the eaſt. Here it again "croſſes the Soar, and is carried over many bogs, and ſprings for miles together with a viſible pavement of great round ſtones. Sharnford, ſo called from this cauſeway, it leaves at a ſmall diſtance to the right, and entering encloſures again, it approaches High Croſs, where it croſſes the Watling ſtreet." This road paſſes now, I believe, through encloſures all the way from Leiceſter to High Croſs. At this place it ſeems to have gone, not immediately by the Croſs, but at ſome little diſtance behind the houſe, and here it enters Warwickſhire, acroſs the whole of which county

[t] Id. p. 200.

county the courſe of it is well known. Paſſing near Monks Kirby (in "which pariſh[u]", part of it lies open like a ditch, having not been * filled with ſtones and gravel, as in moſt other places) Street Aſton, and Stretton ſubtus Foſs, it goes through Brinklow, Bretford upon Avon, and Stretton upon Dunſmore. Then croſſing the Leam to the weſt of Marton, it leaves Cheſterton, Lighthorne, and Combrooke a little to the eaſt, and Stretton on Foſs on the weſt, and entering Glouceſterſhire in the pariſh of Lemington, it continues through Moreton in the Marſh, Stow in the Wold, and Northleach to Cirenceſter. In Wiltſhire, which it enters near Kemble, leaving Tetbury more than a mile to the weſt, it paſſes by Eaſton Grey, Sherſton, Alderton, Littleton Drew, and North Wraxall to the Shire Stones, from whence it is continued through Walcot to Bath." South of this city for a few miles, in the map[x], this ſtreet loſes the line, which is ſo remarkably preſerved from Lincoln, a diſtance of near two hundred miles, and its progreſs to the neighbourhood of Shepton Mallet is only marked by a Stretton. But I am informed by an Antiquary, who examined this part, that the courſe of it is here alſo very plain, and direct; — that it paſſes by Woodbarrow and Radſtock, and a little to the eaſt of Shepton Mallet. Immediately beyond this town the line is again very conſpicuous in the map of Somerſet croſſing the river Brue between the Lidfords, and going direct to Ilcheſter. Stukeley informs us, that this road "retains[y] its name at Ilcheſter, of which town it forms the chief ſtreet, and the original ford acroſs the river may be ſeen to the weſt of the bridge. From hence he traced it to Petherton bridge near ſouth Petherton, and obſerved it paved in ſeveral parts with the original work, compoſed of flat quarry ſtones of the country, laid edgewiſe and ſo cloſe, that it looked like a wall fallen down, and through the current of ages is not worn through. Beyond this bridge he could follow it no farther, but thinks it muſt have gone through Donington, and by the eaſt of Chard to Seaton." But there ſeems good reaſon to diſſent from this determination. It can ſcarce be doubted but the Foſs has gone through Chard, or very near it to the weſt, and from thence through Honiton to Exeter. Such

[u] Gale's Eſſay, Foſs.

[x] Cary's Somerſet.

[y] Itin. cur. pag. 148.

* Might not the materials have been dug out for the repairs of the modern roads, an œconomy frequently complained of by Antiquaries in their reſearches?

[z] Muſgrave, Britan. Belg.

Such is the opinion of a competent judge, who[z] diſcovered plain veſtiges of a Roman road between the Ax, and Honiton, "(ad Iſchalin, et ad Axium, ad Honiton; Inter Axium, et Honiton Viæ militaris certa ſunt Veſtigia;") and others about Fair Mile between Honiton, and Exeter. The direction of this road from Petherton bridge to Honiton is plain in Cary's new large map. According to the earlieſt accounts of this road Totneſs has ſtood at one extremity of it, and this the laſt cited author proves not to be ſo improbable, as has been thought by ſome. He has traced a road of this kind from "Exeter[a] through Kenford, over Haldon Hill, and acroſs the Teign, and through Newton to Totneſs." In this laſt ſtage he remarks it is very conſpicuous: "quo Stadio noviſſime dicto, hodie eminet Via ſic ut raro uſquam magis."

[a] Id.

A Roman Milliare found by the ſide of this noble road near Leiceſter, and now ſet upon a pedeſtal in that town in one of the moſt publick ſtreets, has brought to light both the author, and age, of this great work. From that inſcription it may be concluded, that it received its original, or at leaſt its Roman improved ſtate, from the command of the Emperor Hadrian in his third Conſulſhip, a time made very remarkable by the travels of that Emperor in the iſland of Britain, and ſuppoſed to have been according to the Chriſtian computation the year of our Lord 119. Almoſt ſeventeen hundred years therefore has this imperial way withſtood the devaſtations of time without help, or repair, ſo far as to have the courſe of it in general well known, and in ſome particular places the original cauſeway ſtill viſible, and firm.

I can not ſpeak of any ſubdiviſions of this road, becauſe I have not met with the deſcription of any road, nor can I perceive any in the maps of the different counties, through which it paſſes, that appear as poſitive branches of it, but it muſt have ſome roads belonging to it, particularly to the weſt of it in Somerſetſhire, and Cornwall. It has alſo room to ſpread on the eaſtern ſide both in Warwickſhire, Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Devon.

The Ickning, or Icknild ſtreet, (for it is mentioned under both terminations) it is very generally agreed, has its riſe in that part of the iſland, which was anciently inhabited by the Britiſh tribe, called the Iceni. And theſe people have been ſuppoſed on very good grounds

grounds to have poſſeſſed the country now known as the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. An ancient account preſerved by Drayton in his Polyolbion carries "this road[c] from Yarmouth to the eaſt, croſs Watling ſtreet upon the Chiltern, and deſcribes it as then bearing upon the Solent * ſea, and ſtopping on the Iſle of Wight." This deſcription embraces but a very ſmall part of this great road. As it may however form a very good introduction to all the other lines of it, the moſt eligible plan will be to ſhew firſt, how far this account can be verified by the real ſtate of this road.

[c] Gale's Eſſay. Icknild ſtreet.

The want of an actual ſurvey of the county of Norfolk renders it impoſſible to ſpeak with any certainty of the firſt part of this road. It is very probable, that it commences at Yarmouth, and croſſes the county at no great diſtance from Caſter (Venta Icenorum) directly to Thetford. In Suffolk between Thetford, and Newmarket the courſe of this road becomes ſo plain, as to admit of little doubt, though it does not appear to have retained its name in theſe parts. The map of Cambridgeſhire is too imperfect to be depended upon, but this road has a ſtrong line laid down in it by Gogmagog hills, and Little Abbington. From this village the road may have continued, by Pampsford, and Duxford directly to Royſton, or it may have taken ſome little circuit by Ickleton to the ſame place. The eſſay mentions "Barley[d] in Hertfordſhire as the firſt place, near which we find this Icknild ſtreet with any certainty. From Royſton the ſame author deſcribes it as leaving Odſey Grange a little to the north, running through Baldock, and croſſing a rivulet, called Pirre, at Ickleford, to which town it has imparted its name. Then continuing its courſe to the north-weſt of Welbury, Little Offley and Lilley it enters Bedfordſhire through Streetley to Dunſtable. From Dunſtable by the ſouth-eaſt of Ivingho, and Meerſworth, it went again into Herts near Long Marſton paſſing through, or near Tring into Bucks, which it croſſed towards Chinnor in Oxfordſhire, but not apparent to the eye in the former of theſe counties, except between Princes Riſborough and Kemble in the Street, where it is called Icknel Way." In Oxfordſhire this road muſt have taken its

[d] Id.

* The ancient name of the channel between Britain, and the Iſle of Wight. Bede calls it by the ſame name. Camden. Solent.

its bend towards the Solent ſea, but at what preciſe point has not been determined. The moſt probable place ſeems to be at a ſmall diſtance beyond Watlington, leaving Watlington Park on the eaſt, and paſſing near, or through Nettlebed to Reading. Beyond this town no farther difficulties preſent themſelves. From Reading this road has proceeded through two Stratfields to Baſingſtoke, and from thence for the moſt part along a remarkable piece of Roman road, called Popham Lane, by two Strettons to Wincheſter. "The way [e] between Wincheſter, and Southampton, ſays Stukeley, we perceived plainly to be a Roman road, eſpecially as far as the chalk reached, then we came to a foreſt, where the ſoil is gravelly all the way." In this ſtage are two towns of the name of Stoneham.

[e] Itin. cur. pag. 185.

If this is allowed to be a fair ſtatement of the courſe of this part of this great Roman way, (and it is not only probable, but has a very old tradition in its favour) it will be much eaſier to make out all the other lines of it, and to ſhew their connections with the original ſtem.

The next line to be traced is that, which has been generally, but perhaps not juſtly, conſidered as the continuation of the principal road. This has [f] been followed by Dr. Plot quite through Oxfordſhire, which he found it entering in the pariſh of Chinnor, and leaving again at Goring upon the Thames. In this county it is neither caſt up any where in a ridged bank, or laid out in a trench, as ſome others are ſaid to be, nor does it paſs through any town unleſs Goring. At this village it has croſſed the Thames to Streetley in Berks, beyond which place its progreſs becomes very obſcure, and uncertain. "Here I muſt confeſs myſelf at a full ſtop, ſays the author of the eſſay, the Icknild, as far as I know, being after this entirely loſt, and our guides utterly diſagreeing among themſelves, which way to lead us." The map [g] of Berkſhire has a road in it leading from Streetly to the neighbourhood of Wantage, called the Ridge Way. It ſeems to have paſſed along Letcombe Downs, leaving Letcombe Baſſet a ſmall diſtance on the right, and to have entered Wilts not far from Aſhbury. In Wiltſhire it is continued from this point under the ſame name, paſſing between Bradbury, and Liddington Caſtle, but has not been traced farther than Draycote Foliate, near which the line of it ceaſes in the maps. — But it is conjectured

[f] Gale's Eſſay. Icknild ſtreet.

[g] Cary's.

conjectured in the eſſay[h] that this road proceeded from Streetley to Saliſbury, on the authority of an ancient plan of theſe roads in a manuſcript in the Cottonian library. This writer does not however appear to have given the moſt probable courſe of it. Stukeley, who favours this opinion, has propoſed a much leſs objectionable path. To follow either of theſe ſchemes this road muſt have gone from Streetly[i] through Aldworth, and through, or very near Hampſtead Norris to Speen, or Newbury. From this point the firſt ſcheme carries it to Old Sarum by Andover, and Broughton, the latter by a more direct line along Chute Cauſeway, and through Chute foreſt. The courſe by Chute is certainly the moſt natural, but it has not been verified by the perſonal inveſtigation of any antiquarian * traveller, ſince the time of Stukeley, no addition therefore can be made to his account, which is, that "the Ickning[k] ſtreet runs between Haraden Hill two miles eaſt of Ameſbury, and the river Bourn to the eaſt gate of Old Sarum, coming from Newbury, he ſuppoſes, through Chute foreſt, where it makes a fine terras in the garden of Sir Philip Meadows, and croſſes the Bourn at Tidworth." A ſmall village, or hamlet in Berkſhire near Enborn, called the Street, a[l] few miles ſouth weſt of Newbury, is a circumſtance very much in favour of this conjecture.

[h] Gale. Icknild ſtreet.

[i] Cary's map. Berkſhire.

[k] Itin. cur. pag. 175.

[l] Cary's map. Berks.

Another line of road, the moſt probable continuation of the chief line of the Ickning ſtreet, ſhews itſelf in the map[m] of Hampſhire. It begins near a village, called Ewhurſt, ſouth eaſt of Kingſclear, and paſſes near Andover to the north weſt, near Quarley Camp into Wiltſhire. Here it croſſes the river Bourn at Porton, and proceeds directly to Old Sarum. From this ancient city it continues its courſe to the ſouth weſt over the river Avon at "Stratford Dean[n]. It then aſcends a hill, and next paſſes the ſtreams of Nader, and Willy near Bemerton, where the ſtony ford is ſtill very perfect. Then it goes acroſs Lord Pembroke's race ground, and hare warren, making a Viſto to Marcus Aurelius's ſtatue in the park. Traverſing the brook at Stratford Tony it goes along the great downs to Cranborne Chaſe." This piece of road is known by the name of the Port Way (beyond

[m] Cary's map.

[n] Itin. cur. pag. 179.

* I believe for the beſt of reaſons, becauſe it never exiſted but in Stukeley's fancy. I endeavoured to trace it from Old Sarum in the line he deſcribes by Ludgerſhall, but could ſee no marks of it. The terrace, which he deſcribes in Sir Philip Meadows's park, is a ridge of a Roman road undoubtedly, but it croſſes his line in the very oppoſite direction. Biſh. Cloyne.

(beyond Sarum, Stukeley ſays, it is called the Port Lane) and in the whole courſe of it, which muſt be more than thirty miles, exhibits the ſtraight line in the higheſt perfection. The communication to the north eaſt is not ſufficiently clear to be diſtinctly deſcribed, but it muſt have left the part, firſt deſcribed as paſſing from Reading by Wincheſter to the Solent ſea, at Reading, or perhaps near the three mile Croſs ſouth of that town. From hence it may have proceeded by Stratfield Mortimer, and Silcheſter to the neighbourhood of Kingſclere.

[o] Cary's map. Hampſhire. From Silcheſter [o] another Roman road has gone directly to Wincheſter. It enters Popham Lane about five miles from Baſingſtoke. This branch ſeems to have returned into the original ſtreet at Old Sarum, turning with a right angle, and paſſing Boſſington, and Weſt Winterlow to that place.

[p] Itin. cur. Iter. VII. [q] Cary's map. [r] Iter. XV. The progreſs of the chief road beyond Cranborne Chaſe, after it has entered Dorſetſhire is not entirely agreed upon. Stukeley [p] thinks it has gone to the left through the Critchills. The map [q] of Dorſetſhire calls the road to Blandford a Roman road, and the Itinerary [r] ſeems to confirm this idea. It may therefore be ſuppoſed, that a diviſion has taken place in this road at Pentridge, to which place it has proceeded from Cranbourn Chaſe along the preſent publick road from Saliſbury to Blandford; and that one line, as traced by our antiquarian traveller, has paſſed by "Gliſſet All Saints to More Critchil, beyond which he loſt it in the woods, but was informed, that it croſſed the Stour at Crayford bridge. The map of Dorſetſhire ſupplies the deficiency in this account. It ſhews a line of road, Roman if we may judge from the very ſtraight courſe of it, paſſing from More Critchil to Wichampton, and from thence through St. Margarets near Winborn Minſter to Pool Harbour: — and another from near Wichampton, to Badbury * camp. But the other, or principal

* Hutchins deſcribes this line, as continuing beyond Badbury Camp. "It croſſes, he ſays, Badbury Down, and is traced into Shapwick field, where it has been levelled by the plough. At Shapwick it croſſes the river a little ſouth of the church, then croſſes Shapwick Marſh, where the Dorſum is low but viſible, and going up a grove to the top of the common field of Stourminſter (called probably from it Great Street Field) turns ſhort to the right, and runs on the higheſt ground, the Dorſum faint, and in ſome places deſtroyed by the plough. It then makes a ſhort turn to the left, and runs with a bold elevation to the encloſures of Almer. From hence it paſſed probably to Winterbourn Kingſton, where ſome remains of it appear. And on Roke common a few yards of it appear again, pointing towards Milbourn, from whence to Stinsford

principal part of this ſtreet may have continued from Pentridge along the preſent publick road through Blandford to Dorcheſter, and from that town in general along the ſame road through Bridport, and Axminſter, till it falls into the Foſs at Honiton. Near the Gliſſets (Guiſages in the [q] map) this road was found diſtinguiſhed by the name Ickling [r] Dike, which approaches ſo near to the appellation it has been diſtinguiſhed by in other parts, that this name muſt be admitted very good probable evidence, that it is a continuation of one and the ſame great road.

[q] Cary's. Dorſet.

[r] Itin. cur. pag. 180.

The ſixth, and laſt road to be deſcribed is the Julian ſtreet. The name of this ſtreet has been preſerved by one of our ancient poets, by whom it is deſcribed, as paſſing the river Uſk at Newport in Monmouthſhire. So Camden [s] informs us, and he conjectures, that it may have received its name from Julius Frontinus, who conquered the Silures. It appears rather an extraordinary circumſtance, that ſeveral antiquaries have traced this road on both ſides of Newport, and ſome lines plainly connected with it, and yet no one, that I know of, except * Richard, has ſuppoſed the name to extend beyond the point, where Necham has mentioned it. But ſurely it may be applied with ſtrict propriety to all the parts of the road, wherever a connection can be proved without confuſion, or breaking in upon the lines, naturally belonging to the other five roads already deſcribed. What Gale [t] obſerves of the Erming ſtreet beyond Stilton is equally applicable to the preſent road. "From this place, ſays he, I muſt own I cannot meet with it again under the ſame name, but as we find a great military way very apparent in ſeveral places, as we ſhall demonſtrate, and running in a conſpicuous elevation in a direct line, where we left this, ſo it cannot well be queſtioned, but

[s] Monmouthſhire, Newp.

[t] Eſſay on the four Roads.

Stinsford no traces of it are diſcovered. Near Stinsford dairy houſe it is again viſible, but ſoon loſt." Hutchin's Dorſet, Introduction. p. xiv. That ſo large a camp as Badbury ſhould have a communication with the publick road on both ſides of it muſt reaſonably be expected, but I do not perceive that this road is a poſitive evidence againſt the Romanity of the more direct road, which lies through Blandford, and has the numbers of Antoninus in its favour.

* The peruſal of Gen. Roy's Work has furniſhed another exception as far as the river Severn. He obſerves, that "from the Severn a Roman road, called by Richard, the Julian way, leads along the lower parts of Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire and is found to have continued as far as St. David's in Pembrokeſhire On this road ſeveral pedeſtals (ſuppoſed of Roman mileſtones) may be obſerved, particularly upon Stalling Down eaſtward of Cowbridge, and again weſtward from that town, the ſame road in paſſing over a height is called the Golden Mile, and there is a croſs raiſed on ſteps, the pedeſtal and ſhaft of which ſeem to be of the ſame kind. On Newton Down the veſtiges of this Roman way are very viſible. Milit. Antiq. Book IV. C. ii.

but that it is a continuation of it, though it has had the misfortune to loſe its name." On this principle the Julian ſtreet will not be found inferior in magnitude to any of the others, except the Watling ſtreet.

Higden deſcribes two of the great Roman roads, as beginning at St. David's. There is reaſon therefore to preſume, that a road of this kind has from very early times been diſcovered in that neighbourhood. That this road has not been more clearly made out by modern writers may be attributed to the prejudice, which prevailed upon Gale to ſuppoſe, that it proceeded no further weſt than Carmarthen, and this is, that "St. David's" does not ſeem of that antiquity, as to claim any works of the Romans about it." Camden[x] however ſpeaks of a remarkable road in theſe parts, called the Flemings Way, which extended through a long tract of ground. He ſuppoſes it to have been made by the Flemings, who were planted in this corner of Wales, by our Hen. I. but the very dangerous ſituation of theſe people, ſurrounded on all ſides by the Welch, who were ſeeking every opportunity to drive them again out of their country, muſt have compelled them rather to deſtroy, than improve their roads, in order to obſtruct the incurſions of their enemies. This road, it may therefore be ſuppoſed, owes its origin to the Romans, but as its direction is not given, I cannot be certain that it is a part of the road to St. David's, though it is very probable, that it is. The Julian ſtreet, if it began at St. David's, muſt paſs through Haverfordweſt, one of the principal towns of the Flemings, and from thence to Narbath, and by the ſea ſide it may have proceeded through Laugharn, and Llanſtephen to Kidwelly and Llanelthy. To one of theſe towns a branch has come into it from Carmarthen. A village at a ſmall diſtance from Carmarthen, where the roads to Kidwelly and Llanelthy divide, intimates ſuch a road to one of them. It is called[y] Penſarn. From Llanelthy, according to the Itinerary, this road has continued by Lwghor, and Neath, either through Cowbridge, or near it to the paſſage over the Uſk at Newport. A writer[z] in the Archæologia ſettles Bomio at Lantwit rather than at Boverton, and aſſigns, as one of his reaſons, the exiſtence of "a Roman Via Vicinalis leading from that place to Ewenny, where it runs into the great road." He muſt have therefore thought the latter road

[u] Eſſay. Icknild ſtreet.

[x] Pembrokeſhire.

[y] Paterſon's Itin. Vol. I. p. 115.

[z] Harris. Vol. II.

road Roman alſo. And this opinion is ſupported by the diſcovery of Roman antiquities at Cowbridge, and other places upon it. From Newport the Julian ſtreet proceeds towards Caerleon, and between this latter place, and Caerwent is moſtly "very grand and conſpicuous." Horſley expreſſes himſelf much pleaſed as he travelled along it. "Eaſtward[a] from Caerwent he found it alſo very large and remarkable. He obſerved it to leave the highway to Chepſtow, and inclining to the ſouth to bend its courſe towards the Severn, but being obliged to go to Chepſtow that night for a lodging, he had not an opportunity of tracing it to the ſide of the river, but he concludes from the courſe of it, that the Roman landing place muſt have been below the mouth of the Wye." The conjecture of this ingenious traveller is favoured by the numbers in the Itinerary, which ſeem clearly to prove, that the Roman paſſage over the Severn could not differ much from the line of the preſent new paſſage. With this alſo agrees the account given by Holland[b] in Camden's Britannia of Sudbrooke near Port Sewit in Monmouthſhire. "The church here, called Trinity Chapel, he tells us, ſtands ſo near the ſea, that the vicinity of ſo tyrannous a neighbour hath robbed it of half the church yard, as it has done alſo of an old fortification lying thereby, which was compaſſed with a treble ditch, and three rampires, as high as an ordinary houſe, caſt in form of a bow, the ſtring whereof is the ſea cliff. That this was a Roman work the Britiſh bricks, and Roman coins, found there, are moſt certain arguments. What name this place antiently had is hard to be found, but it ſeemeth to have been the port and landing place to Venta Silurum." A more modern[c] author adds, that "Roman coins are frequently picked up at Charſton, or the Black Rock, a ſmall diſtance from Trinity Chapel." This antiquary is of opinion, that the Roman paſſage croſſed the Severn obliquely from near the ferry at Auſt to the landing of the new paſſage at Charſton, as Roman medals have been alſo found on the eaſt ſide of the river at the former place. It will be found very probable, that there has been both an oblique, and direct paſſage from Charſton acroſs this river. The principal road muſt have paſſed over in the line, or nearly ſo, of the preſent new paſſage, and from thence continued through the city of Briſtol by the northern bank of the Avon to Bath, where I ſhall leave it for the preſent to ſpeak of

[a] Eſſay. Iter XIV.

[b] Portſkeweth. Note I.

[c] Harris. Archæolog. Vol. II.

ſome conſiderable branches, which have gone from it in theſe parts.

[d] Biſhop of Cloyne.

A conſiderable branch [d] of this ſtreet went directly acroſs ſouth and north Wales to Cheſter, paſſing in its courſe through the Roman towns of the Gaer near Brecon, and Caer Sws near Newtown, and not far from Meivod, forming a regular line of communication through this part of the iſland.

Another branch has left this road at Caerleon, and as the ancient Iſca Silurum lay partly on the ſouth * bank of the river Uſk, it is probable did not croſs that river in its way to the town of Uſk, but kept along the ſame bank of the river, till it reached that place. When this ſtreet had croſſed this river ſo near as Newport, it can ſcarce be expected, that it would paſs it again twice in ſo ſhort a ſtage, if the ſmall circuit of a mile, or two would obviate that inconvenience. But this is by no means certain. The diſtances in the Itinerary are not poſitive evidence on either ſide. From Uſk this line muſt have continued to Abergavenny, and entered Herefordſhire by the road to Hereford by Llanihangel Crucorne. Here it [e] ſeems to have paſſed by Old Caſtle (ſuppoſed by many writers the Bleſtio of the Itinerary) and along the foot of the Black Mountain to Longtown, and thence to Door. From this village, according to Stukeley, it "goes [f] acroſs the Golden Vale, and Archenfield to the river Wye, which it paſſes at Eaton, where is a Roman camp for ſecurity, and a bridge for convenience of the paſſage, and from thence to Kencheſter." North of this ancient town the progreſs of this road is pointed out by a Stretford, and a Street tending to Lentwardine, at which place it muſt have croſſed the Teme, and met the road from Wroxeter, deſcribed by Horſley as a part of Watling ſtreet, but which ſeems more properly to have belonged to this road, ſince from Wroxeter a road in the ſame direction muſt have continued to Whitchurch, and from thence to Middlewich, where it has fallen into the [g] Watling ſtreet.

[e] Cary's. Hereford-ſhire.

[f] Itin. cur. pag. 66.

[g] Iters II. X.

[h] Iter XIII.

Another branch from this ſtreet is pointed out by the [h] Itinerary, as having left it at Uſk, and proceeded (by Ragland I ſuſpect) to Monmouth. From this town it has paſſed through Whitchurch ſtreet

* It once was of ſo great extent on each ſide of the river, that they affirm St. Julians, the ſeat of Sir Wm. Herbert, to have been in the city. Camden.

ſtreet to Roſs and continued by the preſent publick road to Gloceſter. Between this ancient town, and Cirenceſter "a Roman road is deſcribed as[1] appearing with a very high ridge, and going very ſtraight from Birlip Hill through a Stratton to Cirenceſter." Here a diviſion again preſents itſelf, one line of which continues along the Ryknild ſtreet a few miles as far as Wanborough in[k] Wiltſhire, where it ſeparates, and leaving Lambourn in Berks about a mile to the north[l] eaſt falls into the principal road at Speen near Newbury:—the other has received a new name, from the Saxons it is ſuppoſed, and is known in its courſe to the neighbourhood of Ayleſbury in Bucks under the appellation Akeman ſtreet. This road from Cirenceſter paſſes through Coln St. Alwins in a very direct line towards Oxfordſhire, which it enters a few miles ſouth eaſt of Burford. It ſoon "paſſes[m] through a village called Bradwell Grove, and from thence through Aſtal, over Whitney Chaſe, by Stonesfield to Blenheim Park, through which it has gone to Tackley. Here it croſſes the Charwell, and keeping along by the ſide of Kirklington Park, and through Great Cheſterton, it leaves Biceſter about a mile to the left, and proceeds along the preſent high road to Ayleſbury," beyond which town the courſe of it has not been yet traced, though it is probable, that it has paſſed by Tring to Great Barkhamſtead, ſuppoſed a Roman town from the coins found there, and from thence through Watford, and Stanmore to the Watling ſtreet at Edgware.

[1] Itin. cur. pag. 64.

[k] Cary's map.

[l] Id. Berks.

[m] Additions to Oxfordſhire.

A fourth branch of the Julia ſtrata has been thus deſcribed by Gale as the Ryknild ſtreet. "From[n] Bitford on the ſouthern edge of Warwickſhire it runs into Worceſterſhire, and taking its courſe through South Littleton, goes on a little to the eaſt of Everſham, and by Hinton and weſt of Sedgebarrow into Gloceſterſhire near Aſton Underhill, and ſo by Beckford, Aſhchurch, and a little eaſt of Tewkſbury through Norton to Gloceſter, from whence in all probability it went to Oldbury," and might fall into this ſtreet by the oblique paſſage from Auſt to Charſton, or the Black Rock, which has been taken notice of before.

[n] Eſſay. Icknild ſtreet.

The principal road has been already ſuppoſed to continue from the Monmouthſhire ſide of the Severn acroſs to the oppoſite ſhore, by, or very near the line of what is called the New Paſſage, and from thence through Briſtol by the north bank of the Avon to Bath.

Stukeley

Stukeley [o] thought the road between theſe cities to be Roman, and tells us that it is called Langridge. Eaſt of Bath nearly to Marlborough the line of this road is very conſpicuous in the map of Wiltſhire [p]. It has proceeded with the Foſs almoſt to Bathford, at which village it takes a middle courſe between the roads to Marlborough by the Devizes on the one hand, and Chippenham on the other. In its progreſs it paſſes by Corhamſide to Laycock, and from thence through the north ſide of Spy Park, and through Whetham Park, near Blackland's ſtreet, and Calſton to Beckhampton Houſe, where it falls into the old Bath road by Sandy lane. Along this road it paſſes between the Kennets to Marlborough, and from that town it appears to have continued through Froxfield, and through Charnam ſtreet near Hungerford to Speen, and Newbury, and from thence to Reading. Beyond Twyford the preſent publick road [q] leaves the Roman road, taking a circuit to Maidenhead, but the latter proceeds by the Walthams, at both of which Roman antiquities have been diſcovered, and by Paley ſtreet to Windſor, whence it probably continued to Hounſlow by Staines. Another line of this road ſeems to have gone from Reading to Staines by the direct road through Binfield, Warfield, and the great Park. From Hounſlow it has gone along the common road till near Turnham [r] Green, when keeping ſtraight forward, it falls into the Uxbridge road at Shepherds Buſh, croſſes the Watling ſtreet at Hyde Park Corner, and enters London through Oxford road, and Holborn. I expect, that it has paſſed through Cheapſide, and Cornhill, as there are good grounds to believe, that it left the city by way of Whitechapel and Mile End. It was this ſtreet more probably, than the Watling ſtreet, which was diſcovered in laying the foundation of Bow church in Cheapſide, as that church lies quite out of the line, which muſt be drawn from Holborn bridge to Watling ſtreet near St. Paul's. As ſoon as this road leaves Mile End, the path of it is marked by ſeveral Stratfords [s], and ſtreets, which leave no doubt of its continuance. The firſt is Stratford in Eſſex, from whence it continues through Hare ſtreet and Brook ſtreet to Brentwood, and through Mountneyſing ſtreet and Margaretting ſtreet to Chelmsford. Beyond this town the progreſs of it is marked by Boreham ſtreet, and Stanway to Colcheſter, by Stratford to Ipſwich, by Melton ſtreet, Ufford ſtreet, and

[o] Itin. cur. p. 140.

[p] Cary's map.

[q] Cary's Berkſhire.

[r] Itin. cur. Iter VII. and map of Middleſex.

[s] Cary's Eſſex, and Paterſon's Itin. Vol. II. pag. 126.

and Stratford St. Andrews to Saxmundham, and by Hinton ſtreet to Blyborough. From hence it may be preſumed, that it continued to Yarmouth, but whether by Beccles, or by the ſea ſide through Loweſtoffe does not appear. Such a ſucceſſion of theſe towns can ſcarce leave any doubt of the Roman antiquity of this road from London to the coaſt of Suffolk, but I have not met with the authority of one antiquarian traveller, who has confirmed the ſuppoſition by his perſonal inveſtigation.

The following branches from it depend upon the ſame evidence.

A line leads from Stratford by Epping Foreſt through Loughton ſtreet to Epping, through Linſet ſtreet, Potters ſtreet, and near Church Gate ſtreet to Biſhops Stortford, and may have continued from thence, through Stanſtead ſtreet, and the Cheſterfords to Cambridge, and through Cheſterton, Stretham Ferry, and Stretham to Ely, and probably it concluded on the ſea coaſt at Lynn.

[t] Id. Vol. II. p. 118.

Pag. 113.

A ſhort [u] line has left this near Leytonſtone, and paſſed through Hare ſtreet to Ongar, and through the Rodings, and high Roding ſtreet to Dunmow, from which town a direct road is [x] deſcribed, as proceeding to Colcheſter, wherein in ſome places are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of an old Roman way, which by the country people, who live upon it, is called the ſtreet. And in an old perambulation of the foreſt in the time of king John, it is ſaid to bound on the north "ſuper Stratam ducentem a Dunmow verſus Colceſtriam." Tackley [y] ſtreet ſhews a communication by this latter road between Dunmow and Stortford.

[u] Cary's. Eſſex.

[x] Additions. Eſſex.

[y] Cary's. Eſſex.

Another road of this kind ſeems to have gone from Stratford not far from the north bank of the Thames. Near Horndon to the ſouth weſt is Baker [z] ſtreet, to the ſouth eaſt Stanford-le-hope, and to the north eaſt Dry ſtreet. This road may have continued to the mouth of the Thames, and returned by Canewdon by one line to the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, and by another through Maldon to Colcheſter.

[z] Id.

A communication muſt have exiſted between the chief road and Maldon, but the point of its commencement is uncertain, moſt probably at Widford (Ceſaromagus) near Chelmsford. An early exiſtence of this great road ſeems countenanced by a paſſage in Tacitus. "The Silures [a], ſays he, were neither by ſeverity, nor mercy

[a] Camden. Romans in Britain.

mercy to be reclaimed from their reſolutions to a continual war, and therefore a legion was encamped there to awe and reſtrain them. To further this Camalodunum, a Roman Colony was planted in the new conqueſts," &c. By this road a very ready communication was formed between this colony, and the legion at Caerleon.

Another branch may have ſeparated at Widford alſo, and proceeded to Little Waltham. Here a ſubdiviſion ſhews itſelf, one line of which has gone to Dunmow through How [b] ſtreet, and the other through Braintree to Swan ſtreet near Sible Hedingham. At this place it is joined by another piece of road, which comes from Colcheſter through Ford ſtreet, and two or three Villages named Coln. The remainder of this line is deſcribed by a late correſpondent [c] of Mr. Urban, as paſſing near Linton to Cambridge, and from thence to Huntingdon, and Alconbury into Northamptonſhire, which county he ſuppoſes it to have entered a few miles ſouth of Oundle, and after paſſing through or near Great Weldon, at which place pavements, and other antiquities have been diſcovered, to have left it again near Rockingham. In Leiceſterſhire a well known piece of ancient road, called Gartre road, leads from the neighbourhood of Rockingham through two Strettons to Leiceſter. He further conjectures, that this road has concluded at Cheſter, and on that account wiſhes to diſtinguiſh it by the new name Via [d] Devana.

From Colcheſter a road goes through Wignel [e] ſtreet to Maningtree and is continued through Ramſey ſtreet to Harwich.

The laſt branch to be deſcribed has left the chief ſtreet at Ipſwich, and appears to have gone to Caſter by Norwich through Thwaite ſtreet, Yaxley ſtreet, Long Stratton, and Stratton bridge, all towns lying upon the preſent great road, which may therefore be concluded to keep the track of the original road. And from this road a few miles north of Ipſwich another line muſt have paſſed through two villages of the name of Creeting to Stowmarket, and from thence through Hayley new ſtreet, and Ixworth to Thetford. Gale [f] ſpeaks of ſome remains of an old [g] way beyond Brandon Ferry betwixt Weeting

[b] Cary's. Eſſex.

[c] Gent. Mag. May, 1795.

[d] Nichol's. Leiceſterſhire, Introduction.

[e] Cary's. Eſſex.

[f] Eſſay. Icknild ſtreet.

[g] The Way, called Peddars' Way, runs from the north gate of Caſtle Acre Caſtle by Fring, and Ringſtead to Brancaſter, and the ſea. There is little doubt but this was a Roman road leading from Thetford to Brancaſter. Strong traces of its form, breadth, &c. are ſtill to be ſeen in many parts, particularly between Harpley Downs, and Anmer, and about a year ago on the weſt ſide of this road in the pariſh of Fring ſome labourers, in ditching, broke up the remains of a pavement apparently Roman. Coins alſo, and a cornelian ſeal with an Emperor's head have been found here. Gough. Vol. II p 117.

Weeting and Wilton, which might poſſibly be a continuation of this line either to Lynn, or to Brancaſter on the Norfolk coaſt.

Beſides the roads above deſcribed, and many other lines, which muſt be added to each of them before the account of any one can be deemed to be perfect, the Itinerary points out one other Roman work of this kind not to be omitted in this place, becauſe the two firſt Iters ſeem to have paſſed along this road in the firſt ſtage of each of them. This may be called the Wall road, being conſtructed with the Wall, and for the immediate purpoſe of forming a ready communication through all its parts. Horſley[s] on examination of this road found it in general about ſeventeen feet wide. It extended from near Tinemouth to Bulneſs.

[s] B. I. Ch. VIII. State of the Walls.

Thus much I have thought myſelf obliged to ſay reſpecting the Roman roads, from their being ſo intimately connected with my general ſubject, but I would be underſtood in no part of this account of them to ſpeak without a conſiderable degree of doubt and heſitation. I have endeavoured on the beſt authorities I could obtain, to ſtate what appeared to my judgement to be the moſt probable lines of the ſeveral roads, but wherever the courſe, or connection of any road depends upon my own opinion only, it is propoſed with great diffidence, and all due reſpect to the opinions of thoſe, who may have had better opportunities of judging for themſelves.

As a proof of one of the Antonine towns, the Roman road applies in the following degrees. — The apparent abſence of it is no poſitive argument againſt any town, becauſe it muſt be allowed, that our knowledge with reſpect to theſe roads is at preſent very imperfect.— The ſituation of a town upon a known Roman road at the diſtance required in the Itinerary is a very good evidence, that it is the place intended.— Joined with affinity of name, as well as the diſtance, the argument is much ſtronger in its favour, indeed it can ſcarce be diſputed. And if to theſe circumſtances the diſcovery of Roman antiquities is ſuperadded, the identity of any town ſeems to be then eſtabliſhed in a moſt ſatisfactory manner, and ſo as to leave no reaſonable doubts with regard to its being the town intended.

No other obſervations have occurred to me in immediate relation to the Itinerary of Antoninus, but being aware, that objections may

be raiſed from PTOLEMY, the NOTITIA, PEUTINGERS Table, and our ingenious countryman RICHARD of Cirenceſter, againſt the poſitions aſſigned to ſome of the towns in the following commentary, I think it neceſſary to add a few remarks upon each of theſe ancient authors, in order to prevent ſuch objections from having a greater weight than they really deſerve.

PTOLEMY is a name ſo well known to every lover of aſtronomy, and geography, on account of the improvements, for which both thoſe ſciences are indebted to him, that it is almoſt unneceſſary to obſerve, that he was a native of Ægypt, and flouriſhed in the early part of the ſecond century. He is ſuppoſed to have been born at Peluſium in that country, in the year of our Lord[h], ſixty, and nine, but it appears from his works, that his uſual reſidence was at Alexandria. His very ſuperior, and uncommon abilities muſt have ſoon attracted the attention and admiration, not only of his countrymen, but of the learned of other countries, who might have any connection with Ægypt. "The high[i] opinion the ancients had of this philoſopher may be learned from Agathemerus, who flouriſhed not long after him. 'Ptolemy, this author obſerves, who reduced geography into a regular ſyſtem, treats of every thing relating to it, not careleſſly, or merely according to ideas of his own, but attending to what had been delivered by more ancient authors, he adopted from them whatever he found conſonant to truth.' And Agathodæmon, an artiſt of Alexandria, from the ſame admiration of him, prepared a ſeries of maps for the illuſtration of his works, in which the poſition of all the places, mentioned by Ptolemy, with their longitudes, and latitudes, are laid down preciſely according to his ideas." Nor have the moderns been wanting in expreſſing a high ſenſe of the merits of this old geographer, notwithſtanding the great improvements, made in the ſcience of which he treats, have enabled them to diſcover many defects in his works.—Theſe will however be readily imputed to the great difficulty of the undertaking, rather than any want of diligence, or ability in the author.

[h] Long's Aſtronomy, B.V. Ch. VII.

[i] Robertſon's Diſquiſitions concerning India.

The Geography of Ptolemy is a conſiderable work, containing in ſeven books ſome account of all the nations in the then known world. From the great number of places, the longitude and latitude of

of which are given in it, a very little acquaintance with it will convince any one, that the writer cannot have been perſonally concerned in taking all theſe obſervations, and that conſequently it could not be always in his power to judge either of the importance or truth of them. He collected, we may ſuppoſe, the beſt information he could meet with, and it is not to be conſidered as his fault, that it is not more correct, or valuable than it is. As he could not be every where, he could not tell, except in caſes of groſs improbability, and palpable fiction, but the accounts, he obtained from others, might be of equal value, and conſequence with thoſe, which he had an opportunity of collecting himſelf.

This writer has been ſuppoſed to be the[k] firſt, who determined the ſituations of places by the method of longitude, and latitude. But the learned hiſtorian[l] Robinſon ſhews this not to have been the real fact. He attributes the invention to Hipparchus, but allows Ptolemy the merit of making it more generally known, and practiſed. "Ptolemy, he remarks, in his general ſyſtem of geography, has adopted the ideas, and imitated the practiſe of Hipparchus, who lived four hundred years before him. That great philoſopher was the firſt, who attempted to make a catalogue of the ſtars. In order to aſcertain their poſitions in the heavens with accuracy, he meaſured their diſtances from certain circles of the ſphere, computing it by degrees either from eaſt to weſt, or from north to ſouth. The former was denominated the longitude of a ſtar, and the latter the latitude. This method he found to be of ſuch utility in his aſtronomical reſearches, that he applied it with no leſs happy effect to geography. This method of fixing the poſitions of places, though known to the geographers between his time, and that of Ptolemy, and mentioned by Strabo, and by Pliny was not employed by any of them. Ptolemy, who had devoted a long life to the improvement of Aſtronomy, both theoretical and practical, perfectly diſcerned the advantage of it, and as in both theſe Hipparchus was his guide, he, in his general treatiſe on geography, deſcribed the different parts of the earth according to their longitude and latitude. Not ſatisfied with adopting the general principles of Hipparchus, Ptolemy emulated him in the application of them. And as that philoſopher had arranged all the Conſtellations, he ventured on what was no leſs

[k] Gen. Biog. and Crit. Dictionary. Ptolemy.

[l] Diſqu. concerning India.

arduous, to ſurvey all the regions of the earth, which were then known, and with minute, and bold deciſion he fixed the longitude, and latitude of the moſt remarkable places in each of them. All his determinations however are not to be conſidered as the reſult of actual obſervation, nor did Ptolemy publiſh them as ſuch."

[m] Diſquitions concerning India.

"The ancients[m] are ſuppoſed to have proceeded in determining the longitude, and latitude of places on the ſame principles with the moderns, but with inſtruments very inferior in their conſtruction, and without the ſame minute attention to every circumſtance, by which the accuracy of an obſervation may be affected. In order to aſcertain the latitude of a place, they obſerved the meridian altitude of the ſun, either by means of the ſhadow of a perpendicular gnomon, or by an aſtrolabe, from which it was eaſy to compute how many degrees, and minutes the place of obſervation was diſtant from the equator. When neither of theſe methods could be employed, they inferred the latitude from the beſt accounts, which they could procure, of the length of the longeſt day.

"With reſpect to the longitude of any place they muſt have been much more at a loſs to determine it, as there was only one ſet of cœleſtial phænomena, to which they could have recourſe.—Theſe were the eclipſes of the moon. The difference between the time, at which an eclipſe was obſerved to commence on the earth at two different places, immediately gave the difference between the meridians of thoſe places. But the difficulty of making theſe obſervations with accuracy, and the impoſſibility of repeating them often, rendered them of ſo little uſe in geography, that they were obliged for the moſt part to have recourſe to actual ſurveys, or to the vague information, which was to be obtained from the reckonings of ſailors, or the Itineraries of travellers."

From the compariſon of theſe different methods it has been naturally inferred, that the latitude of the places, laid down by the ancients, will be found more accurate than their longitudes, but the examination of the coaſts of Britain, as deſcribed by Ptolemy, does not confirm this idea.

Ptolemy has laid down the longitudes, and latitudes of nearly one hundred, and forty ſituations in the iſland of Britain. If theſe were moſt of them from actual obſervation, it is difficult to conceive by

by what means he could obtain ſo many notices with regard to an iſland, not only at a very great diſtance from his country, but which alſo, when he wrote, had not been quite a century a province of the Roman empire. It muſt either be ſuppoſed, that it was cuſtomary with the Romans to take every opportunity of making obſervations of this kind in their new conqueſts;—or that this geographer had ſufficient intereſt at the court of Rome to have them made on purpoſe for his uſe. Of the former practiſe we have no hiſtorical evidence, but the latter is a circumſtance by no means improbable. Hadrian is ſaid to have been "a great [n] favourer of learned men, and to have had his court conſtantly crowded with philoſophers, orators, poets, mathematicians, &c. for whom he always ſhewed a particular eſteem, &c. Among theſe we have reaſon to think the Ægyptian philoſopher not excepted, ſince this Emperor reſided a long [o] time in the city of Alexandria, and beſtowed many favours there in rebuilding, and beautifying that city. So eminent a man could not eſcape his notice, and encouragement. And it was very natural for this philoſopher, in proſecuting his improvements in geography, to take every advantage ſuch a patron was capable of affording him. He might then, among other favours, obtain a general order to the commanding officers in every province of the empire to collect information for him, and to appoint proper perſons to make aſtronomical obſervations according to ſuch directions, as he might give for that purpoſe. Theſe obſervations would conſequently differ from each other according to the abilities, opportunities, and inſtruments of each obſerver. Several difficulties preſent themſelves in the account of Britain, which ſeem ſtrongly to intimate different obſervers. The obſervations along the ſouth coaſts of Cornwall and Devonſhire, and along the northern coaſts of the ſame counties, appear to be the work of one hand. Another ſet have a relation to the promontory, called St. David's Head, in Pembrokeſhire. This headland is aſſigned a longitude two degrees eaſt of the Lizard, when it has in reality nearly the ſame longitude, and all the other obſervations to the mouth of the Severn on one ſide, and to the Conway river on the other, retain the ſame error. Again a double portion of longitude is allowed between the Conway, and the Dee, and all the longitudes to the Æſtuary Ituna (Solway Frith) have the ſame

[n] Univerſal Hiſtory. Hadrian.

[o] Id.

ſame exceſs. Similar connections may be perceived along the eaſtern coaſt, and poſſibly the diſtorted figure of Scotland might ariſe from the ſame cauſe. Gen. Roy indeed accounts for this ſtrange figure of Ptolemy's map by ſuppoſing it formed from two * maps, one of North Britain, and the other of South Britain, improperly joined together, but it is more than probable that there could be no ſuch maps of this iſland in the time of Ptolemy. Much praiſe has been ſuppoſed due to this learned Ægyptian for the new form, and great improvements, which geography has received from him by his adoption of this deſignation of places by longitude, and latitude. But whatever advantages have been ſince derived from his practiſe of this method by its being ſo univerſally made uſe of, his own reputation has certainly ſuffered by it. He attempted a minuteneſs, and particularity in his accounts beyond the power of the infant ſcience, which he endeavoured to make the inſtrument of his communications, and from his failure he has ſeemed to deſerve the character of being "the † moſt incorrect of all ancient authors." This would not have been his fate, had he been contented with preſerving to poſterity the beſt general information he could collect in regard to the ſtate of the different countries in his time. The ſituations he has given to the ſeveral people, who originally inhabited our iſland, agree ſo exactly with the Itinerary of Antoninus, that, it is plain, his information was not derived from vague reports, or the wanton ſurmiſes of his own imagination. The blunders of the numerous tranſcribers of this work muſt be by no means forgotten in forming a juſt eſtimate of its merits.

If we accompany this geographer round ſo much of the coaſts of Britain, as lie within the bounds of the Itinerary, we ſhall find ample proofs of his induſtry in having collected many particulars in relation to ſo ſmall, and diſtant a province of the empire, as our iſland was, but at the ſame time ſatisfactory evidence, how little room there can be to depend ‡ upon his longitudes, and latitudes, as to the poſition of any of the cities, mentioned by him, and by Antoninus.

The

* A map, that conſiſted originally of two parts. Roy.

† This was Baron Clerk's opinion. Horſley. Eſſay on Ptolemy.

‡ The late Dr. Bradley was of opinion, that (even in his time) there were but two places in Britain, whoſe longitude might be depended upon, as accurately taken. Blair's Riſe, &c. of Geography.

The places, deſcribed upon the coaſts are Peninſulas, Promontories, Bays, Æſtuaries, and Rivers. Of theſe the Æſtuary alone requires any explanation. This term has certainly an appropriate meaning in this author. It deſcribes a part of the ſea, which receives the waters of two, or more rivers. I cannot perceive, that it is ever applied to a ſingle river, notwithſtanding our beſt authors have not obſerved this diſtinction, as appears from Camden's [p] ſuppoſing Æſtuary Jamenſa to mean the mouth of the river Thames, and from the controverſy [q] about fixing the Æſtuary Seteia at the Dee, or the Merſey.

[p] Britannia. Eſſex.

[q] Whitaker. Hiſt. Man. B. I. Ch. 5.

To begin at the moſt weſtern extremity of the iſland, where Ptolemy places the Dumnonii, and in the preſent diviſion, where the counties of Cornwall, and Devonſhire lie. Here we find ſeven remarkable places recorded, three promontories, and four rivers. The promontories were called Bolerium, Ocrinum, and the Promontory of Hercules, and at this day their names are ſuppoſed to be, the Lands End, Lizard, and Hartland Point. The rivers were called Cenion, Tamaris, Iſca, and Alaenus, and their modern names ſeem to be, the Fowey, Tamar, Dert, and Ex. The longitudes and latitudes of theſe places appear to have been laid down by one obſerver, becauſe though they greatly exceed the truth (as much as double it) yet they bear nearly the ſame proportion to each other in that exceſs.

The Cenion has been generally conſidered as Falmouth harbour, but it is mentioned not as an harbour, but a river, and Falmouth differs but little in longitude from the Lizard. Even the Fowey is not much more than half a degree * from that point, where two degrees are required, but this is agreeable to the other obſervations in theſe parts. That this is the river intended ſeems confirmed by the ſituation of Hartland point, which though it is alſo laid down as two degrees eaſt from the Lizard, lies but a very little more eaſterly than the Fowey.

The Tamar retains the ancient name.

The Iſca agrees with the ſituation of the Dart in reſpect to Exeter, which Ptolemy places at ſome diſtance to the eaſt of it. This

* The map, made uſe of in comparing the ſituations of theſe places, is the ſmall general map in Cary's county maps.

This river has been always conſtrued the Ex, which Horſley uſes as an argument againſt Exeter being the Iſca of the Itinerary, becauſe ſuch a poſition does not agree with Ptolemy's account. But this alteration will reconcile the difficulty.

The Alaenus muſt mean the Ex, and if Exeter does indeed lie on the eaſt ſide of it, yet that town is ſome minutes weſt of the mouth of it, which is the point given by Ptolemy. This river is not ſo much as two degrees diſtant from the Lizard, though this old geography aſſigns that diſtance to the Cenion from that point.

No other obſervation occurs upon this coaſt for a conſiderable diſtance. The three remaining ſeem to be the work of ſome ſuperior hand, as there are three places, which not only anſwer very nearly as to their longitudes, but alſo the deſcriptions here given of them.

Portus Magnus accords ſo well with Southampton water, that there could ſcarce be any doubt as to its being the port here meant, if there had been no other proof but its ſize. It appears in the maps of England the largeſt port, not only on this coaſt, but perhaps in the iſland. There is however another mark given by Ptolemy, which muſt confirm this ſuppoſition. He deſcribes the iſland Vectis, univerſally allowed to mean the Iſle of Wight, as lying ſouth of this great Haven.

To the eaſt of this port, and at the diſtance of 1°. 20′. 0″ we are to look for the river Triſanton, and about that ſpace we find the river Ouſe in Suſſex, a river evidently well known to the Romans by one of their great roads (Erming ſtreet) commencing at the mouth of it. The mouth of the Triſanton has its longitude repreſented as a few minutes eaſt of London, and the Ouſe both anſwers this deſcription, and is the only river of any conſequence in theſe parts, which has ſuch a poſition.

Still further eaſt we are to expect the Portus novus diſtant from the Triſanton 40′ 0″, and here we diſcover the harbour of Rye, at once an evidence, that it is the port ſought after, and an argument in favour of the Triſanton being properly placed at the Ouſe. In theſe places the latitude will be in general found too large, nearly double what it is now eſtimated.

From this point it may be convenient to extend this inquiry along the eaſtern coaſt in the next place, as it will follow without confuſion.

The

The Promontory Acantium is the neareſt obſervation after the Portus Novus. This headland forms the north-eaſtern extremity of Kent, and its modern name is the North Foreland. The latitude with reſpect to Rye Harbour is not far from the truth, but the longitude is certainly very erroneous, as it aſſigns this Cape a poſition a whole degree eaſt of any other part of this coaſt, whereas the point of Britain moſt eaſternly is the coaſt of Norfolk.

To this ſucceeds an Æſtuary, called by Ptolemy "Thameſa, ſays Camden[r], and in ſome copies corruptly Jameſa." In Horſley's copy it is Jamiſſa. It is aſſigned a latitude thirty minutes north of Acantium, which muſt be greatly too large, though this name ſhould be allowed to comprehend all that part of the ocean, which lies between this Foreland, and Walton tower in Eſſex, receiving the waters of the Thames, the Medway, the Crouch, the Blackwater, and the Coln. And that this Æſtuary was conſidered by the ancients as filling ſo extenſive a ſpace is very probable from the account given by Tacitus of the ſtrange apparition, which preceded the deſtruction of Camalodunum. He[s] repreſents it to have been ſeen in Æſtuario Thameſæ. Some of our beſt[t] commentators have indeed ſuppoſed this apparition to have been ſeen in the river Thames, but it is difficult to perceive how any appearance in the Thames, at twelve or fourteen miles diſtance, could ſeem to have any immediate connection with the fate of the particular Colony at Camalodunum. But if we admit this Æſtuary to have had the extent here propoſed, there will be no ſuch difficulty, becauſe the Colony was ſituated on the very edge of it. In this interpretation alſo due attention is paid to the diſtinction between an Æſtuary, and a River, which do not appear in any one inſtance upon our coaſts, to have been confounded by this geographer.

[r] Britannia. Eſſex.

[s] Horſley. Camalodunum.

[t] Camden. Romans in Britain.

The mouth of the river Idumania follows, and has been thought to mean the river Blackwater in Eſſex, becauſe Ydu in the ancient Britiſh ſignifies Black. But this cannot be admitted an argument of ſuch weight as to overbalance the evidence of the ancient hiſtorian, from whoſe teſtimony the Blackwater muſt be included in the Æſtuary of the Thames. Of the Idumania there can be no doubt, becauſe north of this Æſtuary, and at a ſmall diſtance from it, we meet with no river but the Stour, that can claim ſuch a diſtinction.

[u] Id. Eſſex.

[x] Gloſſarium Idumania.

But there are other arguments in favour of this opinion. Baxter[x] interprets the ancient name to mean "the Mouth of two Rivers," and the map of Eſſex ſhews the Orwell, and the Stour pouring their united ſtreams into the ſea at this place. He alſo remarks, that part of the old name is to this day retained in Maningtree, a town ſituated upon the Stour. The longitude and latitude are both wide of the truth.

A Promontory, called Extenſio, comes next. Camden conſiders it as Eaſton Neſs in Suffolk, "which, he ſays, ſhoots itſelf eaſtward a great way into the ſea, ſo that it is looked upon to be the fartheſt eaſt of any part of Britain. And to put it beyond all doubt, that this is our Eaſton, know, that Eſteney is the ſame in Britiſh, that Ἔξοχη is in the Greek, and Extenſio in the Latin."

Fifteen minutes north of this Promontory we are to expect a river called anciently Garienis, and at about that diſtance from Eaſton Neſs we meet with the Yare, and without a rival.

To this ſucceeds the Æſtuary Metaris, which has been generally admitted to mean the Bay betwixt Lynn, and Boſton, called the Waſh. Into this run the rivers Ouſe, Wiſbeach, Nen, Welland, and Witham. The real diſtance between this Bay, and Yarmouth muſt be double the longitude ſtated by Ptolemy.

The next obſervation leads to the mouth of another river, named Abus, always conſidered as the Humber. This determination cannot be well diſputed, becauſe it is the only river in theſe parts. The longitude of this river is made the ſame as the Yare in Norfolk, which muſt lie nearly two degrees eaſt of it, nor is this error in longitude corrected in any ſubſequent obſervation.

The Promontory Ocellum has been generally interpreted as the Spurn, but that Headland cannot well be divided from the Humber, whereas Ocellum is repreſented to be ten minutes in latitude, and fifteen in longitude, diſtant from that river. "Ykill" in Britiſh ſignifies a Promontory," and the name may be ſuppoſed to be applied in the preſent caſe by way of eminence. This will lead our attention to the moſt remarkable Promontory in this neighbourhood, which is Flamborough Head, much larger than the Spurn, and perhaps the largeſt in the iſland. The only circumſtance in favour of the Spurn appears to have been the fixing Pretorium at Patrington, but it

[y] Camden. Yorkſhire. Ocellum.

it will be ſhewn, that it is much more probable this ancient town occupied the ſite of modern Flamborough.

The bay of Gabrantuici may have been ſituated at Filey, but more likely at Scarborough.

Another bay, called Dunum is placed by Camden north of Whitby, where the ſmall town Dunſley ſeems to preſerve the name.

A river called by Ptolemy Vedra is the laſt place mentioned upon this coaſt within the limits of the Itinerary. And this is decided by the ſame antiquary to mean the river Were in the palatinate of Durham. Horſley prefers the Tine from its ſize, and conſequence. And had Ptolemy himſelf ſurveyed our coaſts, there would have been good reaſon to expect, that he would have ſelected the place the moſt remarkable, where two occurred near each other, but ſince his perſonal knowledge could not influence his choice, it is not to be wondered at, that a larger river ſhould not be mentioned by him, while a ſmaller neighbour has that honour. Beyond this river the longitudes and latitudes become ſtill much leſs to be depended upon, repreſenting Scotland in a form very different from the truth.

In tracing the weſtern coaſt it will be convenient to begin with that place, which has the moſt weſternly ſituation. This is the Promontory Octapitarum, now called St. David's Head, in Pembrokeſhire. This headland is repreſented by this ancient geographer, as two degrees in longitude eaſt of the Lizard, whereas later obſervers have found it to have nearly the ſame longitude. This error is not corrected in ſeveral other obſervations in theſe parts.

Eaſt from Octapitarum the river Tobius is laid down at the diſtance of a few minutes more than a degree, and another river called Ratoſtathybius one degree eaſt from the Tobius. The Towey can ſcarce be doubted as the river intended by the firſt, and the Tave is generally thought to be the latter.

Still more eaſternly we are to look for the Æſtuary Sabriana, which ſeems to be the place, called the Severn's Mouth, where the Monow, the Wye, the Severn, and the Avon diſcharge their currents. But its diſtance from the Tave can be but a few minutes of a degree, inſtead of a whole degree, as laid down by Ptolemy.

Returning from the Severn mouth on the ſouth coaſt of this channel another Æſtuary is to be ſought, called Vexala, ſuppoſed by

Camden to be Bridgewater Bay, into which run the rivers Parret and Brue. The longitude, and latitude afford no evidence.

We muſt now go back to Octapitarum, and north of it look for the river Tuerobius. And here we find the Tivy, ſufficiently identified by its longitude, and latitude.

Another river, in longitude more eaſternly, and latitude about half a degree north, Ptolemy calls the Stucia, which anſwers very well to the Dovey, the mouth of which lies between Cardiganſhire, and Merionethſhire.

The promontory of Cancani is aſſigned the ſame longitude with the Tuerobius. And nearly oppoſite the Tivy is Brachy Pult Point, a headland in the ſouthern extremity of the county of Carnarvon.

The longitude of the Tiſobis is laid down more than half a degree eaſt of this promontory, with twenty minutes north latitude from it. Such is nearly the ſituation of the river Conway, which may therefore be ſuppoſed the place intended.

Nearly two degrees eaſt from this river is placed the Æſtuary Seteia, and with a difference of more than half a degree in latitude north. This has been by ſome thought to be the river Dee, by others the Merſey. But in truth it ſeems to mean neither of the rivers, but the large bay, which receives both of them. The longitude, and latitude are here both greatly beyond the real fact. The former is not ſo much as one degree, and the latter can be only a few minutes.

Another Æſtuary ſucceeds, called in the ancient geography Beliſama[z], the "old name whereof, ſays Camden, is not quite loſt at this day, for we call it Rhibel, adding perhaps the Saxon Rhe, which ſignifies a river." This is a much ſtronger argument than can be drawn from the longitude, and latitude. This Æſtuary, the modern name of which is Ribble Mouth, receives the waters of the Rhibel, and Derwent, and alſo of the Douglaſs and Yarrow.

[z] Lancaſhire. Beliſama.

The port of the Setantii remains ſo perfect in the river Loyne, that there can be little doubt of its ſituation. This river, it is ſaid, will carry ſhips of three hundred tons burden cloſe to the town of Lancaſter[a].

[a] Walker's Tour to the Lakes.

North of this port lies a vaſt bay, which has been generally conſidered as the Moricambe of Ptolemy. There ſeems no reaſon to diſpute

diſpute the truth of this opinion, unleſs it may be, that neither the longitude or latitude of this old author are in favour of it.

The laſt obſervation to be ſettled is the Æſtuary Ituna; and another conſiderable body of water preſents itſelf, now called Solway Frith. It may differ nearly a degree in latitude from Moricambe, but very little in longitude, which is directly the reverſe of Ptolemy's deſcription, but the general opinion has fixed upon this place.

From this review of the coaſts of ſo large a part of the iſland of Britain, it is very evident, that there can be no dependance upon the longitudes and latitudes of this ancient geographer in fixing the poſition of his towns. For if it is ſo difficult to find particular bays, rivers, and promontories by his directions, where the nature of each place aſſiſts our inquiries, how ſhall we hope to fix a ſingle town on ſuch imperfect proof. Ptolemy has mentioned almoſt thirty towns in this iſland, which are not in the Itinerary. Nineteen of theſe lie north of the Wall, the remainder ſouth of it. And among them not one will be found, the ſituation of which can be depended upon.

The concluſion from theſe premiſes muſt be, that no real objection againſt the poſition aſſigned to any town, in the following commentary upon the Itinerary of Antoninus, can be drawn from the geography of Ptolemy.

The NOTITIA is another ancient work which muſt naturally attract the attention of a perſon, whoſe inquiries have any relation to the geography of the Roman world. It is a kind of liſt of the ſeveral military, and civil officers, and magiſtrates, both in the eaſtern, and weſtern empires, to the times (and ſomething later, as the title imports) of Arcadius, and Honorius, the former Emperor in the eaſt, as the latter was in the weſt, at the beginning of the fifth century.

"It is [b] uncertain, ſays Horſley, by whom, and at what time this work was compoſed, but it was undoubtedly written after the Itinerary of Antoninus. Pancirollus is of opinion, that it was publiſhed toward the end of the reign of Theodoſius the younger. It need only be added, that it is certain from the contents of it, that it was written before the Romans abandoned this iſland."

[b] Eſſay on the Notitia.

The

The Notitia repreſents the Roman part of Britain divided into five provinces: Maxima Cæſarienſis and Valentia under conſular governors, and Britannia prima, Britannia ſecunda, and Flavia Cæſarienſis under præſidial governors, but without any deſcription of the ſituations or boundaries of any of them. — It gives alſo the names, of ſeveral towns, where different bodies of ſoldiers were quartered, but with ſo little regard to order, and without any mark to diſtinguiſh them, that it is next to impoſſible to determine, which they were, except thoſe, which we meet with alſo in Antoninus. Horſley indeed thinks "there is ſo[c] far order, that thoſe are placed together, which are near each other, ſo that if we can be ſure of one or two, we may ſuppoſe with ſome probability, where the others ſtood." The conjecture is ingenious, and plauſible, but its author does not ſeem to have placed much confidence in it. For, among other inſtances, he determines Arbeia to mean Moreſby on the coaſt of Cumberland, whereas only one name intervenes between Arbeia, and Danum, univerſally allowed to be Doncaſter in Yorkſhire: — and Barboniacum, as Overborough in Lancaſhire, though it immediately follows Lavatris, and Verteris, like the Brovonacis of the Itinerary, of which it is probably a corruption. And laſtly Longovicum he ſuppoſes to be Lancaſter, the principal town in Lancaſhire, though aſſociated, with Magi, which he calls Piercebridge in Durham, and Derventio placed by the Itinerary near York. But admitting this rule its full conſequence, it will be found of no great uſe, for it muſt be ſtill next to impoſſible to allot to each place its proper name in any number conſidered as one group, ſince each of them muſt have nearly the ſame claim, unleſs ſome affinity between the ancient and modern names ſhould occaſion a preference.

[c] Eſſay. Notitia.

It may be conjectured, that the author of the Notitia had no perſonal knowledge of the geographical ſituations of the towns he had occaſion to mention in Britain, or he would have made ſome uſe of it in giving his liſts of them. But if we may judge of the remainder by the diſpoſition of thoſe, which are repreſented under the government of the count of the Saxon ſhore, it is plain he has not ſhewn any regard to this circumſtance. In this collection are nine towns, three of which are mentioned by Antoninus Dubris, Lemannis, and Rutupis.

Rutupis. The other ſix Othona, Brannodunum, Gariannonum, Regulbium, Anderida and Portus Adurni are known only from the Notitia.

In claſſing theſe towns this writer begins with Othona, conſidered by Camden as lying in Eſſex. The next is Dubris, Dover in Kent; Lemannis follows, Lyme in the ſame county, and not far from Dover. But from this place he appears to take a long leap back again to Brannodunum, ſuppoſed very probably to mean Brancheſter on the north coaſt of Norfolk, from its connection with the town Garriannonum, which it is natural to look for in the neighbourhood of the Garienis, already ſhewn from Ptolemy to be a river in that county. From hence he returns into Kent, where Regulbium is a name ſo much retained in Reculver, that we cannot doubt its identity, and with this is joined its neighbour Rutupis, known from the Itinerary to be Richborough near Sandwich. The two remaining towns Anderida, and Portus Adurni, are thought to have been upon the ſouth coaſt either in Suſſex, or Hampſhire, or both. Now as all theſe towns lie upon the coaſts, and would have naturally followed each other, had he begun at either end of them, it may be juſtly inferred, that the author was not acquainted with this their relation to each other.

From this view of the method, and arrangement of this work it may be ſuſpected, that Horſley has been deceived, when he conſidered it as giving the names of the ſtations per Lineam Valli in a regular ſeries. Allowing theſe names to mean the ſeveral forts, which he traced along the very line of the wall, what proof can there be, that theſe names follow each other more regularly than thoſe upon the coaſt.

The Notitia affords no particular information in regard to the Itinerary, but it proves in general the neceſſity of a regular attention to the numbers in that work, by ſhewing, as Ptolemy alſo has done, that there were ſeveral other Roman towns in this iſland, beſides thoſe mentioned by Antoninus. Depending upon the ſame proofs, they can only be diſtinguiſhed by means of the numbers.

In this work a very different repreſentation is given of the Roman affairs in Britain from that, which is found in the Itinerary. Whence it may be inferred, that they were written at a conſiderable diſtance of

of time from each other. According to Antoninus the whole force of the Romans, conſiſting of three legions, were diſperſed in different parts of the country. And with him agree Ptolemy, and Dio, both probably cotemporary writers. The city of York was the head quarters of one of theſe legions, Cheſter of another, and Caerleon in Monmouthſhire of the third. The remainder of each legion, it may be preſumed, was lodged in the towns in the neighbourhood of theſe principal towns. Theſe legions were plainly thus diſpoſed in the iſland to inſure the ſubmiſſion of the inhabitants. The enemies to be guarded againſt were theſe new ſubjects, not yet ſo civilized, and poliſhed, as to live in a willing ſubjection. But under the Notitia matters were very different. The few Roman ſoldiers remaining in the iſland were no longer planted, as before, to awe the natives, but to defend thoſe natives, now become faithful and obedient ſubjects, againſt their external enemies, who were continually repeating their cruel invaſions on every poſſible opportunity. Theſe enemies were the unconquered Britons in the north, who were called Picts, from their retaining the cuſtom of painting, or ſtaining their bodies, which had been common through the whole iſland before their poliſhed conquerors had taught the advantages, and comforts of cloathing. With theſe were aſſociated a fierce, and cruel people, ſuppoſed from Ireland, called Scots, who were the companions of their depredations. To preſerve the province againſt theſe barbarians, the greater part of the troops were lodged in garriſons along, or near the northern border of it. The remainder were poſted along the eaſtern, and part of the ſouth coaſt, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Saxon ſhore, from the piracies of that nation, who paid frequent viſits to it, to the great inconvenience, and ruin of the inhabitants.

This different order of things indicates a conſiderable ſpace of time to have elapſed between the conſtruction of the Itinerary, and this work; and that this work could not be written long before the Romans intirely withdrew their forces from Britain.

I ſhall only remark further upon the Notitia, that the towns mentioned in it, having bodies of ſoldiers deſcribed as poſted at each of them, may have excited the ſuppoſition, that the Itinerary towns were alſo military ſtations, but as the works have no connection

connection with each other, there ſeems no reaſon for any ſuch inference.

PEUTINGER'S TABLE[d] has received its name from Conrade Peutinger, in whoſe library it was found after his death by the noble, and learned Mark Velſer, who ſent it to Ortelius for him to publiſh, but Ortelius dying before he could effect it, left the care of it to John Moret, by whom it was publiſhed in the year 1598.

[c] Ward's Diſſertation in Horſley.

This very extraordinary production is thought to have been drawn up about the time of Theodoſius the Great, and has therefore been called by ſome, Tabula Theodoſiana. The reaſons in favour of this particular time are theſe. The word Francia is found in it, which does not occur in any author before Trebellius Pollio, who lived in the reign of Conſtantius Chlorus. — After the death of Theodoſius, the barbarians overran ſeveral of the provinces, which if the table had been made ſo late, would probably have been omitted. — Among the parts of the Morini alſo we meet with Geſſogiaco, quod nunc Bononia. Now the old name of this town was not changed for Bononia, till about the time of Conſtantine the Great. For Eumenius in his panegyrick on Conſtantius Chlorus uſes the expreſſion Geſſoriacenſe Littus, but in another panegyrick on his ſon Conſtantine, ſpeaking of the ſame place he calls it Bononienſis Oppidi Littus. In the authors after that time, the uſual name of this town is Bononia.

A more modern* writer, in a diſſertation[e] on the age of this work, carries its original to a much earlier period, but at the ſame time furniſhes a powerful argument againſt even the antiquity above aſſigned it. He informs us, that "the preſent copy of this table is generally allowed to have been written by a monk of the thirteenth century This manuſcript was itſelf copied from one written in the ſixth, or ſeventh century, which had been tranſcribed from the original, compoſed not under Theodoſius, as has been generally imagined, nor under Aurelian, but moſt probably under Septimius Severus about the year 202."

[d] Britiſh Critick, Jan. 1794, foreign correſpondence.

It was a queſtion[f] aſked by that great critick, Joſeph Scaliger, in a letter to a friend, What is the age of the manuſcript of this table?

[f] Ward's Diſſertation.

"I

* Res Traiani ad Danubium geſtæ.—Addita eſt Diſſertatio de Tabulæ Peutingerianæ Ætate. Autore Conrad Mannert, &c. Nuremberg, 1793.

"I deſire, ſays he, you will inform me, whether the copy, from which it was publiſhed, be ancient, for the author ſeems to me to have tranſcribed in a manner all Antonine's Itinerary and Ptolemy."

The anſwer of this learned writer's correſpondent does not appear, but the queſtion from ſo intelligent, and eminent a critick ſhews the neceſſity of inquiring into the age of the preſent manuſcript, in order to form ſome opinion of the age of the original work. This manuſcript, it is aſſerted in the diſſertation above quoted, is generally allowed to be written by a monk of the thirteenth century. Here then the date muſt be fixed, till ſome other evidence can be adduced to ſhew its title to greater antiquity. This copy is indeed ſaid to have been taken from one written in the ſixth, or ſeventh century, and that again from the original, compoſed ſo early as the reign of Severus. But this laſt poſition is proved not to be well founded by the internal evidences, the name Francia, &c. before produced. And if one point may be ſuſpected to be raſh, and ill founded, what is ſaid as to the ſixth, and ſeventh century will deſerve leſs notice, indeed can deſerve none, ſupported by no other proof, than the bare word of any author.

That a monk of the thirteenth century ſhould be able to invent ſuch a map from the accounts of Antoninus, and Ptolemy, can be no longer conſidered either as impoſſible, or improbable, ſince the diſcovery of what our Richard of Cirenceſter has done with regard to the iſland of Britain, in a work written very near the ſame period, and founded upon the ſame authors. Not that I mean to draw a compariſon between the labours of the German, and of the Engliſh monk. The latter has a decided ſuperiority both in his plan and execution. It is ſufficient for the preſent purpoſe, that the known exiſtence of Richard's Diaphragmata is a poſitive proof, that Antoninus, and Ptolemy were at that particular time no ſtrangers in the cloiſters.

But perhaps the ſtrange, and very ſingular appearance of this map may be deemed an argument of its antiquity. It might be compoſed before the forms of different countries were diſcovered. Hence we find in it no particular figure appropriated to any of them. I do not however perceive this argument urged by any of thoſe, who have taken the pains to prove the genuineneſs, and antiquity

antiquity of it. Nor would it have deſerved much notice, for it is ſcarcely poſſible to believe, that the maps, even of the earlieſt fabrication, could have had ſo inartificial, and uncouth a figure, as we find exhibited in this.

This table[s] is drawn upon ſkins of parchment, joined together in ſuch a manner as to contain upwards of twenty two feet in length, while its breadth was only a ſingle foot. By this means, being wound upon a roller, it was rendered portable, and eaſy to conſult. But the neceſſary conſequence of this form was, that the places, named in it, could not have their proper ſituations, either as to latitude, or longitude, nor the mountains, or rivers be truly repreſented in their natural courſe, or ſhape. The deſign of it, no doubt, was to expreſs, in the beſt manner ſuch a work would admit, the Roman towns, and ſtations with their diſtances from each other, in the ſeveral countries of the empire. And though we may not admire either the plan, or execution of it, we ſhall not be diſpoſed to refuſe the author the praiſe of unwearied diligence, and a large fund of patience in its conſtruction.

[s] Ward's Diſſertation.

It happens unfortunately, that the end of this great roll, where the iſland of Britain is ſituated, has been ſo damaged, that the names of a very few towns only remain. We cannot therefore from this ſmall ſpecimen form ſo decided an opinion, as we ſhould have been able to have done, had the whole of what relates to our iſland come down to us in a perfect ſtate. If an opinion may be formed from this part, it muſt be unfavourable. The names of the towns in Britain are in number ſixteen. Of theſe fourteen are in Antonine's Itinerary, but only three of them are ſpelt the ſame in the table, as in the Itinerary. They in general however differ ſo little, that there can be no doubt the ſame places are meant by both. Thus we read Cauonio for Canonio, Burolevo for Durolevo, &c. In ſome inſtances they do not approach ſo near. Baromaci, and Raribis are not much like Ceſaromago, and Durobrivis, but clearly mean the ſame town. The deficiency of the table in this particular is acknowledged by one of the greateſt advocates in its favour, "Such is the unhappy fate of the preſent copy, the ingenious profeſſor Ward obſerves, which has been taken by a very ignorant, and unſkilful hand, that abundance of names in it are wrong ſpelt.—I have copied

the words with all their miſtakes, as they ſtand in the table, which abounds with errors." It is probable, that the table might be conſtructed from ſome corrupt, and imperfect copy of Antoninus, which might occaſion this difference in the names. Nor do the numbers contradict ſuch a ſuppoſition.

[h] Preface to his Geography.

Cellarius [h] indeed has ventured to pronounce the numerals in Peutinger more correct, than thoſe of Antoninus. But on what grounds he could form his opinion, it is very difficult to conceive. In the ſmall remains of the iſland of Britain are given the diſtance of ten towns. Among theſe three agree with the common readings of the Itinerary, and theſe will poſſibly be found accurate, but it is not a certain fact. The other ſeven accord neither with the Itinerary, nor the real diſtances of the towns intended.

Our learned profeſſor in his diſſertation apologiſes for the defects of this table ſo far as relates to Britain, by remarking, that "the weſt end of the table, when rolled up, was always outermoſt, and ſo moſt liable to be ſullied, and defaced by conſtant uſe, and that it is probable, that the ancient copy, from whence Peutinger's was taken might be ſo obliterated in that part, as not to be legible, which might occaſion the defect in this latter copy, and that diſorder both in the names, and lines which we find in Britain more than in other parts of the table." Yet at the ſame time he very candidly confeſſes, that "if we paſs over into the continent, we ſhall eaſily perceive too many marks either of a blind copy, or a very ignorant ſcribe."

That a work, which exerciſes the utmoſt induſtry, and ingenuity of its friends, and admirers to palliate, and excuſe its innumerable defects, ſhould have attained ſo high a degree of eſtimation among the learned, muſt be allowed a very extraordinary circumſtance. The table is generally quoted by our beſt antiquarians, as equal in authority to Antoninus, or any other ancient geographical writer. It is true, all its imperfections are attributed to the ignorant monk, whoſe ſingle copy has been the means of its preſervation. But two hundred years have not yet brought to light a copy by a better hand, nor may two thouſand afford more ſucceſs. There ſeems no evidence, nor ſhadow of proof, that the work, found in Peutinger's library, was not itſelf the original; and till the contrary ſhall appear, there

is

is no reaſon to ſeparate "the blind copy, and the ignorant ſcribe" from the original work, and the inventor of it.

Upon this ſubject I ſhall only add a few obſervations upon the profeſſor's hypotheſis, that "Antonine's[1] Itinerary was taken from this, or ſome ſuch table." His chief, and indeed only ground for this ſuppoſition appears to be, that "the names of the towns in both Itineraries are in the ablative caſe." He thinks "Antonine's Itinerary muſt have been tranſcribed from this table," and that "the general uſe of the ablative caſe in that work is abſolutely unaccountable from any other reaſon." And in another place he ſays, "It is ſcarce credible to me, that the author or authors (of Antonine's Itinerary) could poſſibly have fallen into this method, had it been an original work."

[1] Ward's Diſſertation.

The particular form of the names of the towns has been already conſidered in anſwer to the argument drawn from it againſt the early age of the Itinerary, it is therefore unneceſſary to add any thing upon the ſubject in this place. That they were written originally by far the greater part of them in the ablative caſe, the beſt copies leave no room to diſpute. But how this circumſtance ſhews the Itinerary to have been conſtructed from the table, and not the table from the Itinerary, it is very difficult to underſtand. They have both of them, it is allowed, the towns names generally in the ablative caſe, but how can this, unconnected with any other evidence, prove the priority of either? How can this form be a proof of originality in the table, yet not in the Itinerary?

If we might reaſon from another point we ſhould draw a very different concluſion. Can it have been a work of leſs difficulty to conſtruct a table of this kind, or to make a bare liſt of towns names, with their diſtances, as is the method of Antoninus? The plaineſt, and moſt ſimple form of any thing is generally firſt, and afterwards more complex operations of the ſame kind are attempted, as improvements of it. In the table are found not only many parts of Antoninus, but ſeveral towns from Ptolemy, and probably from many other authors, are interwoven in it. The complex nature of the table therefore may be urged as a probable evidence, that the ſimple catalogue of Antoninus contributed to the exiſtence of the table,

table, rather than received its own being from it, as an abridgement of it, which this learned author ſuppoſes the Itinerary to be.

RICHARD of CIRENCESTER is ſo called from his being a native of that place. He was [k] a monk of Weſtminſter, and the author of ſeveral hiſtorical, and theological pieces, and is ſuppoſed to have lived in the fourteenth century. In the year 1747 a work of this author was found in a library at Copenhagen, relating to the ancient hiſtory of Britain, which has given him a very high reputation in the antiquarian world. It was diſcovered by a Mr. Bertram, who immediately communicated an account of it to our great antiquary Dr. Stukeley. A ſufficient ſpecimen of the hand writing was at the ſame time tranſmitted to enable the keeper of the Cottonian library to pronounce it a work of the fourteenth century. In 1758 Stukeley publiſhed a tranſlation of the Itinerary, the part of the work probably, which he had received from Denmark. And in the beginning of the following year the whole work was publiſhed by Bertram from the original manuſcript. A few copies of it were ſent into England. One of them is in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. It is printed in ſmall Octavo, and though joined with the works of Gildas, and Nennius forms but a ſlender Volume.

[k] Hiſtory of Mancheſter, B. I. Ch. III.

This little book has been received with an enthuſiaſm, that amply recompenſes its long ſleep. Stukeley ſhews, that he thought it of ineſtimable value, as he has gone ſo far as to [l] aſſert, that "if Camden, Burton, Gale and Horſley had ſeen Richard's work, there had been nothing left for others to do on this ſubject." Nor is this great antiquary ſingular in theſe his encomiums. He has been followed, and exceeded by a later writer. Mr. Whitaker in his hiſtory of Mancheſter, ſpeaking of this work, ſays "the [m] ſcience of Roman antiquities received an extraordinary illumination from the diſcovery of a work, which contains a curious account of Roman Britain, and exhibits to us a new Itinerary for the whole. And what infinitely enhances the value to a Roman Britiſh hiſtorian is, the Itinerary is more ancient than that of Antoninus, is more extenſive in its deſign, and is more circumſtantial in its execution." And he afterwards adds, "the very diſcovery of a new Itinerary would have been of conſiderable

[l] Roy's Milit. Antiquities. B. IV. Introd.

[m] B. I. Ch. III.

conſiderable importance to the ſcience of antiquity, had it been of as late a date as Antonine's confeſſedly is, or even as much later, as from the mention of Conſtantinople, and Maximianople, it actually appears to be. The very diſcovery of a new Itinerary would have been of conſiderable importance, had it been even as ſhort as Antonine's apparently is in its notices, and as uncertain, as that is in its numerals.—But we have it with every poſſible advantage. The numerals are in general exact; the notices given in it are many, and curious, and the date of it equally certain, and early. It was drawn up as early as the middle of the ſecond century."

No part of Richard's work is concerned in the preſent inquiry, except the Itinerary, here ſo highly ſpoken of. The following remarks will be therefore confined to this portion of his hiſtory, and founded upon the account given of it by the above learned hiſtorian.

And firſt with regard to its age. "It is more ancient, than that of Antoninus, and was drawn up as early as the middle of the ſecond century."

But this by no means correſponds with the account given by Richard himſelf. He gives no reaſon to place the date of it higher than his own time, which is thought from the hand writing of the manuſcript to have been in the fourteenth century. Gen. Roy [a] ſettles it in the year 1338, but I do not know on what authority. Richard in his introduction to his Itinerary tells us, that he himſelf is the author of it, and he challenges ſome merit in having altered the work of the Roman general, by the aſſiſtance of Ptolemy, and ſome other ancient authors, as he hopes, it will be found for the better. His words are, "Ex Fragmentis * quibuſdam a Duce quodam Romano conſignatis, et poſteritati relictis ſequens collectum eſt Itinerarium. Ex Ptolemæo, et aliunde nonnullis ordinem quoque, ſed quod ſpero, in melius mutatum hinc inde deprehendes."

[a] B. IV. Introd.

Nor do certain internal marks in the work accord with ſo early a date as the ſecond century. Richard divides Britain into ſix provinces. The firſt diviſion mentioned in this iſland is in the third century, in the reign [b] of Severus, who named one part of it Britannia ſuperior, and the other inferior, and placed a governor over each.

[b] Cellarius. L. II. Ch. IV.

* Iſaac Caſaubon is his notes upon Strabo calls the Itinerary Antonini Fragmenta. Strabo. Edit. 1587. Comment. p. 80. E.

each. Neither Ptolemy nor Antoninus take notice of any diviſion, when they wrote. And when the four provinces, Prima, Secunda, Flavia, and Maxima were eſtabliſhed, is not upon record. But it is certain there were only theſe four, when Sextus [p] Rufus wrote towards the end of the fourth century. A part of one of them (it is ſuppoſed Maxima) was about that time named Valentia by Theodoſius, in honour of the Emperor Valentinian. And it appears, that Richard meant this as one of his provinces. "This province, he obſerves [q], being recovered by the Roman army under Theodoſius, was called Valentia, or Valentiana, in honour of the then reigning Emperor."

[p] Gale's Anton. Britanniarum.

[q] Roy's Intr. Extract from Richard.

From this account of the firſt diviſion of Britain it is plain, this author muſt have had very little foundation for his province Veſpaſiana, which he deſcribes as conquered in Domitian's reign, and ſo called in honour of the Flavian family, from which he was deſcended." This was an ingenious, and innocent fiction very admiſſible in the fourteenth century, but it cannot bear the teſt of hiſtorical inveſtigation.

Another argument againſt the ſecond century is the title Auguſta given to London. This name does not occur in any author before Marcellinus near the end of the fourth century. Speaking [r] of Theodoſius this writer has this expreſſion. Ab Auguſta profectus, quam Veteres appellavere Lundinium.

[r] Surita's Note. Londinium.

Stukeley thinks Richard had no acquaintance with the Itinerary of Antoninus, and Mr. Whitaker agrees with him by ſuppoſing Richard's the more ancient work. But if we may judge from a compariſon of the two Itineraries, this conjecture muſt appear groundleſs.

Very few towns are ſeen in Antoninus, which are not found in Richard. Of the firſt Iter not one town is omitted. From the ſecond only two are left out, Blatum Bulgium and Caſtra Exploratorum. The towns of the third, and fourth, and fifth Iters are all inſerted, except two in the latter, Villa Fauſtini, and Icianos. The Colonia alſo of the fifth Iter is confounded with the Camalodunum of the ninth. Of the ſixth, ſeventh, eighth, and ninth Iters all the towns appear in Richard, but inſtead of Pontibus, he has ſubſtituted Bibracte. The five firſt towns of the tenth Iter have exerciſed the ingenuity

ingenuity of commentators more than any in the whole Itinerary, and to no purpoſe, having never yet been poſitively determined; no wonder then if it ſhould have exceeded the ſagacity of Richard to interweave them in his Diaphragmata. Among the towns of the remaining five Iters only Maridunum is omitted. Thus of the one hundred, and thirteen towns of Antoninus, Richard has only omitted eleven, or twelve. This muſt be acknowledged a very ſtrong probable proof, that the work of the Roman General, referred to by this ingenious monk, muſt be that commonly known under the title of the Itinerary of Antoninus.

This is further confirmed by the manner, in which we find the towns, taken from the Itinerary, diſperſed in the Diaphragmata. The diſpoſition of them exactly anſwers the deſcription given by this author in the account of his Itinerary, quoted above. Their order is changed, ſometimes the towns following each other in the order they are found in Antonine, at others that order is reverſed. Some few towns are tranſplanted from one Iter into another. Some Iters are compoſed partly from Antoninus, and partly from Ptolemy, and other authors. Among the latter may be diſtinguiſhed Tacitus, and Pliny among the Romans, and Nennius, and Bede among our old Engliſh writers; and probably there are others of the latter claſs, whoſe works may have not come down to the preſent times. Had Richard himſelf been tempted to make the world believe, that the whole of this Itinerary was not only of his own fabrication, but invention alſo, ſurely Antonine's work would have been conſidered a complete, and convincing evidence to the contrary.

And there would have been more reaſon to ſuſpect, that our countryman might have drawn the materials of his Diaphragmata from ſome other ſource, if we could be certain, that there were other ſources of ſuch kind of information; if Itineraries had been works common among the Romans. Many of our beſt writers indeed expreſs themſelves very incorrectly, and looſely upon this ſubject, as if Itineraries had been common things among that people. I can only ſay, that I have not met with the leaſt trace of any ſuch work, except the Itinerary of Antoninus, which I therefore look upon to be as ſingular, and original a work, as the hiſtory of Livy, or the Æneid of Virgil. If Itineraries had been common,

ſome ſpecimens of them could not have eſcaped Strabo, and Pliny, who have ſo expreſſly treated of the geography of the Roman world. Vegetius, a writer of the fifth century, is the only old author, who ſpeaks of Itineraria in the plural, but he ſeems to mean ſomething very different from the Itinerary of Antoninus, becauſe he deſcribes them, as not only ſhewing the diſtances of towns, but the qualities of the roads, and the ſituations of rivers, mountains, &c. Nor can any proof of the exiſtence of even ſuch Itineraries be drawn from this author. His words are, "Itineraria Regionum, [s] quibus Bellum geritur pleniſſime debet habere preſcripta." And — "ſolertiores Duces Itineraria Provinciarum — non tantum annotata, ſed etiam picta habuiſſe firmentur," which ſeem rather to imply the uſefulneſs of them than their exiſtence. "A general *ought* to have," and "prudent generals *are ſaid* to have had, &c." are expreſſions, which do not prove, that this author had any perſonal knowledge of the real exiſtence of ſuch Itineraries. The theory was good, but the practiſe next to impoſſible in thoſe times.

[s] Burton's Antoninus.

After the above obſervations were written to prove Richard's acquaintance with Antoninus, I had the pleaſure of meeting with a moſt reſpectable author, who had paid conſiderable attention to this very ſubject. He agrees in this opinion, and has alſo extended the inquiry beyond the limits of the Itinerary, where he ſhews how much this monk has been obliged to Ptolemy alſo. This is General Roy, whoſe work has received ſo ſplendid a teſtimony of their approbation from the antiquarian ſociety.

"Stukeley [t], he obſerves, in his commentary on Richard of Cirenceſter thinks, that this Britiſh antiquary had never ſeen the Itinerary of Antoninus. Nevertheleſs though Richard deviates now, and then from the routes, which Antoninus follows, there appears to be in other places ſo exact an agreement between them, that we muſt ſuppoſe he either ſaw that work in the ſtate in which we now have it, or that ſome more correct copy of it had fallen into his hands.

[t] Milit. Antiq. Appendix. No. I.

"Richard [u] informs us, that in compiling his work, he had made uſe of the helps, which Ptolemy, and others had afforded him. And indeed if we compare attentively the maps of both, it will be found, that though Richard's map gives a much better repreſentation of the iſland,

[u] Id. B. IV. Ch. III.

iſland, eſpecially the north parts of it, yet in other reſpects there is a very ſtriking affinity between them, few people, or places being mentioned by the one, that are not in the other, with ſome little difference of ſituation."

. "In the province of Valentia, comprehended between the two Roman walls, we meet with no nations taken notice of by Richard, either in his chorography or map, that have not been mentioned by Ptolemy, who aſſigns them a ſituation relatively the ſame.

"Ptolemy[x] aſſigns the Vacomagi nearly the ſame relative extent of country, the ſame rivers, and alſo the ſame identical towns with this difference only; that the Winged caſtle, or Ptoroton of Richard has its latin name Alata Caſtra aſſigned it by the Alexandrian * geographer," or rather, that Richard has converted the Πτερωτον of the geographer, the adjective joined with Στρατόπεδον, into the name of the town.

[x] Id. B. IV. Ch. III. Sect. II.

"Though[y] Richard's map of this part of the iſland (Caledonia) differs in a ſmall degree from that of Ptolemy, yet in every thing eſſential, he ſeems to have copied from him, mentioning no new people, or ſcarcely any promontories, or rivers, that are not, with ſome little variations, taken notice of by Ptolemy."

[y] Id. Sect. III.

Theſe ſentiments ſhew, that the opinion, which diſputes the antiquity and originality of Richard's work, is neither ſingular, nor unprecedented, and they alſo demonſtrate, that no new arguments can be derived in favour of either from that part relating to Scotland; which it was not in my power to have examined with ſo much accuracy without a great expence of time, and trouble. The object of the general's ſearch was the military antiquities of Scotland, and this led him to an intimate acquaintance with this monk, whoſe new Itinerary, extending into the country become the ſubject of his reſearches, muſt have preſented itſelf, as a very excellent guide. He examined, and he made uſe of it, his obſervations therefore muſt deſerve attention.

But "the notices in Richard are many, and curious." Theſe, no doubt, will prove its title to originality, ſince the Iter Britanniarum of Antoninus does not contain any thing of the kind.

Of

* The General in this place conſiders Ptolemy as the author of the map, which is given in his works, which is certainly not the fact. Horſley has alſo done the ſame in one or two inſtances.

Of theſe notices the moſt valuable would have been thoſe, which deſcribe the limits of the ſeveral provinces, but as no ancient author has given any account of their boundaries, we can only allow the monk the praiſe really due to his ingenuity for having planned them ſo naturally, that no ſubſequent writer has been able to improve upon his ſcheme. He ſuppoſes, as Camden has alſo done, that Britannia prima was bounded by the Thames and the Severn:—that Britannia ſecunda contained all the country, now called Wales:—and that Flavia reached from the Thames to the Humber. Maxima contained all the counties, north of the Humber, as far as Hadrian's Wall:—Valentia all the counties between the Walls;—and his imaginary province, Veſpaſiana, began at the ſecond wall, and extended along the eaſtern ſide of Scotland, as far as Inverneſs. Theſe notices would have been truly curious, if there had been any probable ſolid foundation for them.

Two legendary notices relative to St. Alban, and Aaron Martyr are readily [z] attributed to Richard.

[z] Whitaker. Not. in Loc.

Another ſhort notice informs us, that at Camalodunum was the temple of Claudius, a triumphal arch, and an image of the goddeſs Victory. This Mr. Whitaker ſays [a] muſt have been copied from ſome account, that was previous to the deſtruction of this place by Boadicia.

[a] Id.

The only remaining notice was probably derived from the fragments of the Roman General. It relates to the diviſion of the road near Bennones. This notice is not now indeed in any copy of Antoninus, that I have met with. But Camden ſpeaking of this place obſerves: "Antoninus tells us that the way here parted into two branches, which is alſo the vulgar opinion." This notice therefore muſt have been in his copy of the Itinerary.

Theſe notices then add no new argument in ſupport of the ſuperior antiquity of our ingenious countryman's Itinerary.

It is aſſerted further, that "the numerals in Richard's work are not ſo uncertain, as thoſe of Antoninus."

To this it may be anſwered in general, that as neither of them have been proved, there can exiſt no reaſon for this preference. It will on the contrary be found, that where Richard is not obliged to the fragments of the Roman general for his numbers, their accuracy

is

is very queſtionable. Gen. Roy found the numbers in Scotland very difficult to reconcile with the facts, and theſe were all of this kind, ſince Antonine does not proceed beyond the wall in Northumberland. The copy of the Itinerary, which Richard made uſe of, appears to have been in no way ſuperior in its numbers to the copies commonly known. There are many obvious errors, and again ſome few numbers, which correct the errors of other copies. In one inſtance however it ſeems equal to the beſt. It might not have the confuſed Iter, in which the twelfth, and fifteenth are ſo abſurdly blended in moſt copies. The monk paſſes the Severn without any heſitation to Venta, Iſca Silurum, and the towns Bovio, Nido and Leucaro, which three laſt Horſley looks for in Somerſetſhire. It is not likely this would have been the caſe, if his copy had connected them with Iſca Dumnuniorum. In the names of the towns Richard's copy is certainly inferior to thoſe generally received, unleſs the barbarous corruptions in them may be ſuppoſed to be affected in order to hide its original. But this is improbable, becauſe this author does not attempt to put on any diſguiſe. He confeſſes honeſtly, that he has made uſe of Ptolemy, aud other authors to alter the work of the Roman General, and he takes no pains to conceal them. He certainly never expected ſo great an honour, as to be quoted againſt Ptolemy, and Antoninus.—He ſpeaks of having received information relative to ſome old camps north of the Friths "from[b] certain monks of his own order, who had occaſion to paſs that way." And he can promiſe but an imperfect account of Caledonia "received[c] from Britiſh fugitive merchants and tranſmitted from them to poſterity." He has not invented a ſingle town for the parts of Scotland, never conquered by the Romans. The moſt northern town in Ptolemy is Πτερωτον Στρατόπεδον, and in Richard Ultima Ptorotone.

[b] Roy. Extracts from Richard.

[c] Id.

But though I cannot ſubſcribe to the opinion, that Richard's Itinerary is of ſo great antiquity, as ſome learned antiquaries have been willing to imagine, or that it is derived from any other ſource than a copy of Antoninus altered, and enlarged by the aſſiſtance of Ptolemy, and other ancient authors, yet I moſt readily allow, that it is a valuable diſcovery. By means of it we are furniſhed with the greater part of a new copy of the Itinerary, which produces ſome uſeful various readings in the numerals, the point in which this ancient work

work is chiefly defective. This is an acquiſition, which muſt recommend the medium, through which it is obtained, in proportion to the value of the original work ſo preſerved. But the total numbers are all loſt by the new diſpoſition, which our monk choſe to give to the towns in his work. And the loſs of theſe ſomewhat diminiſhes the merits of the Diaphragmata.

In another point Richard has a very juſt claim to our praiſe. By the new form he has given to his Itinerary, he appears as the firſt known Engliſh commentator upon Antoninus, a character of no common difficulty in thoſe early times, but which he ſeems to have executed with great ability, and ingenuity. We may eaſily collect from his Diaphragmata the ſituations aſſigned by him to ſeveral of the Antonine towns. And theſe determinations will be found to agree in general with what Camden, and our beſt modern writers have thought upon this ſubject, though they could have no acquaintance with this work of Richard, and though poſſibly, in ſome inſtances, neither of their conjectures may be the truth. This agreement muſt be allowed a circumſtance very honourable to this ancient author.

I ſhall cloſe theſe remarks upon Richard with a ſhort account of the different Iters of his Itinerary, ſhewing the tendency of each of them, and making ſome obſervations upon their numerals, and other circumſtances.

The Iters are called Diaphragmata "from their ſimilitude, ſays Stukeley, to the animal Midriff, which paſſes through the body from ſide to ſide." The number of them is eighteen.

Iter I. commences at Rhutupis, which is deſcribed, as the firſt town in Britain towards Gaul, and it is repreſented as taking its courſe along the Watling ſtreet to Carnarvon in Wales. This Iter is compoſed of the latter part of the ſecond Iter, and the whole of the eleventh Iter of Antoninus, both reverſed. One town alſo is inſerted from the ſixth Iter of the ſame work. The names of the towns are nearly the ſame in both Itineraries, except two in Richard's, Forum Dianæ, and Banchorio. The former is ſubſtituted for Durobrivis, and may have been the ancient name of the Maiden Bower at Dunſtable;—the latter for Bovio, a proof, that this monk ſuppoſed Banchor the ſite of this old town, as Camden, and others have

have ſince done. Among the numbers in this Iter there are five, which differ from the common readings of Antoninus, but they are not found to deſerve any preference.

Iter II. paſſes between two towns of the former Iter by a different road, Segontio, and Viroconium. The next place to Segontio is called, Heriri Mons. "Nos [d] Eyriri appellamus, ſays Llwyd, Anglici Snowdon." This connection ſhews the old town near Carnarvon to have been at this time looked upon as the Segontium of the Romans. This road is made to paſs through Mediolanum, poſſibly meaning Meivod, but in the tenth Iter Mediolanum is placed between Condate, and Etoceto, perhaps at Cheſterton, or Newcaſtle under Line. This is however an inconſiſtency of which I do not find another inſtance. And he might perhaps conſider two towns of this name in theſe parts. Horſley does ſo, and aſſigns them nearly the ſame poſition.

[d] Britannia Deſcripta. p. 82.

Iter III. leads from London to Lincoln by way of Colcheſter and Cambridge with a circuit through the capital of the Iceni. In this Colcheſter is conſidered as Camalodunum, as appears from his placing Ad Anſam on the bank of the Stour, calling it Ad Sturiam. This Iter is formed from the ninth inverted, and the ſixth direct of Antonine. The firſt number affords an excellent correction of a number, which has been always ſuſpected. It concludes with five diſtances of twenty miles each, not one of which accords with the numbers in moſt other copies, or with the truth. Three of theſe towns occur again in another Iter, where their diſtances are made thirty miles each, and equally erroneous.

Iter IV. is a continuation of the towns from Lincoln to Grimeſdyke in Scotland. It is formed from part of Antonine's fifth Iter, and a part of the firſt Iter inverted, with three new names added. Beyond Catarick the progreſs of this Iter is marked by the mention of the Tees, as alſo the Vinovia of the Itinerary. Beyond the latter place we find the Epiaco of Ptolemy inſerted, but whether it means Lancheſter, or Cheſter in the ſtreet is uncertain. The Ad Murum of Bede he places at Newcaſtle upon Tyne. Hence the Iter paſſes through Alnwick and Berwick into Scotland.

Iter V. returns from the wall in Scotland to Pretorium. It differs neither in names, or numbers from the firſt of the Roman Itinerary, except

except in the two firſt ſtages, which have no numbers affixed to them.

Iter VI. gives the diſtance between York, and Cheſter, and is founded upon the ſecond Iter of Antoninus. Only one number out of the ſix, which belong to it, agrees with the real diſtance of the towns.

Iter VII. with reſpect to the line of it, belongs intirely to Richard's own invention. It proceeds from the port of the Siſtuntii (Lancaſter) to York. The numbers call for the neareſt poſſible road, and will not then reach by at leaſt twelve miles. Three of the towns are from Ptolemy, two from Antoninus, and one I believe from Bede.

Iter VIII. contains a part of Antonine's ſecond Iter inverted. Numerals very faulty.

Iter IX. is moſt of it employed in the new province Veſpaſiana. It extends from Lugubalia to Ptoroton (perhaps Nairn.)

Iter X. returns from the ſame Ptoroton by a more direct line, and extends down the weſtern ſide of the iſland, as far as Exeter in Devonſhire. Some of the Antonine towns, as ſettled by Richard, are very plain in this Iter. Carliſle was his Lugubalia. Brocovonacis muſt mean Brougham caſtle: — Ad Alaunam, Overborough (as he had before called Lancaſter Portus Siſtuntiorum) Coccio, Ribcheſter— Mancunio, Mancheſter—Condate, Congleton probably,—Etocetum, Wall, confirmed by Iter XVIII,—Glevum, Durocornovium, Aquas Solis, Gloceſter, Cirenceſter, and Bath. And that he conſidered Exeter to be the Iſca Dumnoniorum, appears by the continuation of the Iter through Ad Aquas (probably Shepton Mallet, a ſhort diſtance from Wells) and Ad Uxellam, (Ivelcheſter) towards that city. His numerals here, as far as I can judge, are not very exact. The diſtance of the Walls is laid down as eighty miles, which in this point muſt be near one hundred, and twenty. Nor do the numbers from Antonine ſhew any ſuperiority in this copy, unleſs the diſtance between Mancunio, and Condate ſhould prove an exception.

Iter XI. is conſtructed from the twelfth and fourteenth Iters of Antonine, both inverted. It begins at Bath, and croſſing the Severn, leads through the Venta, and Iſca of the Silures to the bank of the Tave, and from thence by Bovio, Nido, and Leucaro to St. David's.

The

The diſtance between Leucaro (if Lwghor) and St. David's is at leaſt twenty miles leſs than the truth.

Iter XII. gives the remainder of the fourteenth Iter of the Roman general from Bath to Calleva Attrebatum, and is continued to London by the ſeventh Iter. Bibracte is inſerted in this ſtage, inſtead of Pontibus. It cannot be gueſſed where the monk places the two firſt towns from Bath, but we cannot doubt of Spinis at Speen, or Newbury. Bibracte ſeems as certainly Bray. The intermediate town Calleva might be Reading, which lies ſo directly between them.

Iter XIII. leads from Iſca to Viroconium. It differs but little from the part of the twelfth Antonine Iter, from which it is derived.

Iter XIV. begins at the ſame town with the laſt, and croſſes the iſland to the city of Lincoln. Two new towns form a junction between the parts of the ſixth, and thirteenth Iters of Antoninus, from which it is taken. But as Richard's numbers will not by any means fill the ſpace between Glevo and Bennonis, a blank line intimates the omiſſion of one, or more towns, a device very common with this author, where he ventures to leave his Roman guide. In this caſe alſo he ſometimes gives the names of towns without fixing the diſtances; in others he ſets down numerals without the names of any towns. The names, and numbers from the old Itinerary agree in general with the other copies of it.

Iter XV. takes a conſiderable circuit, and returns again to the place from which it began. No inſtance of this kind occurs in any one of the Iters of Antoninus. Many of them are very circuitous in their courſes, but not one of them returns to the point, from whence it ſets out. This Iter commences at London, and takes the line of the fifteenth of Antoninus from Calleva to Venta Belgarum. From Venta the ſeventh inverted continues it to Regnum. Richard's ingenuity ſupplies the vacancy between this town, and Ad Portum Lemanis (Lyme in Kent,) from whence it returns by the ſecond Iter inverted to London. In this laſt ſtage a name occurs, (Madus) which is found alſo in Peutinger's table, but not in Antoninus, or any ancient author. It is ſubſtituted by Richard in the place of Durobrovis, and by the table for Vagniacis. It has been probably taken from ſome very old commentator, who thought

Maidſtone the town meant. This Iter furniſhes two valuable corrections of numbers.

Iter XVI. extends from London nearly to the Lands end. The names and numbers are in general taken from the laſt Iter of Antoninus. It is carried beyond Iſca (Exeter) by ſome names from Ptolemy, and Richard's own invention, but without numerals.

Iter XVII. ſeems to have the Erming ſtreet for its baſis from the coaſt of Suſſex to the bank of the Humber and thence to York, where it ends. Duraliponte, Durobrivis, and Cauſennis, appear to mean the towns pitched upon by moſt of our writers, but certainly erroneouſly, if the numbers are allowed any weight. The numbers here in general neither agree with other copies, nor with other parts of this copy, nor yet with the real diſtances of the towns. In this Iter we have Ad Abum, Ad Fines, Ad Petuariam, and we have ſeen the aid of this prepoſition furniſh many towns, where the Roman fragments have failed. If it is allowed, that Richard's work is in ſome ſort derived from himſelf, I ſee no objection to theſe innocent fictions, but if the whole is to be conſidered as derived from ſources of antiquity, and it is to be attempted ſeriouſly to fix upon the towns intended by theſe names, their continual repetition may excite ſome doubts.

Iter XVIII. returns from York through the middle of the iſland to Clauſentum, here meaning Southampton. Legeolio (Caſtleford) from Antoninus marks the tendency of it. An Ad Fines, and two numbers without towns bring us to a Derventio, which muſt be Little Cheſter by Derby. The next ſtage is to Ad Trivonam, poſſibly Burton upon Trent, At Etoceto we enter the Watling ſtreet and follow the ſecond Iter of Antoninus to Benaventa. Here Richard ſupplies a line of towns, moſtly from Ravennas. The two laſt towns are Antonine from the twelfth Iter. The numbers from the Itinerary agree in general with the other copies of that work, except the laſt, which is too large by one third, being forty ſix inſtead of thirty one.

A careful peruſal of theſe Iters will no doubt ſhew, that many of the Antonine towns are aſſigned the ſame ſituations by Richard, which have been ſince aſcribed to them by Antiquaries of the firſt repute. An early diſcovery therefore of his work might certainly have

have ſaved ſome trouble to Camden, Gale, and other writers upon Antoninus. I cannot however think with Stukeley, that if they had ſeen it, nothing would have remained for others to do on this ſubject. Poſitive experience may be alledged againſt the ſuppoſition. In the ſituations of ſeveral towns Richard's opinion cannot be admitted, if the numbers in either Antonine's, or his own Itinerary are allowed to have any weight.

Conſidering Richard then as deriving his Roman information from no new, and unknown ſource, I have thought myſelf at full liberty to differ from him as from others, whenever there appeared to be ſufficient reaſon to think him miſtaken in his concluſions.

From this examination of the merits of theſe ancient works it muſt be inferred, that no real objection can be urged, on their authority alone, againſt the poſition, allotted to any particular town in the following commentary upon Antoninus. The longitudes, and latitudes of Ptolemy have been found too inaccurate to determine ſo ſmall a point, as the ſituation of a town.—The proofs of the Notitia ſtations are ſo uncertain, that there can be no dependance upon them.—Peutinger's table, even ſuppoſing it a very ancient, and valuable map, which is the opinion of ſome very reſpectable writers, is ſo defective in the part relating to Britain, as to deſerve little notice. And the Itinerary of Richard is ſhewn to have rather the nature of a commentary, than an original work. For theſe reaſons a commentator upon Antoninus may be right in his determinations, and yet ſometimes contradict, what is contained in each of theſe authors.

RAVENNAS. It was not my intention to take any notice of the Chorography of this author from its not being ſtrictly connected with my ſubject, but the opinion of a friend, for whoſe judgement I feel the greateſt reſpect, has induced me not to paſs it over without a ſhort account, for which I ſhall be chiefly indebted to Horſley.

The author of this work, and the time, in which it was compoſed are both very doubtful. Stukeley ſuppoſes Ravennas may really have been his name, taken from the town Ravenna, to which he belonged, but he is commonly ſtiled the anonymous Ravennas.

written, or is collected from authors of that time, but it is alſo plain, that ſuch is the method of it, that it cannot be in our power to ſettle from it the ſituation of a ſingle town, ſince we cannot diſcover, what was the particular plan, or whether any, which the author made uſe of in the arrangement of them.

I ſhall now give a copy of the Iter Britanniarum, in which the numerals will appear in their corrected ſtate, and in words to ſecure them from alteration. In repeating each Iter in the body of the work, the numerals will be ſet down in the Roman characters, with the propoſed corrections, and the authorities, on which the corrections are founded; and alſo the modern names of the towns ſuppoſed to be intended by Antoninus with their diſtances in Engliſh ſtatute miles. The copy chiefly followed in the names of the towns, and the common readings of the numbers is that, which is given in Gale's Antoninus.

with which we ſhall find the work exactly correſponding. I do not know, that the ſuppoſed exiſtence of ſuch a map would abridge too much the antiquity of this author.

The names of the towns plainly commence in Cornwall, and the progreſs of the firſt line, or rather portion of country deſcribed (for it is clear ſome of the towns in each diviſion ſpread to a conſiderable diſtance) is eaſtward, and marked by the towns Tamaris, Scadum Nuniorum, Moridunum Bindogladia and Venta Belgarum to Ravimago Regentium, the Regnum of the Itinerary, where it ends. He then returns again to the weſt, and begins a ſecond line, the path of which is pointed out by Venta Silurum, Iſca, Magnis, Glebon Colonia, Corinium, Calleva Attrebatum, and finiſhes at Dubris. The next four lines paſs, two of them from eaſt to weſt, and the other two return from weſt to eaſt. From Dubris he paſſes through Duroverno, Durobrabis, Londini acroſs the iſland to Urioconio, and Segontio, and thence back again by way of Canubio, Diva victrix, Raticorion, and Virolamium again to Londinium, here called alſo Auguſta. And hence through Cæſaromago, Camulodulo Colonia, to Venta Cenom, and to Lindum, Camuloduno and Luguballum, returning by Vinovia, Lavaris, and Cataractonion to Eburacum, Decuaria, Devovicia (Anton. Delgovitia) and the eaſtern coaſt. So far, on the evidence of the Itinerary, we may believe, that ſome kind of order has prevailed in this work, and it can be no unfair inference to ſuppoſe a ſimilar connection has pervaded the remainder, but beyond the bounds of that work we have no key towns to direct the ſearch. From the laſt towns he proceeds to the Linea Valli, and, it is probable, began at the eaſt end, perhaps firſt giving the towns north of it, and returning by the ſouth. He then profeſſes to give ſome cities in the narroweſt (plus anguſtiſſimâ) part of Britain, from one ſea to the other. Theſe muſt be ſuppoſed to be ſituated on each ſide of the wall in Scotland, and after ſelecting other towns in that part of the iſland, he lays down a few, not more than ſeven, or eight, as a kind of ſupplementary towns, and conſequently their ſituations impoſſible to be made out. The work concludes with a catalogue of rivers, but inexplicable from its generality.

From this review of it, it is rendered ſtill more probable, that this work has a foundation in the real ſtate of things at the time it was written,

written, or is collected from authors of that time, but it is alſo plain, that ſuch is the method of it, that it cannot be in our power to ſettle from it the ſituation of a ſingle town, ſince we cannot diſcover, what was the particular plan, or whether any, which the author made uſe of in the arrangement of them.

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ITER

Heliopolis
Damascus
Gadara
Scythopolis
Neapolis
P. Roberts sculp

ITER BRITANNIARUM.

A Geſſoriaco de Galliis Ritupis in Portu Britanniarum. Stadia. Numero ccccl.

ITER I.

A Limite, id eſt, a Vallo Pretorium uſque Mill. paſs. Centum quinquaginta et ſex.

A BERMENIO	Mil. Paſs.
CORSTOPITUM	viginti
VINDOMORA	novem
VINOVIA	novendecim
CATARACTONI	viginti duo
ISURIUM.	viginti quatuor
EBURACUM Leg. VI. victrix.	ſeptendecim
DERVENTIONE	ſeptem
DELGOVITIA	tredecim
PRETORIO.	viginti quinque.

ITER II.

A Vallo ad Portum Ritupis. Mil. Paſ. quingenta, triginta, et unum.

A BLATO BULGIO	Mil. Paſs.
CASTRA EXPLORATORUM	duodecim
LUGUVALLIO	duodecim

VOREDA

VOREDA	quatuordecim
BROVONACIS	tredecim
VERTERIS	tredecim
LAVATRIS	quatuordecim
CATARACTONI	tredecim
ISURIUM	viginti quatuor
EBURACUM	ſeptendecim
CALCARIA	novem
CAMBODUNO	triginta
MANUCIO	viginti octo
CONDATE	viginti tria
DEVA. Leg. XX. vict.	viginti
BOMIO	decem
MEDIOLANO	viginti
RUTUNIO	duodecim
VRIOCONIO	undecim
VSOCONA	novem
PENNOCRUCIO	ſexdecim
ETOCETO	duodecim
MANDUESSEDO	ſexdecim
VENONIS	duodecim
BENAVENTA	viginti
LACTODORO	duodecim
MAGIOVINTO	ſexdecim
DUROCOBRIVIS	duodecim
VEROLAMIO	duodecim
SULLONIACO	novem
LONDINIO	duodecim
NOVIOMAGO	quindecim
VAGNIACIS	octodecim
DUROBRIVIS	novem
DUROLEVO	octo
DUROVERNO	octodecim
Ad Portum RITUPIS.	decem.

ITER III.

A Londinio ad PORTUM DUBRIS. Mil. Paſ. ſeptuaginta, et unum.

DUROBRIVIS	triginta
DUROVERNO	viginti et ſex
Ad PORTUM DUBRIS	quindecim.

ITER IV.

A Londinio ad Portum Lemanis. Mil. Paſ. ſeptuaginta, et duo.

DUROBRIVIS	triginta
DUROVERNO	viginti et ſex
Ad PORTUM LEMANIS	ſexdecim.

ITER V.

A Londinio Luguvallio ad Vallum Mil. Paſ. quadringenta, quadraginta et tria.

CESAROMAGO	viginti octo
COLONIA	viginti quatuor
VILLA FAUSTINI	triginta quinque
ICIANOS	octodecim
CAMBORICO	triginta quinque
DUROLIPONTE	viginti quinque
DUROBRIVIS	triginta quinque
CAUSENNIS	triginta
LINDO	triginta ſex
SEGELOCI	quatuordecim
DANO	viginti et unum
LEGEOLIO	ſexdecim
EBURACO	viginti et unum
ISUBRIGANTUM	ſeptendecim
CATARACTONI	viginti quatuor
LAVATRIS	tredecim
VERTERIS	quatuordecim

BROCAVO	tredecim
LUGUVALLIO	viginti ſeptem.

ITER VI.

A Londinio Lindo. Mil. Paſ. Centum quinquaginta et ſex.

VEROLAMIO	viginti et unum
DUROCOBRIO	duodecim
MAGIOVINIO	duodecim
LACTODORO	ſexdecim
ISANAVATIA	duodecim
TRIPONTIO	duodecim
VENONIS	novem
RATIS	duodecim
VEROMETO	duodecim
MARGIDUNO	duodecim
Ad PONTEM	ſeptem
CROCOCOLANA	ſeptem
LINDO	duodecim.

ITER VII.

A Regno Londinio. Mil. Paſ. Centum et ſex.

CLAUSENTO	viginti
VENTA BELGARUM	decem
CALLEVA ATTREBATUM	triginta duo
PONTIBUS	viginti duo
LONDINIO	viginti duo.

ITER VIII.

Ab Eburaco Londinium. Mil. Paſ. Ducenta viginti et ſeptem.

LAGECIO	viginti et unum
DANO	ſexdecim
AGELOCO	viginti et unum
LINDO	quatuordecim

CROCOCOLANA	duodecim
MARGIDUNO	quatuordecim
VERNOMETO	duodecim
RATIS	duodecim
VENONIS	duodecim
BANNAVANTO	viginti
MAGIOVINTO	viginti et octo
DUROCOBRIVIS	duodecim
VEROLAMIO	duodecim
LONDINIO	viginti et unum.

ITER IX.

A Venta Icenorum Londinio. Mil. Paſ. Centum viginti et octo.

SITOMAGO	triginta et unum
COMBRETONIO	viginti duo
Ad ANSAM	quindecim
CAMALODUNO	ſex
CANONIO	novem
CESAROMAGO	ſeptendecim
DUROLITO	ſexdecim
LONDINIO	duodecim.

ITER X.

A Glanoventa Mediolanum. Mil. Paſ. Centum, quinquaginta quinque.

GALAVA	tredecim
ALONE	ſeptendecim
GALACUM	tredecim
BREMETONACIS	viginti, et quatuor
COCCIO	viginti
MANCUNIO	viginti et ſeptem
CONDATE	viginti tria
MEDIOLANO	octodecim.

ITER XI.

A Segontio Devam. Mil. Paſ. ſeptuaginta et tria.

CONOVIO	viginti et ſeptem
VARIS	novendecim
DEVA	viginti et ſeptem.

ITER XII.

A Mariduno Urioconium. Mil. Paſ. Centum ſeptuaginta, et unum.

LEUCARO	viginti
NIDO	undecim
BOVIO	viginti et quinque
ISCA. Leg. II. Aug.	viginti et ſeptem
BURRIO	octo
GOBANNIO	duodecim
MAGNIS	viginti et duo
BRANOVIO	viginti quatuor
URIOCONIO	viginti ſeptem.

ITER XIII.

Ab Iſca Callevam. Mil. Paſ. Centum, et novendecim

BURRIO	octo
BLESTIO	duodecim
ARICONIO	undecim
GLEVO	quindecim
DUROCORNOVIO	ſexdecim
SPINIS	quadraginta
CALLEVA	ſeptendecim.

ITER XIV.

Alio Itinere Ab Iſca Callevam. Mil. Paſ. Centum, et tria.

VENTA SILURUM	novem
ABONE	novem

TRAJECTUS

TRAJECTUS	novem
AQUIS SOLIS	undecim
VERLUCIONE	quindecim
CUNETIONE	viginti
SPINIS	tredecim
CALLEVA	ſeptendecim.

ITER XV.

A Calleva Iſca Dumnuniorum. Mil. Paſ. Centum quadraginta et ſex.

VINDOMI	quindecim
VENTA BELGARUM	viginti et unum
BRIGE	undecim
SORBIODUNI	novem
VINDOCLADIA	viginti et duo
DURNOVARIA	ſexdecim
MORIDUNO	triginta et ſex
ISCA DUMNUNIORUM	ſexdecim.

ITER BRITANNIARUM] The Itinerary of Britain is introduced by a regular title, announcing the commencement of it. Very few examples of the kind occur in the whole work. In general it is difficult to perceive the line of diviſion between any two countries, ſo abruptly do the Iters paſs from one to another. I find only one inſtance of a title in the ſame form, and that appears ſuſpicious, whether it is genuine, becauſe what follows does not anſwer the deſcription given in it. This is Iter Thraciæ, which precedes two ſhort Iters in that country, whereas all the Iters immediately ſucceeding, to the number of forty, are laid in Aſia without any notice of the tranſition into a new country.

ITER] This word has plainly in this place a ſimilar meaning with Itinerarium. Talbot * thinks it muſt have been Itinerarium in

* Fortaſſis ſcribebatur curte ſic IT quod vel Iter vel Itinerarium legi poterit, &c. Talbot's Annotations. Hearne's Leland. Vol. III.

in the original, and that the alteration might ariſe from its being written ſhort, IT. which might be ſuppoſed to mean either Iter, or Itinerarium: or that it might be written Itiner. and ſome ignorant tranſcriber might think it would be better Iter.

BRITANNIARUM] The Romans in ſpeaking of this iſland ſometimes made uſe of the ſingular, and at others of the plural number. Cæſar * always calls it Britannia. Here the name of it is Britanniæ. Under this latter name, according [a] to Pliny, not only the chief iſland, but all the adjacent iſlands were comprehended. But Antoninus uſes it to denote only that part of the iſland of Britain, which formed the Roman province.

[a] Cellarius. Lib. II. Ch. IV.

A Geſſoriaco de Galliis] The opinions of Antiquaries are by no means agreed as to the ſituation of this ancient port. That it was in the country of the Morini, and that thoſe people inhabited the part of Gaul neareſt to Britain, is univerſally allowed, but whether it was at Bologne or Calais, or ſome other place:—or whether it was the ſame with Portus Itius, mentioned by Cæſar, and other writers, as among theſe people, are points not yet determined.

To form any judgement upon theſe queſtions it will be neceſſary to take a view of the information afforded by the ancients with reſpect to this place

Cæſar, in his firſt expedition into Britain, collected his army in the country of the Morini from whence he obſerves, the "paſſage † into Britain was the ſhorteſt." He ſailed himſelf from one port, and ſent his horſe to another, about eight miles diſtant, but he does not give the name of either of theſe harbours. It is very probable, that Cæſar would make his firſt voyage from ſome place, whence the viſible coaſt of Britain might direct his courſe, and Calais appears a very likely place.

[b] Cæſar. B. G. Lib. V. C. II.

In his ſecond attempt he [b] ſailed with all his forces from one port, having before experienced ſome difficulties from their embarking from two ſeparate places, at ſome diſtance from each other. This port, he calls, Itius, "from whence, he tells us, he had been ‡ informed was" (not the ſhorteſt as before, but) "the moſt convenient

* Cæſar non aliter nominat. Cellarius.

† Indè erat breviſſimus in Britanniam Trajectus. Cæſar. B. G. Lib. IV. Cap. XVIII.

‡ Omnes ad Portum Itium convenire jubet, quo ex Portu commodiſſimum in Britanniam Trajectum eſſe cognoverat, &c. Lib. V. Cap. II.

nient paſſage into Britain, and that the iſland was there about thirty miles from the Continent." Cæſar does not mention the diſtance of Britain from the Continent in his former voyage, and there is no reaſon to confound the two accounts. The firſt expedition was by the ſhorteſt, the ſecond by the moſt convenient paſſage.

The convenience of the paſſage from Itius is confirmed by [c] Strabo, who relates, that "there are four paſſages commonly made uſe of from the Continent into Britain, from the rivers Rhine, Seine, Loire and Garonne, but that the inhabitants of the parts about the Rhine did not ſail from the mouth of their own river, but from the Morini, in whoſe country is the port Itius, made uſe of by Cæſar in his paſſage to that iſland, where he arrived after a voyage of three hundred, and twenty Stadia." This author informs us, that "Cæſar [d] prepared his ſhips for his expedition in the mouth of the Seine."

[c] Lib. IV. Britannia.

[d] Lib. IV. Gallia Lugdun's.

Pomponius Mela, a learned geographer, who wrote in the time of the Emperor Claudius, mentions the port Geſſoriacum, as the moſt remarkable thing amongſt the Morini. Nec Portu, quem Geſſoriacum vocant, quicquam notius habent. Lib. III. Cap. II. If then Itius, and Geſſoriacum mean the ſame place, the new name appears from this account to have been adopted before the reign of Claudius.

Pliny makes the diſtance of Britain "a [e] Geſſoriaco Morinorum Gentis Littore, proximo Trajectu" fifty miles. He does not mention the port, but ſeems to give the name Geſſoriacum to the coaſt of the Morini in general. In another paſſage he calls this place "the [f] Britiſh Haven of the Morini," poſſibly from ſetting ſail thence to Britain.

[e] Lib. IV. Cap. XVI.

[f] Camden's Britannia. Geſſoriacum.

Suetonius [g] in his account of the expedition of the Emperor Claudius into Britain relates, that he marched from Maſſilia to Geſſoriacum, and paſſed over there.

[g] Vita Claudii.

Ptolemy [h], in his deſcription of this part of the coaſt of Gaul, after the river Sequana, lays down a promontory named Itius, and a port town, called Geſſoriacum.

[h] Weſſeling. pag. 363.

Our author Antoninus is the next, who mentions this place, and had his work been perfect, or could the diſtances be compared with more certainty, he would have proved the ſite of it beyond diſpute.

But

But I ſuſpect the numbers, in both Iters leading to it, are defective in the laſt ſtages of them, as they do not appear to agree exactly with Bologne, or any other place. The direction however of each Iter favours no place more than Bologne. The firſt * comes from Italy to Amiens, and thence through Pontibus (Pont a Collinis poſſibly) to the neighbourhood of Bologne. The whole diſtance between Ambianis and Geſſoriaco is by the Itinerary ſeventy-five miles. According to Jaillot's map of the poſt roads of France, publiſhed by order of the poſt-maſter general, the Duke of Choiſeul, the ſame diſtance is twenty-ſix French leagues. The uncertainty of the exact proportion between the league, and the Engliſh mile prevents a poſitive compariſon of the diſtances. By the higheſt proportion, Antonine's numbers will be deficient a few miles, and by the loweſt will exceed in a ſtill greater degree. But in both caſes they bring us to within a few miles of this port.—The other † Iter commences at Geſſoriacum, and leads to Bagacum, ſuppoſed Bavay. The firſt ſtage is to Tarvenna, now reduced to a ſmall place called Terouenne near Aire, but this town cannot be ſo little as eighteen miles from Bologne, or any part of the ſea coaſt. The diſtance from Britain is equally difficult to decide upon, but if fifty-ſix miles is the true diſtance between Geſſoriaco, and Ritupis, the former can be no place nearer to Sandwich than Bologne.

[i] Britannia. Geſſoriacum.

Camden [i] quotes two Panegyrics, in one of which this port appears under a new name. The firſt was addreſſed to Conſtantius the Emperor, and ſpeaks of certain pirates, in the faction of Carauſius, as ſhut up within the Walls of Geſſoriacum, but in the ſecond, ſpoken before Conſtantine the Great, the ſame fact is affirmed to have happened at Bononia. From this period Bononia appears as the name of this port.

[k] Weſſeling. Not. p. 363.

Valeſius [k] mentions an anonymous writer of the life of Conſtantine, by whom he is repreſented as coming to his father Conſtantius at Bononia, which the Gauls before called Geſſoriacum.

[l] Lib. XX. Cap. 1.

Ammianus Marcellinus [l] ſpeaks of a general, who came to Bononia with his troops, and, having embarked them, ſailed from thence with a fair wind to Rutupiæ, a port oppoſite to it.

From

* Iter a Mediolano per Alpes Cottias Viennam — inde Durocortoro inde Geſſoriacum.
† Iter a Geſſoriaco Bagacum uſque.

From this regular ſucceſſion of clear hiſtorical evidence, deduced from the earlieſt antiquity, there is good reaſon to conclude, that if Bologne is the ſame place with Bononia; it muſt have been alſo not only the Geſſoriacum, but the Portus Itius of ancient times. All agree, that there was a famous port among the Morini, from whence was the moſt convenient paſſage to Britain. Mela ſeems to determine the unity of it by obſerving, that there was nothing more remarkable among that people. Nor has any ſubſequent writer mentioned more than one ſuch port. Ptolemy is the only author, in whoſe works both the names Itius, and Geſſoriacum occur, but the former name is attached to a promontory, and the latter to a town. In the times of Cæſar and Strabo this port might be called Itius from the neighbouring promontory, but afterwards the town became more remarkable than the promontory, and when Mela wrote, Itius had given place to Geſſoriacum. Under this name was this town diſtinguiſhed till near the time of Conſtantine the Great, when it received its new title Bononia, which continued during the remainder of the Roman times. When it received its preſent name Bologne I have not been able to learn, but I find no doubts as to the identity of the place.

ITER I.

A Limite. i. e. a Vallo	M P	Corrected	Authorities.	From the Boundary, i. e. the Wall	
Pretorium uſque	CLVI	Numbers.		to Flamborough	
A BREMENIO				From Newcaſtle upon Tyne	
CORSTOPITUM	XX			to Corbridge	20
VINDOMORA	IX			Ebcheſter	9
VINOVIA	XIX			Bincheſter	19
CATARACTONI	XXII			Catarick, near	22
ISURIUM	XXIIII			Aldborough	24
EBURACUM Leg. VI. Vict.	XVII			York	17
DERVENTIONE	VII			Stamford Bridge	7
DELGOVITIA	XIII			Fimber	13
PRETORIO	XXV			Flamborough.	25

ITER I.] The Iters are not numbered in the original work, but it is ſo convenient with reſpect to reference, that it ſcarce can require an apology. Inſtead of ITER in one [m] of Harriſon's copies ITEM appears at the head of each diviſion. In ſpeaking of theſe diviſions the word Iter may be conſidered as an Engliſh term, and I have accordingly uſed Iters in the plural, for which I might plead alſo the authority of other writers upon this ſubject.

[m] Burton's Antonin. Preface.

A Limite, id eſt, a Vallo Pretorium uſque M P. CLVI.] To each Iter is prefixed a title of this kind, mentioning the towns at the extremes of it, and the number of miles between them by the road, laid down in the Iter. The firſt and ſecond Iters are the only exceptions in Britain. Theſe do not expreſs in their titles the towns, from which they commence, but only in general, that they begin at a certain Vallum, or Wall, which is deſcribed in this Iter as the Limes, or boundary of the empire in this iſland.

A Limite] During the time of the Roman republick, there were no bounds fixed to the empire. Continual victories made continual additions to it. But under the Emperors, a different policy was adopted, and Auguſtus [n], the firſt of them, is ſaid to have left it as his advice in his will, which was publickly read in the Senate, that "the empire ſhould be confined within thoſe limits, which nature ſeemed to have placed as its permanent bulwarks, and boundaries; on the weſt the Atlantic ocean: — the Rhine, and Danube on the north: — the Euphrates, on the eaſt: — and on the ſouth, the ſandy deſerts of Arabia, and Africa." Whether in conſequence of this prudent advice, or from the diſpoſitions of his ſucceſſors, no new acceſſion is known to have been made to the empire, except the iſland of Britain, from the days of Auguſtus to Trajan. That warlike Emperor revived for a little time the terror of the Roman name, carried their arms into countries, that had never been before conquered by them, and not only added Dacia, and the Parthians, but many other countries to his dominions. But though the empire had not before increaſed under the Emperors, no poſitive limits had been fixed to it. The god Terminus had never yet contradicted the predictions of the Augurs by a retrograde motion. This event was reſerved for the reign of Hadrian, On his acceſſion to the imperial power, he relinquiſhed all the conqueſts of his

[n] Gibbon's Dec. & Fall. C. I. p. 3.

predeceſſor in the eaſt, and fixed the river Euphrates, as the boundary of the empire on that ſide. And in Britain he built an immenſe wall to ſeparate the Roman province from the barbarians, and appears to have relinquiſhed the country beyond it, conquered by Agricola, as unworthy his care or notice. This wall muſt have become then for the firſt time the Limes, or boundary of the empire in our iſland. How long it continued to be ſo, or whether it was ever in any ſubſequent period after the reign of Hadrian, in the ſame ſtrict and literal ſenſe, the boundary of the empire in theſe parts, are particulars, of which no poſitive evidence has come down to theſe times.

[a] Britannia Bremenium.

Id eſt, A Vallo] Camden [a] conſiders theſe words, as an interpolation or gloſs of ſome tranſcriber, but he appears to have had no other reaſon for the ſuppoſition than their not according with his notion of the ſituation of the firſt town, a circumſtance, which does not correſpond altogether with his uſual candour, and modeſty. The mention of the vallum was an argument ſufficient to have deterred him from fixing upon Riecheſter, as the firſt town, which lies ſo many miles beyond it, and to have made him look for ſome place more agreeable to the interpretation of the Limes. That there is a place of this kind, I hope will be ſatisfactorily proved, when we enter upon a diſcuſſion of the towns.

The ſecond Iter commences at the weſtern extremity of the wall. This circumſtance renders it not improbable, that the firſt had begun at, or near the other end, eſpecially as the courſe of this Iter tends plainly to no great diſtance from that point. Talbot * is the only writer upon this ſubject, that has adopted this idea, but he was not ſucceſsful in affixing the ſituation of the town, or rather point upon the wall, whence it began.

[b] B. I. Ch. 7.

Horſley [b] interprets "*A Vallo*" to mean no more than "the moſt advanced ſtation on the north ſide of the vallum, but not very diſtant from it." And accordingly he has not only admitted Riecheſter as Bremenium, but has placed both Caſtra Exploratorum, and Bulgium, beyond it. But with all due deference to ſuch authorities it muſt be allowed, that the moſt obvious meaning of *A Vallo* is, that

* Hoc Oppidum ſitum videtur ad Orientalem Finem Muri ſive Valli.
Talbot. Leland Itinerary. Vol. III. Bremenio.

that the Iter commences at the Wall, and the interpretation, which is moſt favourable to this literal meaning, muſt have the faireſt claim to acceptance.

Hiſtory ſpeaks of ſeveral walls built in this iſland, and each for the ſame purpoſe, that is, to ſeparate and defend thoſe, who had ſubmitted to the Roman government, againſt thoſe barbarous natives, who ſtill retained their original freedom, and ferocity.

Hadrian was the *firſt* *, who ordered ſuch a barrier to be built. And his wall is the only one, the ſituation of which has been univerſally admitted. It reached from Tinemouth, or near it, to Solway Frith quite acroſs the iſland. The length of it, according to Spartian, was eighty Roman miles. It is probable this author gives a whole number, whereas it might be a few miles more, or leſs. Gale † ſpeaks of a friend of his who meaſured it, and found it eighty-two Engliſh miles. Gordon and Horſley make it no more than ſixty-eight Engliſh miles. But, it is certain, they meaſured it trigonometrically, which may account for the difference. They mention the number [q] of ſtations, or places of obſervation, made uſe of in taking their ſurvey, the former one hundred and fifty, and the latter one hundred and ſixty-four. By this method the inequalities of the ground, and of the line of the wall, are not conſidered, which muſt leſſen the diſtance. The road books [r] make the diſtance from ſea to ſea ſeventy-ſeven, or eight miles, but as the road again does not keep cloſe along the wall all the way, ſo as to be affected by the numerous irregularities in its courſe, if we take off four miles between the end of the wall and Tynemouth, a difference will yet remain, which muſt nearly approach to the original number. This wall was built, when Hadrian was in Britain, A. D. 119, or 120, and it continued moſt probably the bounds of the Roman empire in this iſland during the remainder of his reign, about the term of eighteen years.

[q] Horſley. p. 121.

[r] Ogilby and Paterſon.

Under Antoninus Pius another wall was built by Lollius Urbicus. Capitolinus ſays, "another ‡ wall of turf." But though it might be

* Britanniam petiit murumque per octoginta Millia Paſſuum primus duxit. Vit. Had. Script. Hiſt. Aug. Horſley. p. 50. Note C.

† Qui nuper dimenſus eſt hujus Valli Longitudinem a Tynæ Oſtium, ad Bouneſſe comperit Spatium LXXXII. M P. noſtrorum. Antonin. p. 31.

‡ Alio ceſpititio ducto. Horſley. Note. p. 50.

be of the ſame materials, it is generally allowed not to have occupied the ſame ſite with that of Hadrian. It was advanced farther into the enemies country. Camden at firſt [s] thought, that the line of it was from the mouth of the Tweed to the river Eſk, about the preſent diviſion of Northumberland and Scotland. This opinion he formed partly from ſome old map of England, and partly from the firſt ſuppoſed ſtation of Antoninus, which at that time he thought to be not far from the Tweed. Cellarius has adopted this idea from him. But Camden [t] ſaw reaſon to change his opinion afterwards, and on the authoriry of certain inſcriptions found in Scotland, has ſettled the place of it between the Friths of Edinburgh, and Dunbarton, where its claim has remained undiſputed, nor can I ſee reaſon to diſpute it.

[s] Cellarius. Lib. II. Ch. IV.

[t] Britan. Sterlingſh.

Severus * built a third wall about the year [u] 208, but whether in the ſame ſituation with the wall of Hadrian, or of Antoninus, is by no means agreed, and ſome great names appear on both ſides. Camden is decidedly in favour of the firſt opinion. "And this [x], he ſays, if my judgement ſignify any thing, was along the very ſame ground, where Hadrian had before made his." This argument he ſupports by the opinions of Boethius, Surita, and Pancirollus, authors certainly too modern to have much weight in a matter of ſo remote antiquity. None of the original ancient authors mention any thing of Severus "ordering Hadrian's wall to be repaired," or that "the wall, which was begun by Hadrian, was finiſhed by Severus," or that "Severus repaired Hadrian's fence, which was fallen," which are the accounts of theſe moderns. Spartian ſays no more than that "Severus † ſecured Britain by a wall drawn acroſs the iſland from ſea to ſea." And this deſcription agrees equally with the ſituation of both the former walls. Aurelius Victor ‡ adds another trait, which may aſſiſt in this inquiry, and this is, that the wall

[u] Horſley. Chron. Tab.

[x] Britan. Pict's wall.

* Mr. Pinkerton contends, that Severus did not build any wall in Britain, nor raiſe any rampart, becauſe it is not mentioned by Dio, and Herodian, who lived only about twelve years after the death of Severus, and narrate his life, and ſmalleſt actions at great length. Spartian's evidence he does not think ſufficient to eſtabliſh the fact, as he wrote in a moſt ignorant age, and about one hundred years after the time of this Emperor. Hiſt. of Scotland. Vol I. p. 54.

† Muro per tranſverſam Inſulam ducto utrimque ad Finem Oceani (Britanniam) munivit. Horſley. p. 61. Note e.

‡ Aurelius Victor—Hic (Severus) in Britannia vallum pertriginta duo paſſuum Millia a Mari deduxit. Eutropius in his hiſtory ſays of Severus — Vallum per triginta quinque Miliia Paſſuum a Mari ad Mare deduxit. Burton's Anton.

wall of Severus was XXXII miles long. Eutropius makes it XXXV miles. And Radulphus Dicetus *, a writer of the thirteenth century, (older than Boethius) quoting from either Victor, or Eutropius, gives its length XXXVII miles, which might be the number in his copy, and probably the true one, of which the other copies had each retained only a part. These numbers have been very generally † rejected as corruptions of Spartian's numbers, but on what account I can meet with no satisfaction. If they do not agree with the matter of fact, they are certainly unworthy of notice, but if they do, I can see no reason to reject them. There seems no prior obligation to consider Severus' wall in one place rather than another. No positive evidence has yet appeared of the real site of it. The length has not been objected to as an argument in regard to the place of Hadrian's vallum, and it must be equally admissible in this of Severus. The question then is, Does this measure agree with the length of either of the walls in Britain? The answer must be in the affirmative, if Gordon's measure may be depended upon. He makes [y] the wall in Scotland thirty-six English miles, and eight hundred, and eighty-seven paces, which approaches so near to thirty-seven miles, as to leave very little doubt upon this subject. And general Roy in his military antiquities ascertains the length of this intrenchment to be sixty-three thousand, nine hundred, and eighty yards, or thirty-six English miles, and six hundred and twenty yards, which confirms the former measure, from which it differs but little.

[y] Horsley. pag. 160.

The supposition, that the wall of Severus was in this place, agrees also very pointedly with the historical account of the enemies he had to contend with. These were not the Ottadini, and the Selgovæ, the inhabitants immediately bordering upon the Brigantes, and the wall built by Hadrian, but Xiphiline [z] expressly says, they were the Caledonii, and the Meatæ. The former of these are placed by Ptolemy beyond, and to the north of the great Æstuaries Glotta, and Bodotria. The latter are only mentioned by Xiphiline, who speaks of them as living near one of the walls, and as allies, and therefore most probably near neighbours, of the Caledonii, which they

[z] Id. I. C. IV.

* Severus fecit Vallum inter Britones et Pictos - - - - - per septem, et triginta Milliaria. Radulph. Dicet. de Regibus Brit. Gale's XV Script.

† See Camden, Picts Wall, and Horsley. pag. 62.

they muſt have been, if they lived about the northern wall. Theſe people ſeem to have occupied the ſituation aſſigned by Ptolemy to the Damnii. The end of this war was, that Severus, after loſing great numbers of his ſoldiers, obliged the enemy ſo far to ſubmit as to make peace with him by the ceſſion of a part of their country. And to ſecure the province from the farther ravages of theſe barbarians, he drew a new wall acroſs the iſland: — and where could this be ſo properly expected to be, but as near as poſſible to the country of the Caledonii, at once to keep them in their own bounds, and to be a curb upon their allies, among whom it might be built.

Cellarius, who conſiders this to be the true ſituation of the wall of Severus argues for his opinion the known temper of this Emperor, that "he * was too ambitious to relinquiſh a territory, which Agricola had been able to obtain, and which Antoninus had ſo lately encloſed within the pale of the empire, and thereby contract its limits, and that too in the midſt of victory, and when his enemies, the Caledonians, were deſpirited, and conquered."

And laſt of all, if the authority of authors, ſo modern as Boethius and thoſe mentioned by Camden deſerve credit, the account of Nennius, the oldeſt author we have after Gildas, deſerves ſome reſpect on this occaſion, and he tells [a] us, that "Severus built his wall the breadth of the iſland, that is, from Pengual, a village called in Scotch Cenail, but in Engliſh Peneltun to the mouth of the river Cluth, and Caer Pentaloch, where it ended." Now this is the very line, which the wall of Antoninus had before occupied

[a] Gale's XV. Scr. Nennius

Nor will it ſeem extraordinary, that theſe walls ſhould be repeatedly erected on the ſame ground. We may be aſſured, that theſe walls being raiſed as barriers againſt theſe fierce people, their firſt vengeance would fall upon them, and whenever they could obtain the upper hand, they would deſtroy them as much as poſſible, at once to ſecure their retreat, and to leave room for future invaſions. Nor would this be very difficult, as there is no proof, that even this wall of Severus was of more durable materials, than the two others,

* Cupidior etiam Gloriæ Sept. Severus, quam ut ea, quæ Agricola tenere cæperat, quæ Antoninus, ut partem Provinciæ Romanæ, præſepſerat, poſt tot victorias, quum fracti et territi ipſi Caledonii eſſent, deſperabundus deſereret, nullâ cogente neceſſitate, et fines Imperii contractiores fieret. Cellarius. Lib. II. Cap. IV.

others, which had been erected againſt them, and which were certainly only turf rampires.

This circumſtance renders more probable the account given by our moſt ancient hiſtorian Gildas [b] of two other ſtructures of the ſame kind. The Romans had withdrawn their armies from Britain, but the "miſerable natives, not being able to ſtand againſt the Picts, and Scots, ſent mournful letters to Rome to pray, that ſome military aſſiſtance might be ſent to them." A Legion was accordingly diſpatched to their aid, and drove their dreadful enemies out of the province. But as they could not ſtay to defend them, they adviſed them to make a wall to keep them out. This was done accordingly, but not being built under a proper director, and by ſkilful hands, it proved of no uſe, and was ſoon deſtroyed by the renewed incurſions of their enemies. The ſite of this wall is not mentioned by this very old author, but Bede, who wrote two hundred years after him, ſuppoſes it to have been in Scotland: — on what authority does not appear. This however is improbable, becauſe in the time of the Notitia, the Linea Valli ſeems to have been removed back to Hadrian's wall, which could not be long before this period, and the ſtone wall built afterwards for the ſame purpoſe was in that ſituation.

[b] Id. Gildas.

The renewed depredations of their old enemies excited another and more earneſt petition than before to their former maſters for help.

Again another Legion was ſent them, which performed the ſame ſervices, as the other, ſent before, driving all their enemies out of their country; and that they might have no occaſion for another ſuch laborious expedition, they encouraged the natives by every method to defend themſelves, and to enable them to do ſo, aſſiſted them in building a ſtrong ſtone wall from one ſea to the other, and then took their final leave of the iſland.

This is the only wall, that is poſitively ſaid to be built of ſtone. And this is probably the wall, of which ſuch evident traces remain to this day. It has been indeed very generally attributed to Severus, but perhaps erroneouſly, and certainly without any direct proof.

Horſley [c] does not think this relation of Gildas worth notice. He ſays, "he does not depend upon what Gildas has tacked to the Roman hiſtory beyond Sozomen, and the Notitia," But ſurely in

[c] Book I. C. V. p. 75.

the relation of a matter of fact ſo near his own time, as the building of this ſtone wall, Gildas may deſerve as much credit, as any other hiſtorian. This wall is thought to have been built about the year 450, and it is ſuppoſed by ſome, that this hiſtorian wrote as early, as the year 512[d], though others place him as low as 580. It is plain he muſt have written a ſhort time after the departure of the Romans, from his addreſſing himſelf to ſo many of the petty kings, who ſtill had the government of different parts of the iſland. And the remains of a ſtone wall are to this day ſufficiently viſible to give credit to his teſtimony, at the ſame time, that there is no hiſtorical evidence, that any wall was before erected of the ſame materials.

[d] Gale's XV. Scrip. Gildas.

The wall here intended is that, which was built by Hadrian. This appears clearly, becauſe the numbers, to whatever place applied, will reach but a little way beyond it.

M P. LVI[c]] Surita* expreſſes his aſtoniſhment, that in all copies of this work, except one very old one, ſome ignorant, and as he is pleaſed to call him, ſilly fellow has interpreted theſe letters, M P, to mean Millia plus minus, miles more, or leſs, though it is a well known fact, that all the roads were meaſured, and the diſtances exactly marked by mile ſtones. Weſſeling obſerves, that the Vatican copy agrees with that, to which Surita refers, except that in its total numbers it has this form. He has no doubt but that the roads were exactly meaſured, yet he is of opinion, that this way of ſpeaking was not unknown in pretty early times. He gives a quotation from Gregory the Great, Lib. VII. Epiſ. 6. In Territorio Lunenſi Milliario ab Urbe eadem plus minus ſecundo.—And another inſtance occurs in a marble tablet explained by F. Blanchini in his preface to Anaſtatius; in which appears M. PL. M. XI. He adds, "I can ſcarce think the Romans could meaſure their journies ſo exactly, that the diſtances between any two cities ſhould always agree ſo, as neither to have more or leſs than a certain number of paces. The diſtance between any two particular cities might be found exactly XXX miles. But this could not be always the caſe. And this was probably the reaſon, that in ſome very good copies plus

[c] Weſſeling. p. 5. Note Tingi.

* Illud mirum videri debet, in omnibus exemplaribus, unico vetuſtiſſimo excepto, ineruditum, ne dicam, ineptum aliquem Virum, &c.

plus minus may be added to the total number, though not to the particular numbers." — It is very evident, that the diſtances between the towns in this work do very ſeldom agree exactly with the numerals. In ſome ſtages they are leſs by a part of a mile, and in others more. Thus there may be perhaps nothing improper in this expreſſion, but I think with Surita, that the original meaning of M. P. is Millia Paſſuum, or miles, becauſe I do not perceive, in any ſtage, or Iter, where we can depend upon the numbers, an exceſs, which amounts to a whole mile. The M. P. unlimited would deſtroy all uſefulneſs in the numbers. If we ſhould ſay, that ſuch a place is diſtant from another ten, or eleven miles: — ten or twelve miles: — and ten or fifteen miles, which would all be within the limits of this phraſe, the uſe of the numbers would be intirely done away.

BREMENIUM Newcaſtle upon Tyne. Northum.

This ſituation has never yet been aſſigned to Bremenium by any writer, but the arguments, which ſupport its claim, are ſuch as can not be adduced in favour of any other town, and muſt give Newcaſtle the preference.

The Antiquity of Newcaſtle has never been diſputed. Camden had no doubt of it. He allows it to have been a Roman town, when he ſays, "what it[f] was anciently is not diſcovered. I am very inclinable to think it was Gabroſentum."

[f] Britannia. Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

And Horſley[g] agrees with him in this idea, though he differs from him with reſpect to the ancient name. He ventures to aſſign it the name Pons Ælii, as he ſuppoſes a bridge muſt have been here in thoſe times. In proof of its Roman antiquity this ingenious author gives it as his opinion, that "there are certain, and viſible remains of a military way over Gateſhead Fell, pointing directly towards the part, where he ſuppoſes the ſtation to have been at Newcaſtle, and coming as he apprehends from Cheſter in the ſtreet. This opinion he had the pleaſure to have confirmed by a Dr. Hunter, who aſſured him, that he had alſo obſerved the remains of this way." This road, he informs us, "tends to the place, where the bridge now ſtands. There muſt then have been a bridge in the Roman times over the Tyne near the part, where the bridge is at preſent

[g] B. I. Ch. VII. Pons Ælii.

ſituated. And this communication by a military way, and bridge does further confirm to us the ſtation at Newcaſtle."

The ancient name alſo of this town is good evidence of its Roman antiquity. The termination *Cheſter* is very generally admitted as a poſitive proof of a Roman town. "About the time [h] of the conqueſt this town was called Monkcheſter. Soon after it got its modern name of Newcaſtle, from a new caſtle built there by Roger, ſon of William the Conqueror."

[h] Camden. Newcaſtle.

The title of Newcaſtle, as a Roman town, being thus eſtabliſhed, (for whether it was an Antonine, or Notitia town, the proofs muſt be the ſame) it remains to be proved, that it was the Bremenium of Antoninus.

The only argument of any conſequence, alledged againſt it, is an altar found at Riecheſter, which occaſioned Camden [i] to ſuppoſe that place Bremenium. And this opinion has been adopted by many other writers upon this ſubject, ſince his time. But his editor Gibſon and alſo Gale, do not coincide with him on this point. And upon a more particular examination of this argument, I have no doubt, it will appear, that this very altar is more in favour of Newcaſtle than of Riecheſter.

[i] Britan. Bremenium.

The part of the inſcription, on which the evidence in favour of Riecheſter is founded, is thus given by Camden, and ſince copied by Horſley [k], who ſaw, and examined this old altar now preſerved at * Connington, the ſeat of Sir Robert Cotton, in Huntingdonſhire.

[k] Northumb. N°. XCV.

D R S
DUPL. N. EXPLOR
BREMEN. ARAM
INSTITUERUNT
N. EIUS, &c.

The word BREMEN is certainly very plain in this inſcription. But the circumſtance of the altar being found at Riecheſter muſt excite a ſuſpicion, that this place was not Bremenium, rather than that

* This Altar, and that below, found at Riſingham, are removed from Connington and are placed in the ſpace at the foot of the ſtair caſe, leading to the library of Trinity College in Cambridge. As is likewiſe the altar taken notice of under the article Cambodunum.

that it was. It ſeems by no means natural to put the name of a town upon an altar erected there. Nor have I met with one inſcription, that will bear ſuch an interpretation with certainty. Horſley [1] lays great ſtreſs on two inſcriptions, one found * at Riſingham, and another at Burgh by Bainbridge in Yorkſhire. The firſt has great probability, but does not appear poſitively concluſive; — the other is more uncertain, becauſe imperfect. He mentions alſo two, or three others of a more doubtful nature. To theſe inſcriptions we may add two others found in this iſland, in one of which a town's name is mentioned, and the other was ſuppoſed for ſome time to give the name of another town. The firſt was found at Bath, inſcribed to the memory of a Decurion belonging to the colony at Gloceſter DEC. COL. GLEV [m]. but no one, that I know of, was ever led by this inſcription to doubt, whether Bath was the ancient Aquis Solis, or Glevo, which might be equally inferred from this inſcription, as Bremenium from the one under conſideration. The other was an altar found at Piercebridge, in which the word CONDATI raiſed [n] ſome ſcruples as to the poſition of the Old Condate. But it was found to be the name of a man, not of a town. I do not then admit, that theſe inſcriptions can confirm the interpretation, given of this altar at Riecheſter.

[1] Pag. 354.

[m] Britannia. Bath.

[n] Additions. Durham.

Camden, and Horſley explain the inſcription in this manner, Duplares Numeri Exploratorum Bremenii Aram inſtituerunt, as if certain unknown Bands of explorators erected the altar at Bremenium, that is, here at Riecheſter. The interpretation I would propoſe is Exploratorum Bremenienſium, a band of Explorators belonging to Bremenium erected this altar. The word BREMEN is clearly a contraction, and much more likely to be an adjective to EXPLOR than

* This is by far the ſtrongeſt inſtance, but the force of it is conſiderably diminiſhed by its being capable of two, or three different interpretations. It was found in the river Read near Riſingham, and is ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to a topical God of the Gadeni, by a beneficiarius, or attendant on ſome principal officer of the army in theſe parts. BFCOSHABITANCI PRIMA STA PROSE ET SUIS POS. Camden reads Beneficiarius Conſulis Habitanci Primas tam Proſe, &c, as if this Beneficiarus of the Conſul had been alſo chief magiſtrate of Habitancum, either this town, or ſome other in the neighbourhood. Horſley interprets theſe words: Benefic. Cons. Habitanci prima Statione, and ſuppoſes this town might be at that time the moſt northernly ſtation. And they may mean, that an attendant of the chief magiſtrate, the Conſul of Habitancum (either here or elſewhere) erected it prima Statione. The firſt Magiſtrate at Thetford in Norfolk is ſaid to have been called Conſul at the Conqueſt. This interpreration would refer Prima Statione to Riſingham, and give reaſon to look for Habitancum within, or near the wall. From this view I think this proof probable, but not concluſive.

than the name of the town, though I preſume, if it is read Bremenii, the inſcription may be interpreted in the ſenſe here propoſed. If this is admitted, we may conſider Bremenium not as Riecheſter, but ſome other place in the neighbourhood of it, from whence ſuch a detachment might be occaſionally ſent, or perhaps placed there as an advanced guard: and this might be done equally conveniently from Newcaſtle, as from any other town in theſe parts. I cannot therefore but conſider this inſcription as friendly rather than inimical to the claim of Newcaſtle, and I ſhall endeavour now to give more poſitive proof, that this town was really Bremenium.

The Britiſh name of this town is not ſo much diſguiſed by its latin dreſs, as not to leave very ſufficient evidence of its original. Deſcribed as it is by Ptolemy as one of the principal towns of the Ottadini, we cannot doubt its exiſtence prior to the invaſion of the Romans, and conſequently its having a name without their intervention. Wherever theſe Britiſh names can be made out, they generally prove deſcriptive of the ſituation of the place they belong to. BRE and MAEN, the origin of Bremenio, according to Mr.[o] Whitaker, ſignify the High Stone, and agree extremely well with the known ſituation of Newcaſtle on a ſteep rocky hill. The ancient[p] poet Johnſon deſcribes it Rupe ſedens celſâ. And Camden ſpeaks of this town, as climbing, and very uneven on the northern bank of the Tyne.

[o] Hiſtory of Manchester. Appendix. Vol. I. p. 38.

[p] Britannia. Newcaſtle.

Ptolemy[q], as far as his evidence may be admitted, can favour no place more than Newcaſtle. He lays down Bremenium as only a few minutes in latitude more northernly than the mouth of the river Were, and with a longitude more eaſternly, which ſhews, that he underſtood it to lie near the eaſtern coaſt.

[q] Geography of Albion.

But the circumſtance to be next mentioned is of the greateſt importance, indeed a very material ſhare of the evidence depends upon it; and this is, the poſition of this town upon the * very line of the wall. This Iter is repreſented as beginning AVALLO, and it could not do ſo more literally than at Newcaſtle. "It is[r] moſt certain, that the Rampire, and afterwards the wall paſſed through this town: and at Pandon gate, there ſtill remains, as it is thought, one of the little turrets of that very wall." If then the Iter begins from

[r] Camden. Newcaſtle.

* Ratio ipſa docet Bremenium Oppidum in Valli Limite. Surita.

from Newcaſtle, it may be ſaid in the ſtricteſt ſenſe to begin from the wall, and therefore this town muſt be intitled to a preference before any other, where this circumſtance is wanting.

A writer [a] in the Harleian miſcellany gives a particular account of the moſt ancient part of this town. "It is called Pampeden, and was probably a Roman ſtation, having an ancient Roman tower, and another old building, called the Wall Knowl, a part of the Picts wall. This town is of great antiquity. The kings of Northumberland had a houſe in Pampeden, which is now called Pandon Hall. This town, and the town of Newcaſtle were made one by the grants of the kings of England. The Picts wall came through it. It was a ſafe bulwark, having the Picts wall on the north, and the river Tyne on the ſouth, The place of Pandon is of ſuch antiquity, that if a man would expreſs any ancient thing, it is a common ſaying, 'as old as Pandon.' The place, called the Wall Knowl is ſince called St. Michael upon the Wall Knowl, having a high, and ſtrong tower, now called Carpenter's tower, adjoining to that place upon the wall. In this part of the town are many narrow ſtreets, or chairs, and ancient buildings. Through the midſt of it the river Tyne flows, and ebbs, and a Burne, called Pandon Burne. This part, called the Burne bank, ſtands very low. It is recorded, that in Edward the Third's time one hundred, and forty horſes were drowned here, by the overflowing of the waters. In the upper part of this old town is an ancient religious houſe, where the kings of Northumberland are interred. The town of Pampeden was granted to the beloved burgeſſes, and good men of Newcaſtle in king Edward the Firſt's time, as by his charter appears."

[a] Vol. III. Survey of Newcaſtle.

The eaſtern extremity of Hadrian's wall, yet viſible, ends at this town. Horſley [b] could not diſcover traces of it any further. But it does not poſitively follow from hence, that it might not extend itſelf nearer to the ſea coaſt, if not quite to Tynemouth.

[b] Pag. 130.

The argument of diſtance is intirely in favour of this place, but this will be diſcuſſed under the next article. Riecheſter is not only beyond the wall, but at leaſt two [c] Engliſh miles beyond the required diſtance.

[c] Horſley. Eſſay. Corſtopitum.

As

As the diſtance is the great proof inſiſted upon in this work, an inquiry into it will be made a ſeparate article under every town, that in every ſtage the ground may appear, upon which it reſts.

CORSTOPITUM. M P. XX near Corbridge. Northumb.

This place has been fixed upon by the united conſent of all writers upon this ſubject for the ſituation of this ancient town. I ſee no reaſon to diſſent from the general opinion, and ſhall content myſelf with giving ſome account of it from thoſe travellers, who have viſited the ſpot. "The[x] old town lay about a quarter or half a mile weſt from the preſent village of Corbridge. The ſtation here Horſley tells us, is now almoſt intirely levelled. But abundance of medals, inſcriptions, and other Roman antiquities have been found at this place. And not long ago a fine medal of Hadrian was thrown up by the plough, which is in the hands of a perſon, who lives not far from it. Pieces of Roman bricks, and pots were lying every where on the ſurface of the ground in tillage. And ſeveral of the ſtones are yet remaining at Corbridge. There has been a Roman bridge here over the Tyne, ſome veſtiges of which may be ſeen. Watling ſtreet ſtill continues viſible. This place is called Corbow, or Colceſter, and contains ſeveral acres. I am much of opinion, that the name has been Corceſter and Corburgh.

[x] Horſley. Eſſay. Corſtopitum.

Dr. Todd[y] in the philoſophical tranſactions, ſpeaking of this place ſays, "Colcheſter lies a mile weſt of Corbridge upon the north bank of the Tyne, at preſent a cornfield, nothing of antiquity remaining but ſome walls, and rubbiſh, which ſhew it to have been a large place."

[y] No. 330.

This obſerver ſeems to have made the diſtance of this old town too great from Corbridge, but probably he did not mean to be very accurate. By the map[z] of Northumberland the Watling ſtreet appears to croſs the Tyne about half a mile weſt of Corbridge.

[z] Cary's County maps.

M P. XX] The road, by which this diſtance is given between Bremenio and Corſtopitum, may be ſuppoſed to have paſſed by the ſide of the wall, till the Watling ſtreet croſſes it, which has gone through Colceſter. By this way the diſtance cannot be leſs than 20 miles.

miles. Paterſon [a] in his Itinerary makes the diſtance between Newcaſtle, and Portgate, near which the Watling ſtreet croſſes the wall, ſeventeen miles, and by his ſcale, and the ſcale of the map of Northumberland, from the wall to the Tyne is full three miles. This meaſure commences from the weſt ſide of Newcaſtle, but Pandon lies on the eaſt ſide, and muſt increaſe it at leaſt half a mile, which muſt be amply ſufficient to ſupply the ſpace wanted between the Watling ſtreet, and Portgate.

[a] Vol. II. Croſs Roads. p. 3.

By what is called the Old road through Pigſhill, and Ovingham, meaſured by Ogilby, the diſtance is no more than nineteen miles. In Gale's copy [b] of Surita's notes is a various reading XIX, but I have not made uſe of it, becauſe in this Iter the total number agrees with the particulars, and the new road, juſt conſtructed with the wall, was ſo likely to be preferred. We ſhall ſeldom find this traveller going the neareſt road.

[b] Gale's XV Scrip.

VINDOMORA. M P. IX Ebcheſter. Durham.

The line of the Watling ſtreet is ſo clearly deſcribed in the map of Northumberland, and the diſtance by the ſcale of the map accords ſo well with the numerals of Antoninus, that, with the addition of the termination of the name of this town, I was fully convinced Ebcheſter muſt be the place, before I had any acquaintance with Horſley, or I knew, that any antiquities had been found there; and notwithſtanding Camden, the only guide I then had, was decidedly of another opinion. Not fettered, as I am, by a ſlaviſh attention to the diſtances of each town, and having not ſo much confidence in the numerals of the Itinerary, this learned antiquary conſiders a ſmall village, a few miles eaſt of Newcaſtle, as Vindomora. "The modern name of it is Wall's End, which, he ſays, correſponds exactly with its ancient name. This, in the provincial language of the Britons, had the very ſame ſignification." But the diſtance from Corbow, which is more than double the Itinerary numbers, is a ſufficient objection to this idea.

[c] Britannia. Vindomora.

Horſley [d] fixes upon Ebcheſter, and has given a deſcription of a Roman ſtation here. "The ramparts of it are ſtill very viſible, and the church, and part of the town ſtand within it. The people

[d] Eſſay. Itin. Vindomora.

told him of two, or three loads of burnt aſhes found here, with ſome large bones and teeth."

[e] No. 278. In a paper [e] in the philoſophical tranſactions a more particular account is given of this town. "It has been ſurrounded with a wall of hewn ſtones, and ſeems to have been an exact ſquare of about two hundred yards on every ſide. Here have been ſuburbs towards the weſt, ſouth, and eaſt of a conſiderable extent. But towards the north, the wall ſtood upon the top of a high bank, under which is the river Derwent. The inhabitants informed this traveller, that in digging they could plainly diſcern two different foundations of ruined houſes, and that many of the ſtones were tinged of a deep red colour, as if done by fire. Watling ſtreet paſſes by this place about a hundred yards to the weſt. It could not be conveniently brought through the town by reaſon of a brook to the ſouth, whoſe banks are not a little uneven; and a ſteep hill to the north makes a paſſage that way next to impoſſible. He could not be certain, whether the Romans had a bridge here over the Derwent, but the affirmative ſeemed the moſt reaſonable, both from the number of ſoldiers, who muſt paſs this way, as alſo from the largeneſs of the river."

[f] Horſley. Corſtopit. Ad. fin. The Roman road between Colceſter, and this town is [f] deſcribed as very evident. It croſſes the Tyne at Colceſter. About half a mile north from Wittonſtall is a remarkable turn in it, and at this turn an exploratory fort of about thirty yards ſquare. The ſituation of it was high, and the proſpect large. Near it is a tumulus, which was found to conſiſt moſtly of ſtones covered with a green turf.

M P. IX.] The diſtance in this ſtage deſerves particular notice, becauſe the road has been examined by a very competent judge, and the interval meaſured by a chain under his immediate direction. It was found to be near ten meaſured miles Engliſh. The Roman number is IX. The Itinerary mentions no parts of miles, and however ſmall the deficiency, the whole number only is ſet down. The exceſs runs into the next ſtage. Had this indefatigable antiquary attended ſufficiently to this, he would not have ſo haſtily adopted

adopted the horizontal mile, and he would have then probably left very little opportunity of improvement to thoſe, who might follow him in this work.

VINOVIA. M P. XIX. Bincheſter. Durham.

Commentators are very generally agreed, as to the ſituation of Vinovia. Bincheſter has produced ſuch abundant proofs of its Roman antiquity, that it ſeems to have been conſidered from very early times, as ſtanding upon the ruins of it. I think we have every reaſon to believe this ſpot the ſituation aſſigned to this old city by [g] Richard. Camden was of the ſame opinion. "From Auk- [h] land, he tells us, the Were goes northward, and ſoon comes within ſight of the reliques of an old city, ſeated upon the top of a hill, which is not in being at this day, but dead, and gone many years ago. At preſent it is called Bincheſter, and conſiſts only of one or two houſes, yet much taken notice of by the neighbours thereabouts upon the account of the rubbiſh, and the ruins of walls yet extant, and alſo for the Roman coins often dug up in it, which they call Bincheſter Pennies, and for Roman inſcriptions."

[g] Iter IV.

[h] Britan. Vinovia.

Horſley [i] adds other particulars relative to this place. "The ſtation here has been large, and nearly equal to that at Lancheſter. The river makes a remarkable turn, and ſo happens to run almoſt eaſt, and weſt, and ſo to lie nearly ſouth of the ſtation, though Bincheſter be in general on the ſouth ſide of the river. The out-buildings, as uſual, have been between the ſtation, and the river, or to the ſouth-weſt of the ſtation. Several Roman antiquities have been found here, as urns, coins, and a cornelian. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that there has been a conſiderable pottery at this place. He has ſeveral pieces of pots, found here, with ſome imperfect figures on them. One piece had AMANDUS upon it, probably the name of the potter, now in poſſeſſion of the Earl of Oxford." Here too were dug up ſome altars deſcribed in the Britannia Romana. And lately, it is ſaid, two other altars have been dug up importing, that the LEG. XX. was ſometime ſtationed in this place.

[i] Eſſay, Itin. Vinovia.

M P. XIX.] The Watling ſtreet does not preſerve the ſame remarkable line in the map [k] of Durham, as in that of Northumber-

[k] Cary's map.

land. This irregularity, with ſome other local circumſtances, may make this diſtance greater than could be expected between theſe towns from the ſcale of the map. By this it appears to be about ſeventeen miles. But a writer in the philoſophical tranſactions ſpeaks of Lancheſter, which lies upon the road between theſe towns, as "being about twelve miles from Bincheſter, and ſeven from Ebcheſter." This proportion agrees very well with the ſpaces in the map, and therefore this proof has been thought worthy of notice.

No.

[m] Eſſay, Itin. Vinovia.

Horſley[m] found "the number of Engliſh miles to exceed here too the number of Roman." He does not poſitively ſay, that he meaſured this ſtage, but it may be inferred from the manner in which he ſpeaks of it. And it may be alſo conjectured from the expreſſion "here too," that the exceſs was of the ſame kind, as in the laſt ſtage, that is, that he found the diſtance more than nineteen, but not quite twenty miles. This road is not laid down in the road books, I can therefore produce no additional proof of this diſtance.

CATARACTONI. M P. XXII. Near Catarick. Yorkſh.

So much of the ancient name of this town remains in the village of Catarick, that the attention of antiquaries muſt have been naturally attracted to that point to look for the ſite of it. And there can be no doubt of its ſituation at that place, or at a ſmall diſtance from it.

[n] Britannia. Catarick.

"Three miles below Richmond, ſays[n] Camden, the Swale flows by an old city, which Ptolemy, and Antoninus call Caturactonium, and Cataracton, but Bede Cataractan, and in another place, the village near Cataracta, which makes me think that name given it from Cataract, ſeeing here is a fall of water hard by, though nearer Richmond, where the Swale rather ruſhes, than runs, its waters being daſhed, and broken by the Crags it meets with. And why ſhould he call it a village near Cataracta, if there had been no Cataract of waters there? That it was a city of great note in thoſe times may be inferred from Ptolemy, becauſe an obſervation of the heavens was taken there. For in his Magna Conſtructio he deſcribes the twenty-fourth parallel to be through Cataractonium in Britain. But at this day, as the poet ſays, it has nothing great but the

the memory of what it was. For it is but a very ſmall village, called Catarick and Catarick bridge, yet remarkable for its ſituation by a Roman highway, which croſſes the river here, and for thoſe heaps of rubbiſh up, and down, which carry ſome colour of antiquity. Under the Saxon government it ſeems to have flouriſhed (though Bede always calls it a village) till the year 769, when it was burnt by Eanredus, the tyrant, who deſtroyed the kingdom of Northumberland. But after his death Cataractonium began to raiſe its head again, for in the ſeventy-ſeventh year after, king Ethelred ſolemnized his marriage here with the daughter of Offa, king of the Mercians. Yet it did not continue long flouriſhing, for in the Daniſh outrages which followed, it was utterly deſtroyed."

This moſt reſpectable author ſpeaks of this town indefinitely as at Catarick, or Catarick bridge, but his editor Gibſon ° is more decided as to the exact ſpot, and obſerves, that "the remains are to be met with about three flight ſhots from the bridge at a farm houſe, called Thornborough, ſtanding upon a high ground, where, as well as at Brampton upon Swale on the other ſide of the river, they have found Roman coins. Upon the bank of the river, which is here very ſteep, there are foundations of ſome great walls, more like a caſtle than any private building; — and the large proſpect muſt have made it very convenient for a frontier garriſon. It is credibly reported, that, almoſt a hundred years ago, theſe walls were dug, out of hopes of finding ſome treaſure, and that the workmen at laſt came to a pair of iron gates. Overjoyed at this, and thinking their buſineſs done, they go to refreſh themſelves, but before their return a great quantity of hanging ground had fallen in, and the vaſt labour of removing the rubbiſh diſcouraged them from any further attempt. The level plot of ground upon the hill, adjoining the farm houſe, may be about ten acres, in ſeveral parts of which Roman coins have been ploughed up. Within this compaſs alſo they have met with the baſes of pillars, and a floor of brick, with a pipe of lead paſſing perpendicular down into the earth. Some ſervants of one of the owners of the eſtate ploughing, the plough ſhare ſtuck faſt in the ear of a great braſs pot, which upon removing the earth they obſerved to be covered with flat ſtones, and on opening it found it to be almoſt full of Roman coins, moſtly copper, but

° Additions. N. R. Yorkſh.

but ſome of ſilver. The pot was ſo large as to contain twenty-four gallons of water, and was afterwards uſed as a veſſel to brew in. From all theſe circumſtances it may be concluded, that Thornburgh was the Vicus juxta Cataractan."

[p] Eſſay, Itin. Cataracto.

Horſley [p] intirely agrees with this opinion. "The Roman town of Cataractonium, ſays he, has been undoubtedly in the fields of Thornborough about half a mile from Catarick bridge, and on the ſouth ſide of the water. The coins, frequently found, are called Thornborough Pennies. Stones have been dug up here, and ruins of walls, and houſes, all over the ground."

Roger Gale, in a rough ſketch with his pen in the margin of Burton, of a part of the river Swale in this neighbourhood, ſhews, that Thornborough lies much nearer than the village of Catarick to the fall of water above deſcribed; —and between the fall, and Thornborough he inſerts another place, where he ſays Roman coins have been found, which he calls Burghall. This might be poſſibly a portion of the old city.

The poſition here aſſigned to Cataractoni is very much favoured by the diſtances on both ſides, as will be made appear under that head in this, and the next article.

M P. XXII.] The Roman way, after paſſing Biſhop's Aukland, appears by the [q] map to have continued along the common road about half way to Weſt Aukland, where it leaves the road, and that village to the right, keeping a very direct line to Piercebridge. The diſtance in this ſtage I cannot lay down poſitively, but am well aſſured from the ſcale of the map, and a compariſon of other diſtances in theſe parts, that it is exact. From Piercebridge to Merrington, Paterſon [r] ſhews to be twelve miles, and the map makes Bincheſter the ſame diſtance as Merrington from Piercebridge. From Piercebridge to Catarick bridge is ten miles and a half according to Paterſon, to which the half mile to Thornborough, being added, muſt make the whole diſtance fully equal to the numbers. It is poſſible here may be an exceſs of part of a mile.

[q] Cary's Durham.

[r] Pap. 178.

[s] Eſſay, Itin. p. 401.

Horſley [s] thinks the "Roman road left the preſent road within about a mile before it reached Catarick bridge, and bent its courſe directly to Thornborough, though the highway hereabouts is ſo ſtony,

ſtony, that it is difficult to diſtinguiſh the modern from the ancient way." This opinion ſeems founded on the prejudice, that theſe Antonine towns always lay upon the roads, but this will be found contradicted in many inſtances. And at the ſame time he ſhews, that he has very ſlight grounds for his conjecture.

ISURIUM. M P. XXIIII. Aldborough. Yorkſh.

This town is called in the fifth Iter Iſubrigantum, which may be thought to intimate, that it was the metropolis of that great tribe, generally ſuppoſed to have occupied all the northern parts of Britain between the German ocean, and the Iriſh ſea, from the Tyne to the Humber in the eaſt, and from Solway Frith to the Merſey in the weſt, except the eaſt riding, of Yorkſhire, which is looked upon as the country of the Pariſi. But if it was their capital, its conſequence was probably ſoon diminiſhed by the great predilection of the Romans for its rival Eburaco. The only preſent ſymptom, that it has been greater than it now is, is the privilege of ſending two members to parliament.

Part of the name of this town is retained in the river, near which it ſtands, called the Ure, or Yore.

"This city[t] has been demoliſhed many ages ſince, but there is ſtill a village upon the ſpot, which carries antiquity in its name, being called Ealdburg, and Aldborough. There are now little, or no ſigns remaining of a city, the plot thereof being converted into arable paſture grounds. So that the evidence of hiſtory itſelf would be ſuſpected in teſtifying this to be the old Iſurium, if the name of the river, the Roman coins digged up here, and the diſtance between it and York, according to Antoninus, were not proofs convincing, and undeniable."

[t] Camden. Iſurium.

Another[u] account adds, that "the whole circuit of this old city is about two miles, and that it is longer from eaſt to weſt, than from north to ſouth, though the ramparts have not been exactly directed to the cardinal points. The remains of Roman antiquities are very conſiderable. The coins are called Aldborough Halfpennies." The writer of this account took a draught of a teſſellated pavement, and heard of another of a different form, which could not then be.

[u] Horſley. Eſſay, Iſurium.

be come at. The pavement he copied was about two yards broad, and it lay not far from the northern rampart.

M P. XXIIII.] The diſtance between this, and the laſt town, Horſley [x] wiſhed to have had carefully meaſured with a chain. "The road, and the towns are ſo certain, and the ground in the main ſo level, that he thinks no ſtage more proper for determining the proportion of the Roman Itinerary miles to our computed, or meaſured ones." Under this perſuaſion it is extraordinary, that he did not employ ſome perſon to meaſure it, eſpecially as he had not ſucceeded in his former experiments to his ſatisfaction. It was unfortunate for him, that Ogilby left this road at Boroughbridge, and proceeded to Durham through Darlington. But it has been ſince meaſured, and no part of it is now doubtful. The greater part of this ſtage is along the remains of a well known Roman road, called Leming Lane. Horſley here again thinks, that the ancient road left the preſent road before it reached Boroughbridge, paſſing to the eaſt of Kirkby Hill, and going from thence directly to Aldborough. It is certainly preſumptuous to diſſent from ſo eminent an author, and particularly when he ſpeaks from the evidence of his own eye-ſight, but I think him miſtaken for the following reaſons, — that his judgement might be in this point alſo affected by the prejudice above taken notice of:—that the numerals in this ſtage do not call for this ſhorter line: — that Boroughbridge from the number of antiquities found near it muſt ſtand on a ſpot well known to the Romans: — and laſtly and principally, becauſe Camden aſſerts, that the Roman road paſſed through or very near Boroughbridge. Speaking of the large pyramidal ſtones near that town he ſuppoſes them, "ſome [y] Roman trophies raiſed by the highway, which he adds, runs along here."

From Boroughbridge to Catarick bridge Paterſon [z] ſhews to be twenty-three miles. Each of theſe old towns lies half a mile from their reſpective bridges, which makes the whole diſtance XXIIII miles, the ſum required.

[x] Id. p. 403.

[y] Britann. Boroughbrid.

[z] Road B. Pag. 167.

EBURACUM.

EBURACUM. M. P. XVII. City of York.

That York is the Eburacum of Antoninus, no author, that I have met with, has expreſſed any doubt of.

" With ſubmiſſion to other mens judgements Camden[a] derives Eburacum from the river Ure (called by the Saxons Ouſe) upon which it ſtands. This river runs gently from north to ſouth quite through the city, dividing it into two parts. He dare not derive its original higher than the Romans, ſeeing the Britiſh towns before the coming in of the Romans, were only woods fortified with a ditch, and rampire, as Cæſar and Strabo (who are evidence beyond exception) aſſure us."—

[a] Britannia. Eburacum.

No doubt our Britiſh towns, when Cæſar was in this iſland, were not to be compared with the towns in Italy, and more poliſhed ſtates, but they were poſſibly much better than he has repreſented them. Cæſar's teſtimony could not be founded on much experience, or obſervation of his own. His ſtay here the firſt time was but a few days, and his knowledge of the country confined to a very ſmall diſtance from the ſea coaſt. In his ſecond expedition his progreſs was greater, but perhaps did not even then extend beyond St. Albans, and his whole time was pretty well employed by the activity of the Britons. His acquaintance then with the country muſt have ariſen from information, that might be often partial, and muſt be frequently miſunderſtood. On this account we are not to place an implicit confidence in what he has ſaid of our iſland, or what Strabo has copied from him. This was the opinion of [b] Cellarius with regard to the towns in Britain. " Strabo, ſays he, drew moſt of his information reſpecting Gaul, and Britain from the commentaries of Cæſar, from whence he gives the deſcription of a Britiſh town being 'a wood fortified with a ditch, and rampire.' Such were no doubt their fortreſſes, and places of ſecurity in time of war, but it is not to be denied, that they had alſo other towns, and habitations. It cannot be thought that London could riſe ſo all at once in the time of Nero, or Claudius, as to be remarkable for its merchants, and trade. Nor can it be ſuppoſed, that the twenty cities, which Suetonius relates were reduced by Veſpaſian in the reign of Claudius, were mere woods, and had in no reſpect the form of towns."

[b] Lib. II. Ch. IV.

[c] Geography of Albion.

Ptolemy [c] mentions Eburacum among the towns of the Brigantes, and I can ſee no grounds to deny it a Britiſh original.

[d] Camden. Eburacum.

But whether firſt conſtructed by the Britons, or Romans, it certainly was a favorite ſpot with the latter people. "A colony [d] was planted here, and it was made the quarters of the ſixth Legion. Here Severus reſided, when he viſited Britain, and at this town he died. And about a hundred years after, another Emperor, Conſtantius Chlorus, died in this city. He was the father of Conſtantine the Great, who attended him in his ſickneſs, and was here firſt acknowledged Emperor."

From theſe circumſtances may be inferred the importance of this place in theſe early times. I do not find any account of the particular ſite, or limits of the ancient town, and it muſt be expected, that the flouriſhing ſtate, and extended boundaries of the preſent city have long obliterated all veſtiges of this kind. And to this end would alſo greatly contribute the many misfortunes, which have befallen this place from the various invaders of the iſland after the Romans retired from it. "When the [e] Romans had left Britain a prey to barbarous nations, Camden inform us, ſuch a weighty ſhare of miſeries fell to this city, that toward the end of the Scotch, and Saxon wars, it was nothing but the mere fame, and echo of what it had been. Under the Saxon government it again flouriſhed for ſome time, till the Daniſh ſtorms from the north began to ruſh on and ſpoiled its beauty a third time by great ruins, and diſmal ſlaughter. And after the Normans had got poſſeſſion of it, the ſons of Sueno the Dane, coming with a large fleet, and landing near it, the garriſon, which were placed in two caſtles in the city, fearing leſt the houſes in the ſuburbs ſhould be ſerviceable to the enemy, ſet them on fire, which was ſo increaſed, and diſperſed by the wind, that it ſpread preſently through the whole city. In this diſorder the Danes got poſſeſſion of it, but William the Conqueror drove them out, and again ſet fire to it, and as Malmeſbury relates, ſo ſpoiled all the adjacent territory, that a fruitful province was quite diſabled, and uſeleſs, and the country for ſixty miles together lay ſo neglected, that a ſtranger would have lamented at the ſight of it, conſidering, that formerly here had been fine cities, high towers, and rich paſtures, and that no former inhabitant would

[e] Id.

ſo

ſo much as know it." Under ſuch a ſeries of continued devaſtation, and ruin, all traces of the ancient Eburacum muſt have been long ago deſtroyed.

Horſley [f] gives a hint, that the ſtation was poſſibly near North ſtreet, not far from the river, but he does not pretend to prove the Situation of it.

[f] Pag. 303.

M P. XVII.] The diſtance between theſe towns is a pretty good proof, that the preſent road proceeds along the line of the Roman road, which may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to be generally the caſe, where no diſtinct remains of the old road can be made out. From York to Boroughbridge is according to Paterſon 17 miles, and as Aldborough does not lie upon the road, the diſtance can be very little, if any leſs. But if it ſhould prove the half mile leſs, the Iter does not conclude at York, and the diſtance muſt be completed before it can get through the city.

Several copies read XVI. M P. here, but I am unwilling to change any number in this Iter for the reaſon before given, unleſs it ſhould prove poſitively irreconcileable with the real diſtance.

DERVENTIONE. M P. VII. Stamford Bridge. Yorkſh.

This town does not appear to have produced any Roman antiquities in ſupport of its pretenſions, but its ſituation upon the river Derwent is very agreeable to the ancient name of it; — its diſtance from York correſponds with the number in the Itinerary;— and laſtly it lies upon a certain, and known Roman road, which croſſes the eaſt riding from York through this place, Garraby ſtreet, and Kilham to Flamborough.

This road had not been diſcovered, when Horſley [g] wrote, for he obſerves. " it is evident, and univerſally agreed, that a military way has gone out from York to the eaſt, or ſouth-eaſt. But it is ſtrange, that neither tradition, nor remains, nor other evidence have hitherto been ſufficient to aſcertain the particular track of it." It is diſtinguiſhed in Cary's [h] county maps, as a Roman road.

[g] Eſſay. Itin. Eburacum.

[h] Map of E. Riding.

In his map of the Itinerary, in his Itinerarium Curioſum, Stukeley follows Camden's opinion as to the ſite of this old town, and places it

it at Aldby, but in his comment upon Richard he ſeems to have changed his mind, and preferred this town, as it appears oppoſite to Derventione in Mr. Whitaker's copy of Richard at the end of his hiſtory of Mancheſter.

[i] Eſſay. Itin. Derventio.

Horſley [i] expects the Roman town "would be found, wherever the military way ſhould appear to have croſſed the Derwent, and met that from Weighton, and thinks the ground near Kexby very favourable." I have no doubt, that the road from York to Weighton is Roman, and a part of the Erming ſtreet, but as by this road the Derwent is not more than ſix miles from York, no town upon it can have an equal title with Stamford Bridge. Here "Harald [k] Haardread, the Norwegian (who with a fleet of two hundred ſail had infeſted this kingdom, and had marched thus far with great outrage, and devaſtation) was encountered by king Harold of England, who in a fair battle ſlew him, and a great part of his army, and took ſo much gold among the ſpoil, that twelve young men could hardly bear it upon their ſhoulders, as we are told by Adam Bremenſis. This battle was fought about nine days before the coming of William the Conqueror."

[k] Camden. Stamford Bridge.

M P. VII.] Paterſon has given the meaſure of this road from York to Flamborough Head, the firſt ſtage of which is Stamford bridge ſeven miles and a half.

DELGOVITIA. M. P. XIII. Fimber. Yorkſh.

Weighton has been very generally pitched upon as the ſituation of this old town, but I believe on no other evidence than ſome affinity in the ancient, and modern names, which however muſt be allowed to be very ſlight indeed. Horſley [l] ſaw ſome ſtones here, which he thought Roman mill ſtones. He obſerved alſo a tumulus, or exploratory fort in a field near the mill. And it is above allowed, that it lies upon a Roman road. It may be therefore of Roman antiquity, but the diſtance does not favour the idea of its being Delgovitia. It is only eighteen miles from York, and the difficulty is increaſed by there appearing no town on one ſide for Derventione, nor on the other for Pretorium, at the diſtances ſpecified in the Itinerary.

[l] Eſſay. Itin. Delgovitia.

Itinerary. Patrington is certainly beyond all diſtance, and I cannot make out that Heberſtow * fields are much more within bounds.

The road to Flamborough is a more probable line, but from its late diſcovery, and its not having been ſuſpected of being known to Antoninus, I have met with no author, who has looked for antiquities in theſe parts, and conſequently find it difficult to point out the ſituation of this town with any certainty. The village of Fimber is the true diſtance by Cary's large map from Stamford bridge, and that it ſhould lie near a mile from the road forms no objection. In this place it is rather a proof in its favour, as from the next ſtage there is reaſon to expect an excurſion here for about a mile. At no great diſtance from this village a road croſſes this Flamborough road, which in a few miles paſſes through Warham le ſtreet, and may therefore be ſuſpected to be alſo Roman. This interſection of two roads near it is an argument in favour of this village. By Cary's large map the turnpike road to Bridlington paſſes along this Roman road to the neighbourhood of Fridaythorpe, when it leaves it, and takes a circuit to the left through that village, and this of Fimber, and has no farther communication with it.

M P. XIII.] By the [m] map this diſtance is exact, but by the Roman road it would be increaſed three quarters of a mile, which would ſtill be agreeable to the numbers.

[m] Cary's large Map.

PRETORIO. M P. XXV. Flamborough. Yorkſh.

Antiquaries have never yet attributed ſo high an original to this place, as to ſuppoſe it exiſting in the Roman times. But the name of it occurs early among the Saxons their ſucceſſors, under the name it now bears, and this it probably received from them inſtead of its ancient one. "Their [n] authors call it Fleamburgh, and they tell us, that Ida the Saxon, who firſt ſubdued theſe parts, arrived here." This circumſtance is a ſufficient proof of its having a Being before their arrival, which muſt at leaſt carry it into the Roman times, if not ſo early a part of them, as is aſcribed to the Itinerary.

[n] Camden. Flamborough.

The

* Hibalſtow. Cary's map of Lincolnſhire.

The ancient name of this town is undoubtedly Roman. Whether any ſimilarity between the ſituation of it, and the Pretorium of a camp might occaſion this appellation, I am not ſufficiently acquainted with either of them to determine. The termination Borough * is common in Roman towns, which received their new names from the Saxons. It is not of equal weight with Cheſter, and Caſter, but ſeems to come very near it. For we find ſeveral poſitive Antonine towns with this title, as Aldborough, Littleborough, Richborough, &c. &c.

The poſition here aſſigned to this town is very agreeable to Ptolemy's [o] delineation of the coaſt. The Promontory Ocellum has the ſame latitude with Petuarium, or Pretorium, for I ſee no reaſon to doubt but theſe names mean the ſame place. This Promontory I have [p] already endeavoured to prove muſt be Flamborough Head, and not the Spurn, which has been the general opinion. By ſome indeed this Promontory is thought to comprehend the whole of Holderneſs, but this does not correſpond with Ptolemy's uſual application of that term in other places. A Promontory ſeems always underſtood by him to mean literally a Headland.

[o] Geography of Albion.

[p] Introduction. Ptolemy. Ocellum.

But the proof moſt in favour of this ſituation for Pretorio is a line of road of more than forty miles in length pointing directly to it. This is a very ſtrong probable evidence, that there was ſome conſiderable town, to which it led. And theſe roads generally end at ſome remarkable point, and a more remarkable Promontory there is not in this iſland than this near Flamborough.

M P. XXV.] The diſtance from York to Flamborough Head is ſhewn by Paterſon [q] to be exactly forty-five miles, the Itinerary diſtance between Eburacum, and Pretorio. But Flamborough lies more than a mile ſhort of the head, which is made up by the deviation to Delgovitia. Ogilby [r], who generally gives the oldeſt

[q] Road Book. pag. 375.

[r] Pag. 205.

* Burgh or Burugh, whereof we yet ſay Borough, or Boarrow. It metaphorically ſignifies a town having a wall, or ſome kind of cloſure about it. All places, that in old time, had among our anceſtors the name of Borough were places one way, or other fenced, or fortified.

Verſtegan's Antiquities.

oldeſt tracks of the roads before the improvement of turnpikes, makes the diſtance from Bridlington to Flamborough five miles. This would bring the diſtances ſtill nearer. The ancient town might alſo ſtand nearer to the Head than the preſent town, and this might increaſe the diſtance. But a ſmall circuit for Delgovitia ſolves the difficulty in a manner ſufficiently ſatisfactory.

ITER II.

A Vallo ad Portum Ritupis M P. CCCCLXXXI / CCCCCXXXI	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities.	From the Wall to Richborough, 531 Miles.	Eng. Mil.
A BLATO BULGIO				Bulneſs	
CASTRA EXPLORATORUM	XII			Carliſle	12
LUGUVALLIO	XII			Plumpton Wall	12
VOREDA	XIV			Whelp Caſtle	14
BROVONACIS	XIII			Brough	13
VERTERIS	XIII			Bowes	13
LAVATRIS	XIIII			Ovynford	14
CATARACTONI	XIII			Catarick, near	13
ISURIUM	XXIIII			Aldborough	24
EBURACUM	XVII			York	17
CALCARIA	IX			Tadcaſter	9
CAMBODUNO	XX	XXX	Diſtance	Eland	30
MANUCIO	XVIII	XXVIII	Diſtance	Mancheſter	28
CONDATE	XVIII	XXIII	Richard	Middlewich	23
DEVA Leg. XX. Victrix	XX			Cheſter	20
BOMIO	X			Queen Hope	10
MEDIOLANO	XX			Whitchurch	20
RUTUNIO	XII			Wem, near	12
URIOCONIO	XI			Wroxeter	11
USOCONA	XI	IX	Diſtance	Oconyate	9
PENNOCRUCIO	XII	XVI	Diſtance	Penkridge	16
ETOCETO	XII			Wall	12
MANDUESSEDO	XVI			Manceſter	16
VENONIS	XII			Claybrooke	12
BENAVENTA	XVII	XX	Diſtance	Daventry	20
LACTODORO	XII			Towceſter	12
MAGIOVINTO	XVII	XVI	Iter VI.	Fenny Stratford, near	16
DUROCOBRIVIS	XII			Dunſtable	12
VEROLAMIO	XII			Verulam by St. Albans	12
SULLONIACIS	IX			Brockley Hill	9
LONDINIO	XII			London	12
NOVIOMAGO	X	XV	Richard	Holwood Hill	15
VAGNIACIS	XVIII			Northfleet	18
DUROBRIVIS	IX			Rocheſter	9
DUROLEVO	XVI	VIII	Harriſon	Newington	8
DUROVERNO	XII	XVIII	Richard	Canterbury	18
AD PORTUM RITUPIS	X			Richborough	10

ITER II.] This is by far the longeſt, and moſt circuitous of any in this part of the Itinerary. It is the chief Iter in Britain, — the fundamental line, by which all the other Iters are connected.

It commences at the weſtern extremity of the Picts wall, and at firſt takes a direction to the ſouth-eaſt as far as York. From that city it turns to the ſouth-weſt to the city of Cheſter, and perhaps one ſtage farther. It then reſumes its tendency to the ſouth-eaſt, and finiſhes near the ſea ſhore, on the coaſt of Kent.

In this long courſe it paſſes in general along roads, which have been long acknowledged to be Roman, a circumſtance to which may be attributed the ſucceſs, with which it has been traced, ſince there are very few towns in it, for the poſitions of which the authority of ſome eminent writer cannot be alledged, though ſo much more numerous than in any other Iter. The number of the towns in it are thirty-ſeven, of which three have occurred in the firſt Iter.

A VALLO] This Iter begins a Vallo, like the firſt, and it appears from the ſame wall, but from the weſtern extremity of it. The term A Vallo is equally capable of a literal conſtruction in this Iter, as in the other, and the commencing point is marked by the name of a town, from which it ſets out, in the ſame manner.

M P. CCCCLXXXI.] This total number muſt have ſuffered from tranſcribers, becauſe it neither agrees with the particular numbers in their preſent ſtate, nor after they are corrected by the various readings, and real diſtances of the towns. The ſum of the preſent numbers exceeds it conſiderably, and that of the corrected numbers in a much greater degree. But the latter in one point approaches much the neareſt to it, as the change of one numeral will adjuſt the difference. The total of the preſent numbers is CCCCCIIII, which is ſo diſſimilar from the preſent reading, that it cannot well be ſuppoſed to have been the original and true number. But the ſum of the particulars, in their corrected ſtate, comes ſo near to it, that it cannot but appear a ſtrong argument in favour of the new readings, which it has been found neceſſary to adopt. If a ſingle numeral is changed, the true reading appears to be reſtored,

which there is good reaſon to think was indeed CCCCCXXXI, for that is the ſum of the corrected numbers, and not CCCCLXXXI, which is the preſent reading. This miſtake might very eaſily be made, if the Romans did not originally uſe letters for the expreſſing their numbers, but characters, and that the character for one hundred had a ſquare form (⊏) and not a circular (C) as is now the caſe. The omiſſion of the upper line has occaſioned the preſent confuſion. The ſuppoſition that an L had unwarily ſupplanted a C would have offered a ſolution ſcarce objectionable, but the old form of the numeral ſeems perfectly ſatisfactory.

Thus a difficulty is completely removed, which appeared inſurmountable, until the correction was pointed out by collecting the ſum of the amended numbers.

The reading five CCCCC for five hundred is not very common, but I doubt not many inſtances will be found in manuſcripts. I have met with two inſtances in a ſmall compaſs in a modern* printed work. They are given in a quotation from Polybius. "Ab eodem Initio (Gaditano Freto) ad Orientem recto Curſu Siciliam XIILX Mill. CCCCC Paſſuum. — Rhodum CLXXXVI Mill. CCCCC Paſſ." This reading therefore cannot be objected to.

* Blair's Riſe and Prog. of Geography.

BLATUM BULGIUM. Bulneſs. Cumberl.

Camden's determination as to this town is ſo agreeable to the ſituation deſcribed by Antoninus, that I cannot heſitate in preferring it to the opinion of Horſley, which has not that recommendation. It cannot be eaſily aſſented to, that this author, when he tells us, that this Iter began from the wall, could mean, that his expreſſion ſhould be extended to the diſtance of twenty-four miles beyond it. But it is probable the error of this very reſpectable writer has ariſen from his having admitted Riechester as Bremenium in the former Iter without ſufficient examination. It is true, our other learned antiquary has adopted the ſame poſition for Bremenium, becauſe he could not find another place, which ſeemed to him to have ſuch evidence in its favour, and he thought "a Vallo" added to "a Limite" in that paſſage a gloſs of ſome tranſcriber, yet he does not preſume upon the ſame liberty, when he finds A Vallo alone, and a town upon the very wall anſwerable to the ancient town.

Speaking

Speaking of this place [t] Camden obſerves, that "from it as from the moſt remote place and limit of the province of Britain, Antoninus begins his Itinerary. The inhabitants call it Bulneſs, and though it is but a ſmall village, yet has it a fort; and as a teſtimony of its antiquity, beſides the tracks of ſtreets, and pieces of old walls, it has an harbour now choked up, and they tell you, that there was a paved cauſeway, which ran all along the ſhore from hence as far as Ellenborough."

[t] Britan. Blatum Bulgium.

Leland [u] had before taken notice of this place. "It lies, he tells us, at the point, or plain of the river Eden, where is a little poor ſteeple, and a fortlet for a brunt. About this town is part of the Picts wall evidently remaining, and it may be ſuppoſed, that it is called Bolneſs, as who ſhould ſay, the Wall's Point, or End." He does not ſpeak of it as a Roman town.

[u] Itinerary. Vol. VII. p. 52.

Horſley [x] conſiders it as a ſtation per Lineam Valli, that is, a Notitia ſtation, but not belonging to the Itinerary. According to this writer "coins, and other antiquities have been found here, as alſo an inſcription, a copy whereof is yet at Appleby, and he adds, there are yet viſible remains of a ſtation at this place." In his plan of the wall he has depicted this village as nearly in the line of it, and the fort as a part of it, a ſufficient proof, how exactly the ſituation agrees with the deſcription of the Itinerary. The map of Cumberland alſo ſhews this village at the very extremity of the wall.

[x] P. 157.

CASTRA EXPLORATORUM. M P. XII Carliſle. Cumberl.

In this, and the following towns in this Iter, as far as Catarick, I find myſelf obliged to differ from the opinions of all my predeceſſors, but as it is only in the names of the towns, and not the towns themſelves (except in one inſtance) I ſhall hope to give ſuch reaſons for my diſſent, as will prove, that it does not proceed from a love of ſingularity, or any other improper motive, but ſolely from that ſuperior regard, which is due to what appears to be the truth.

The idea, that Carliſle was Luguvallio, and not Caſtra Exploratorum, ſeems to have originated with Bede. But it is very poſſible, a writer, whoſe materials, and ſources of information muſt have been ſo imperfect, might be miſtaken, or rather miſled by the

traditions of the times, in which he lived. Bede did not write till near three hundred years after the Romans had left this iſland, and "in the very worſt times of barbarity" is an expreſſion of Camden. The great diſtance then, as well as darkneſs of his times, very much weakens any argument founded on his teſtimony alone. "Egfrid's* Gift of Luguballia, and fifteen miles round, to St. Cuthbert" determines nothing as to the particular town, becauſe whether this, or Plumpton wall, was Luguvallium, they both muſt have been included in the Donation. If any argument may be drawn from this hiſtory, the mention of the fifteen miles round muſt ſeem to imply a town, that had lands for that diſtance on all ſides of it. The ſea, and Solway Frith muſt have made conſiderable abridgements of the royal munificence. Or it is not improbable, that both Caſtra Exploratorum, and Luguvallium might be deſtroyed by the incurſions of the Picts, and Scots immediately after the Romans had withdrawn from this province, and that one of them never recovered again, but the other from more fortunate circumſtances ſoon obtained ſome degree of its former conſequence. Nothing could be ſo eaſy in thoſe days of ignorance, when learning was among the qualifications of a very few perſons, and the means of conveying knowledge difficult, and uncertain, as that after ſome length of time, the living town, if I may ſo ſpeak, ſhould obtain the name of that, which was intirely deſtroyed. Some tradition remained of a great town in theſe parts, called Luguvallium, and it was very natural for Egfrid's miniſters, as well as Bede, or the writers of his time, to imagine the only town of any importance they found there to be that great city.

And that this ancient author, or whoever gave riſe to this opinion was miſtaken, may be inferred from the diſtances on both ſides agreeing with the Itinerary numbers, which will not be found the caſe, if Carliſle is conſidered as Luguvallium.

Again, its ſituation ſo near the frontier was very natural for a camp of Explorators, who ſeem to have been a kind of ſoldiers, whoſe office it was to make excurſions into the enemies country, and to go upon ſcouting parties to gain information concerning them.

* The words of the Gift are, "I have alſo beſtowed upon him the city, called Luguballia, with the lands fifteen miles round." The date of this donation is ſaid to be 619. Camden. Carliſle.

them. A detachment of the ſame kind has been already taken notice of, as erecting an altar [y] at Riecheſter. And it is by no means improbable, that the ſoldiers in general in the frontier garriſons might have this title.

[y] Iter I. Bremenium.

The ancient name of this town may excite ſome doubts, whether it was a town, or camp only, when the Itinerary was written, but as it is the only inſtance in the work, and in all other places it certainly means towns, we may believe it to have been a town, but inferior to Luguvallium, which is afterwards made the Terminus of an Iter, an honour conferred only on towns of ſome conſequence.

Carliſle ſupports its claim to Roman antiquity by the uſual evidence of coins, inſcriptions, and other reliques.

William [z] of Malmſbury mentions "a Roman triclinium or dining room of ſtate arched over, which neither the violence of the weather nor fire could deſtroy." And Bede ſpeaks of "a wall of curious workmanſhip built here by the Romans."

[z] Camden. Carliſle.

Leland viſited this town. He thinks [a] it Lugubalia, obſerving that "the Iriſh call Bale a town, and ſo peradventure did the old Scots. Thus might be ſaid, that Lugubalia ſoundeth Luels town. In digging to make new buildings in the town oftentimes hath been, and now of late, found foundations of the old city, as pavements of ſtreets, arches of doors, coins, ſtones ſquared, painted pots, money, hid in pots, ſo old, and moulded, that, when it was ſtrongly touched, it almoſt went to Molder. The whole ſite of the town is ſore changed, for where the ſtreets were, and great edifices, now be vacant ſpaces, and garden plots."

[a] Itinerary. Vol. VII. p. 54.

That this city flouriſhed in the times of the Romans plainly appears from theſe evidences of its antiquity dug up from time to time. And from its name it may be thought to have received its Being from that people.

Camden [b] deſcribes "this town as of an oblong form from eaſt to weſt, ſituated in a delicate pleaſant ſituation, bounded on the north by the river Eden, on the eaſt by the Peterel, and on the weſt by the Caude. And beſides theſe ſtrong natural fences, it is armed with a ſtrong ſtone wall, a caſtle, and a citadel, the former on the weſt, built by Richard III. and the latter toward the eaſt, erected by Henry VIII. Even after the ravages of the Picts, and Scots,

[b] Britannia. Carliſle.

Scots, this town retained ſomething of its ancient beauty, and was reckoned a city. Afterwards being miſerably deſtroyed by the Danes, it lay buried for about two hundred years in its own aſhes, till it began to flouriſh again by the favour, and aſſiſtance of William Rufus, who built it anew with a caſtle, and planted there a colony."

M P. XII.] The diſtance between Bulneſs, and Carliſle, is in [c] Paterſon thirteen miles, but he remarks, that the road croſſes the wall no leſs than five times, which muſt unavoidably lengthen the preſent diſtance more than by the Roman road, which, no doubt, kept within the wall. It muſt be always remembered, that the deficiency of a ſmall part of a mile is ſufficient to reduce a diſtance to agree with the numbers. This exceſs, if any, will be loſt in ſome future ſtage.

[c] Road Book. pag. 254.

LUGUVALLIO. M P. XII. Plumpton Wall. Cumb.

The place of Luguvallio has been ſo long, and ſo generally eſtabliſhed at Carliſle, that it is almoſt a hopeleſs undertaking to endeavour to prove, that it was at another place. But the principle, on which the preſent work proceeds, impoſes the taſk. In the laſt article Carliſle has been allotted to Caſtra Exploratorum, which has opened the difficulty, and it is my preſent buſineſs to ſhew what other arguments may be adduced in favour of the change.

The ancient name of this town is ſuppoſed to be Britiſh, and is interpreted to mean "a fort upon the water," from Lug water, and Bal or Val a fortreſs. This name is deſcriptive of ſituation, and would have certainly been exactly anſwered in Carliſle, but neither will it be found inapplicable to this place. The map does not ſhew any water near this village, except the little river Peterel, but Horſley [d] tells us, that this town lies by a ſmall lake.

[d] Book I. Ch. VII. p. 3.

Veſtiges alſo of its ancient name Luguvallium plainly remain at this village. A part of it is called the Lough to this day. An inſcription [e] is preſerved in the Britannia Romana, which is deſcribed as "found at the Lough, a part of Plumpton wall." Had this village been called Loughwall, ſo much of Luguvall would have appeared

[e] No. LI. Cumberland.

appeared in it, that there would have been little reaſon to diſpute its name in the Roman times. And even in the manner in which the name is divided, the argument appears not to be unworthy of notice.

A particular deſcription of this place is given in the work [f] above referred to, in which it is ſuppoſed to be the Bremetenracum of the Notitia, as well as the Voreda of the Itinerary. "The fort is now called Caſtleſteeds, and is above ſix chains, or one hundred, and thirty yards in length, and five chains in breadth, containing about three acres, which is of the middle ſize. It lies about two hundred yards from the river Peteril, which runs on the weſt ſide. The ramparts are ſtill very high, and the ditch round them pretty perfect. The four gates, or entries are very viſible, and juſt in the middle of the ramparts. The Pretorium alſo appears, though by working ſtones out of it, they have ſpoiled its figure, On the weſt ſide there is a deſcent, as uſual, towards the river, and great ruins of a town. The ruins of buildings alſo on the other ſides, particularly on the eaſt, and ſouth, are very remarkable. The ſituation of the fort gives it a proſpect every way terminated by hills, and riſing grounds, overlooking the vale in the middle." This traveller was informed, that "the pavement of the military way was ſometimes found to be above the foundations of the houſes at a part, which lies between the ſtation, and Carliſle. The place near the ſtation is called Plumpton Wall, being a long, and ſcattered village. And a houſe, that ſtands neareſt the fort, is called the Lough, probably from a ſmall lake juſt before it."

[f] Id. Book I. Ch. VII. p. 3.

From this account we may juſtly infer, that here are the ruins of ſome conſiderable town. The ruins are ſpoken of as extending to the weſt, and eaſt and ſouth of the fort, and yet another part of them towards Carliſle, and the whole ſo viſible, as to warrant the idea, that it was a Notitia ſtation, that is, one of them, which, from their exiſtence in the very lateſt times of the empire, may be expected to have left larger, and more remarkable evidences of their exiſtence. All which circumſtances accord exactly with the opinion, that this town was indeed Luguvallium, the moſt eminent and conſiderable in theſe parts near the wall.

The

The diſtances on both ſides of this town cannot be omitted, ſince they afford a ſtrong additional argument in favour of this village being the remains of Luguvallium. If Carliſle is allowed to have been Luguvallio, and this place Voreda (the title of the next town) the diſtance between theſe towns is too ſmall for the numbers. But if Luguvallium is placed here; the diſtance from Carliſle will be found exactly agreeing with the Itinerary. The next ſtage alſo will appear equally conformable. I cannot therefore conſiſtently ſeek for this town in any other ſituation.

This ruined town is known likewiſe by the name of Old Penreth, and the deſtruction of it probably gave riſe to the preſent Penreth, at no great diſtance ſouth of it. The importance of Carliſle might increaſe too from the ſame cauſe.

M P. XII.] This ſtage deſerves again particular notice as to the diſtance. The Roman road is deſcribed to be conſpicuous, and ſeven yards broad. "Paterſon's[g] Itinerary ſhews the diſtance between Carliſle, and this village to be exactly twelve meaſured miles. The map of Cumberland in Cary's county map gives the ſame diſtance. The town is there called Petriana without the modern name. In his new large map this village is called Plumpton Foot. Camden ſuppoſed it the Petriana of the Notitia.

[g] Vol. II. pag. 36.

VOREDA. M P. XIIII. Whelp Caſtle. Weſtmor.

"Below Kirbythore Camden[h] met with the ruins of an old town, where Roman coins are now, and then dug up, and not long ago an inſcription" which he gives a copy of. "Age, he ſays, has quite worn away the old name, and they call it at this day Wheallop caſtle. This was without doubt a place of conſiderable note, ſeeing an old cauſeway, commonly called Maiden Way, runs almoſt directly from this place to Caervorran near the Picts wall, along mooriſh hills, and mountains for ſome twenty miles." This excellent antiquary ſuppoſes it "might be the Galatum of Antoninus, and that the other towns of the tenth Iter might lie upon this Maiden Way."

[h] Britannia. Wheallop Caſtle.

His learned editor Gibſon[i] adds, that "what his author has ſaid of the antiquity of Kirbythore has been further confirmed by urns, inſcriptions,

[i] Additions. Weſtmorland.

inſcriptions, &c. The name is not Wheallop, but Whelp Caſtle. And this reading is juſtified by its belonging to one Whelp, who was lord of it about the conqueſt, and no doubt left his name to it."

That this town could not be the Galatum of the Itinerary will appear by the [k] Iter, in which that name occurs.

[k] Iter X.

Horſley [l] conſiders this old town as Brovonacis, and accordingly admits it to have belonged to this Iter. Gallatum he removes to Appleby.

[l] Eſſay, Itin.

In the preſent ſcheme Luguvallium being placed at Plumpton wall, by the ſeries of the towns the name of this place muſt have been Voreda. The preſent town, adjoining to theſe ruins, is called Kirbythore. An older commentator would have been allowed to have intimated the *Vore* of the ancient name, and the *Thore* of the preſent, as an argument, that this is the ſite of Voreda. Kirbyvore may have been the original name of this town. This derivation is full as ſatisfactory as that, which ſuppoſes the name taken from the god [m] Thor, who might have a temple here.

[m] Additions. Weſtmorland.

The exact ſituation of this ancient town, if a diſtinct place from Kirbythore, I cannot make out from any author, that has mentioned it. Camden tells us "it lies below Kirbythore," which ſeems to imply, that it is between that town, and the river. If this is its ſituation, the ſpace will admit but a ſhort diſtance from Kirbythore. The Roman road is deſcribed as paſſing through the Down End of Kirbythore.

M P. XIIII.] According to Paterſon [n] the diſtance between Plumpton Wall, and Kirbythore cannot be leſs than fifteen miles and a half by the common road through Penreth, and by Emont Bridge. But he ſhews, that a full mile muſt be ſaved by paſſing the river at Lowther bridge, and by Brougham caſtle, which is the courſe of the Roman road. This leaves the diſtance of fourteen miles and a half in this ſtage, poſſibly it may be near fifteen miles, the exceſs of which will ſupply the deficiency in the next ſtage.

[n] Itinerary. Vol. II. P. 35.

BROVONACIS. M P. XIII. Brough. Weſtmor.

The firſt ſyllable of the ancient name of this town, preſerved in the modern one, is ſo conformable with many other inſtances in this work, that it ſeems not only a proof of the identity of the place, but that the plan alſo, here adopted in adjuſting the order of the towns from the wall, is agreeable to the truth. Had this plan required the removal of Brovonacis from Brough, I ſhould have conſidered it as a very forcible objection. The proof of any town from its name is by itſelf of no conſequence, but ſupported by diſtance, it becomes of ſome weight, and ſtill greater, if the diſcovery of antiquities is added in confirmation.

Here are two towns of the name of Brough, one lying immediately upon the road, called Market Brough, and the other at a ſhort diſtance from it, commonly diſtinguiſhed as Upper, or Church Brough.

• Additions. Weſtmorland.

" At this Upper town, Gibſon • informs us, ſtands the Caſtle of Brough, and a tower called Ceſar's Tower, which he ſuppoſes the fort (Propugnaculum) mentioned by Camden, becauſe the caſtle was in his time razed to the ground, the walls of this tower only remaining, but has been ſince rebuilt by a Counteſs of Pembroke."

This Upper Brough ſeems the moſt likely ſite of this old town, though it may be at the diſtance of half a mile from the road. The numbers allow for a ſmall deviation. I do not indeed meet with any account of any coins, urns, or inſcriptions found at this place. Ceſar's tower is the only piece of antiquity, but it is not abſolutely ſaid to be Roman. Its name however, and its durability intimate, that it was ſuppoſed to be ſo.

P Road Book. pag. 167.

M P. XIII.] The diſtance between Kirbythore, and Brough is by P Paterſon made twelve miles and a half. The exceſs in the laſt ſtage will ſupply the other part of a mile.

VERTERIS. M P. XIII. Bowes. Yorkſh.

q Camden. Lavatris.

The antiquity of this town, though now only a ſmall village, has been inferred q from its ſituation on a Roman road, the ridge of which is very viſible in its neighbourhood. And this is farther confirmed

confirmed by an old ſtone, which in the time of Camden lay in the church, and had been uſed for a communion table, with an inſcription upon it in honour of the Emperor Hadrian.

The copying of inſcriptions is in the preſent work generally avoided as unneceſſary. The mention of their being found at any place is ſufficient in evidence of its antiquity. But I ſhall beg leave to tranſcribe this inſcription, becauſe I expect to have occaſion to refer to it under a future article. The original is now loſt. Horſley inquired after it when he was here, but no one could give him any account, what was become of it.

IMP CÆSARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI *FIL*
DIVI NERVÆ NEPOTI TRAIANO *HADRIA*
NO AVG PONT MAXM - - - -
COS I . . . PP COH IIII F
IO SEV

By another inſcription diſcovered here it appears, that in the reign of Severus, when Virius Lupus was Legate, and Proprætor of Britain, the firſt Cohort of the Thracians was in garriſon at this town, for whoſe ſake he reſtored the Balneum, or Bath, which had been burnt down.

Camden, and all writers ſince his time, have conſidered this town as Lavatris. "Some critics, he obſerves, from the mention of the Bath, called by the Latins Lavacra, may imagine, that this place was called Lavatris, but he is rather inclined to derive it from a little river running hard by, which he heard was called Laver. The old town was deſtroyed by fire, according to tradition among the inhabitants, from which accident he thinks the modern name may be derived. For that which is burnt with fire is called by the Britons Boeth. The ſuburbs of Cheſter, burnt down in a Welch Inroad, is called by them Treboeth, a little burnt town."

Horſley[r] adds with regard to this town, that "there is an old caſtle here, and he thinks the caſtle, and the church both ſtand in the north part of the old Roman ſtation, and no doubt have been built out of the ruins of it. The ſouth rampart ſeemed about ſix

[r] Eſſay, Itin. Lavatris.

chains, and the gate, or entry in the middle is yet to be diſcerned. The ſituation has been moſtly on the ground, which lies ſouth from the church, and caſtle, and is now called Chapel Hill. The caſtle has had a mote about it, the north part of which probably coincided with the ditch of the ſtation. There is a gentle deſcent from the ſtation to the river Greta, which runs on the ſouth of it about two furlongs diſtant, and here probably the Roman town ſtood." This author accedes to the general opinion, that the name of this town was Lavatris.

But according to the preſent arrangement of theſe towns, this could not be Lavatris, but Verteris. Nor is there a ſingle argument of any weight againſt this concluſion, and the diſtance is poſitively in its favour.

M P. XIII.] Here is another ſtage upon an acknowledged Roman road. From Brough to Bowes, thirteen miles. Paterſon[a].

[a] Road Book. pag. 167.

LAVATRIS. M P. XIIII. Ovynford. Yorkſh.

A Roman road proceeds from Bowes by Greta bridge directly to Catarick bridge, and this has been hitherto always looked upon as the baſis of this Iter in the next ſtage. But a determined attention to the numbers will not admit this opinion. The interval between Bowes, and Catarick bridge is very near twenty [a] miles, whereas the higheſt Itinerary number in this ſtage calls for no more than eighteen. In the preſent Iter the number is XIIII in the moſt common readings, but in the fifth Iter this diſtance is made XVIII miles. Both numbers cannot be right, and the corruption is very plainly occaſioned either by the addition or loſs of a part of a V. The preſent number ſeems moſt agreeable to the real diſtance of the towns, if we take a ſmall circuit for another town, which, by the ſcheme here propoſed, is found to be neceſſary.

[a] Paterſon. Road Book. pag. 167.

The town of Lavatris, I was long of opinion, muſt be ſituated at Gainford in Durham, but I at laſt met with a Roman town in the Archæologia, deſcribed as lying nearly oppoſite to Gainford, but on the other ſide of the Tees. It is called Ovynford, and Old Richmond. At this place a large Roman ſtation has been diſcovered containing about ſixty-one acres: — the form nearly ſquare, rather inclining

inclining to a paralellogram, with a ditch to the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt ſides, the Tees being the barrier northward. On conſulting the ingenious [t] author of the account, publiſhed in the Archæologia, he was ſo obliging, though labouring under the preſſure of a terrible complaint, which rendered ſuch an exertion very troubleſome to him, to furniſh ſome additional obſervations relative to this town.

[t] J. Cade, Eſq; Gainford.

He thinks it "not improbable, that it may have been the Lavatris of the Itinerary. Oppoſite to it, he informs me, are two places called Delghill, and Sellaby. The former has been a Britiſh fortreſs. And after all the ravages of time, there is ſtill a grandeur, and ſolemnity, attached to the place. The ſituation is eminent, and commands a delightful proſpect along the winding banks of the Tees, which forms its ſouth barrier. To the eaſt, and a little northwards it has the advantage of Langley Brook gliding by its ſurface, and the view weſtward extends to Croſsfell Mountain in Cumberland. Delghill has been ſtrong by nature and art. It was ſecured eaſtward by the great Lade, or outlet of water formed by a ſluice before its influx into the Tees, from which the manſion of Sellaby derives its name. This muſt have made Grants Bank, and bridge a very ſtrong paſs to the weſt in Yorkſhire Via Ovynford, and northwards, where the country was ſecured by woods, and a moraſs. The Romans had a bridge over the Tees at this place, as may be perceived by a remain of the fractured road oppoſite Grants Bank, which poſſibly derived its name from the great paſs over the two rivers. On the Yorkſhire ſide, the Tees ſeems to have been fortified, as far as Hegham. Such a circumvallation of antique remains, as Ovynford, Hegham Agger, Winſton, Alwent, and the great Lade at Sellaby, with Delghill in the center, exhibit, is rarely to be met with, and deſerves the attention of the learned antiquary, and draughtſman. Time has not effaced the appearance of the great Lade at Sellaby. An extra flood of the Tees, and Langley Brook (called alſo Grants Beck) diſplays a very juſt repreſentation of its former appoſiteneſs for commanding the Traject of Lavatris, the country being deluged almoſt to Car Houſe, and Staindrop. The ruins of Ovynford are in a large paſture by the manſion of Barford. The inhabitants were tranſplanted to Richmond, when a caſtle

caſtle was built there: — and nothing remains of Ovynford but an old chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence now in ruins."

In both Cary's maps this place is called Old Richmond.

M P. XIIII.] The Itinerary communication between Verteris, and Lavatris appears to me to have proceeded along the road from Bowes through Barnard caſtle, and Streetham toward Bincheſter, to the point, where the road from Winſton falls into that road. This muſt have been at, or near Staindrop. It is objected, this approach to Ovynford would form too large an angle, and the Tees be croſſed twice without neceſſity. But the conveniency, and goodneſs of the road might make a circuit of a mile, or two of no conſequence, as alſo create a neceſſity of twice croſſing the Tees. There might be no direct communication between Greta bridge, and Ovynford. The diſtance from Bowes to Staindrop is according to Paterſon [a] ten miles, and I have the authority of my correſpondent above quoted to ſay, that it is four miles from Staindrop to Ovynford by the moſt direct road, and by Winſton nearly five miles.

[a] Road Book, pag. 215.

CATARACTONI. M P. XIII — Near Catarick. Yorkſh.

See Iter I.

M P. XIII.] Ovynford does not lie upon the road, which croſſes the Tees at Winſton, but at ſome diſtance eaſt of it towards Piercebridge. It is therefore by no means improbable, that this Iter has proceeded to near Piercebridge, and there fallen into the road uſed in the former Iter. The map [x] of the north riding ſhews a line of road from Old Richmond to the neighbourhood of Piercebridge. From this place to Piercebridge my correſpondent ſtates to be three meaſured miles. And from Piercebridge to Catarick bridge has been ſhewn to be ten miles and a half, but the preſent road appears to join the other at leaſt half a mile ſouth of Piercebridge. This leaves an exceſs of the half mile between Catarick bridge, and Thornborough in this ſtage.

[x] Cary's map of N. Rid.

ISURIUM. M P. XXIIII. — Aldborough. Yorkſh.

See Iter I.

EBURACUM.

EBURACUM. M P. XVII — York City.

See Iter I.

CALCARIA. M. P. VIIII. — Tadcaſter. Yorkſh.

Such is the opinion [r] of Camden, and he thinks its ancient name might be derived from the great quantity of limeſtone, found in this neighbourhood. Thoſe employed in burning this ſtone are in the Theodoſian Code called Calcarienſes. Bede calls it Calcaceſter. And by the town is a hill called Kelchar, which ſtill retains ſomething of the old name. "For other proofs of its antiquity, he adds, not to mention its ſituation near a Roman Conſular way, there are many coins of Roman emperors digged up, the marks of a trench quite round the town, and the platform of an old caſtle remaining."

[r] Britannia. Calcaria.

Of this caſtle, Leland [s] obſerves, that "a mighty great hill, dykes, and garth may yet be ſeen a little above the bridge. It ſeemeth by the plot, that it was a right ſtately thing."

[s] Itin. Vol. I. p. 45.

Others think the ſituation of this old town is now occupied by a village not far from Tadcaſter, called Newton Kyme, where Roman coins, and antiquities have been diſcovered. Gibſon [t] favours this opinion. But the termination of the name, ſupported by antiquities, and the diſtance, ſeems fully ſufficient to juſtify the more general preference given to Tadcaſter.

[t] Additions. W. Riding.

M P. VIIII.] York to Tadcaſter nine miles [b]. Paterſon.

[b] Road Book. pag. 169.

CAMBODUNO. M P. XXX. — Ealand. Yorkſh.

Commentators by no means agree as to the ſituation of this ancient town. Camden has placed it at Almondbury near Huddersfield, and he is followed in this opinion by Gibſon, Burton, and others. Mr. Whitaker has diſcovered a place in the pariſh of Huddersfield, which he thinks a more probable poſition of this old town than Almondbury.

"There [c] are four cloſes, he informs us, in the townſhip of Longwood, and within the pariſh of Huddersfield called the Eald, or Old Cloſes. They contain an area of twelve, or fourteen acres, and are watered with a couple of brooks, that meet juſt at the town, and

[c] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 87.

and curve round three ſides of it. And along the extended area of theſe fields have foundations of buildings been diſcovered, ſome of them being a yard in thickneſs, and compoſed of ſtrong ſtone, and cement. Two of the fields have been lately cleared of their crouded foundations, but the other two ſtill remain intirely filled up with them, and the farmers have frequently broken their ploughs in all of them. Several ſoughs have been diſcovered, pieces of thick glaſs, urns, bones, and ſlips of copper. That the town was Roman is abſolutely certain from the coins, and inſcriptions found here. — Thus plainly are the remains evinced to be Roman. And thus clearly have we found, what induſtry has vainly toiled, and genius has ineffectually ſchemed to diſcover through the long extent of a century, and half, the real ſite of Cambodunum." This new ſituation may lie about a mile, or ſomewhat more, weſt of Almondbury, and nearly ſouth of Huddersfield about the ſame diſtance, and it muſt deſerve a preference from the great number of antiquities, which it has produced. Almondbury has no ſuch evidence in its favour.

But the principle of the preſent comment will not permit me to acknowledge either of theſe places to be the true ſite of Cambodunum. The diſtances are againſt both opinions. It becomes neceſſary therefore to propoſe another ſituation for this ancient town. And fortunately ſuch a town has been pointed out by a note of the laſt learned antiquary reſpecting the name of the fields, where the Roman remains have been diſcovered in the pariſh of Longwood. " Their name, he tells [d] us, is vulgarly called the Yeld Fields, as the neighbouring Ealand is popularly denominated Yellen." From this hint it was a natural inference, that if Eald (old) was a term expreſſive of antiquity in theſe cloſes, it muſt be equally ſo in the name of the town, and it might be worth the inquiry to know the diſtance of Ealand from York, and from Mancheſter, and whether any antiquities had been found there. The reſult has produced a decided preference to the town of Ealand.

[d] Id. p. 93. Note 7.

The road within a few miles on each ſide of this town has been allowed to be Roman, particularly on the Mancheſter ſide. The hiſtorian, above quoted, deſcribes this as paſſing " through [e] Streetfield in Moſton, Streetbridge in Chatherton, and Street Yate in Ryton, and

[e] Id. Vol. I. p. 138.

and pointing evidently for Littleborough, and Blackſtone Edge." The place laſt mentioned is about ſix miles from Ealand, and in the direct road from thence to Mancheſter. "The three appellations of Street in this road, it is very juſtly remarked, ſupply the abſolute want of actual remains, and even of any traditional notices concerning it." Between York, and Ealand, the traces of Watling ſtreet are viſible upon Bramham Moor, and the diſcovery of Roman remains in the pariſh of Birſtal upon this road, and again at Ealand, and Gretland, ſtrongly intimates its continuance to meet that, which has been already followed from Mancheſter to Blackſtone Edge.—This road was alſo meaſured by Ogilby, which ſhews it to have been the moſt ancient way from York to Mancheſter in modern times. His commiſſion was to ſurvey all the principal roads in the kingdom, and he would certainly prefer thoſe moſt in uſe. According to this ſurvey, the diſtances on each ſide Ealand are exactly what might be expected from the numerals of Antoninus.

At Ealand "Roman[f] bricks have been diſcovered, having inſcribed upon them COH. IIII. BRE. The Calder, Camden tells us, with ſupplies from other currents, is now become larger, and therefore made paſſable by a very fine bridge at Ealand, where bricks have been dug up. For the Romans wiſely took care to preſerve their ſoldiers from effeminacy, and ſloth, by exerciſing them in time of peace in draining the country by caſting ditches, mending the highways, making of bricks, building of bridges, and the like."

[f] Britan. W. Riding. Calder.

Mr. Gough[g] adds that "a number of bas empire coins have been found in a rock in Ealand Hall Wood."

[g] Vol. III. pag. 36.

This ſituation agrees with Horſley's[h] conjecture, that Cambodunum has been near Gretland, and Stainland. He thinks the ſtation may have been half a mile, or a mile farther from Tadcaſter than Ealand. He ſuppoſes it may have been upon the rivulet, which runs into the Calder under Gretland bridge. But Ealand lies at the utmoſt extent of the diſtance, and I ſee no reaſon to prefer any other place.

[h] Eſſay, Itin. Cambodunum.

Gretland, and Stainland, two villages about a mile each from Ealand, have both produced Roman antiquities. At the latter ſeveral coins have been found, and at the former an altar with an inſcription, from which it has been very generally ſuppoſed to have

been dedicated to ſome local deity of the Brigantes, but as the exiſtence of this god reſts ſolely on the evidence of this ſingle inſcription, it is by no means impoſſible, that the inſcription may not have yet received its proper interpretation.

[1] Eſſay, Itin. Cambodunum.

Horſley[1] looks upon this altar, as a poſitive proof of ſome town near. "Such votive altars, he ſays, are never found, but where a Roman ſettlement has been." He further conſiders that ſettlement as Cambodunum, and yet he agrees with Camden in his account of this inſcription, that it was dedicated to a tutelar god of the Brigantes, named DVI. The following interpretation is therefore propoſed with leſs confidence, becauſe it has eſcaped a very intelligent antiquary, who admits the very principle upon which it is founded.

[k] No. XVIII. Yorkſhire.

The two firſt lines of the inſcription are ſufficient for the preſent purpoſe, and they are copied from the ſtone by Horſley[k], thus

DVI C· BRIG
ET NVMM GG

interpreted by Camden, Horſley, and I believe in general to mean

DVI CIVITATIS BRIGANTVM
ET NUMINIBUS AVGVSTORVM.

In Engliſh "To Dui of the city of the Brigantes, and to the deities of the Emperors," or "of the ſtate of the Brigantes," for it ſeems Civitas is uſed by the beſt authors in the latter ſenſe. Here is obviouſly a difficulty ariſing from the connection of Civitatis with Dui.

But this difficulty vaniſhes, if we allow the firſt letters to expreſs the name of a Brigantian town, and the near neighbourhood of Cambodunum gives great plauſibility to the conjecture. If we read DVNI CIVITATIS, the interpretation will be found perfectly eaſy and natural. As ſoon as I found Cambodunum might have been ſituated ſo near the ſpot, where this altar was dug up, I ſuſpected that the name of that town muſt be referred to in the firſt word of the inſcription. But I ſhould not have preſumed to have propoſed a new interpretation, if I had not met with a plenary ſanction in Horſley's copy. The V is there plainly a ligature, which may expreſs the

the three letters VNI. That the N is reverſed in this caſe forms no objection, there being many inſtances in inſcriptions of other letters in the ſame poſition, as ꟻ, ꟻ., E, bf, el, le, &c. This altar ſeems then to have been dedicated by ſome officer, quartered at Cambodunum, "To the gods of Dunum, and to the Emperors." Gretland, where this altar was diſcovered, is deſcribed as "ſituated [l] on the very top of a hill, and acceſſible but on one ſide," a very likely ſituation for a ſummer camp.

[l] Camden. Gretland.

M P. XXX.] The common reading of the numerals in this ſtage is in all copies, except Richard's, XX M. P. but the real diſtance according [m] to Ogilby is thirty miles. An X then muſt have been omitted by the careleſſneſs of ſome very ancient tranſcriber. Innumerable inſtances of ſuch omiſſions may be expected in this work. And here it cannot be doubted, becauſe no other means can remove the difficulty; at the ſame time that the addition exactly fills up the interval. In Richard's [n] copy the numeral is XXII.

[m] Survey. pag. 240.

[n] Iter VI.

MANUCIO. M P. XXVIII. Mancheſter. Lancaſh.

The identity of this town has never been diſputed, notwithſtanding the numerals call for a ſituation twenty miles nearer York. But there ſeem no real grounds to doubt, whether Mancheſter is the place intended. The numerals in theſe two ſtages from York are moſt plainly erroneous.

This town retains the firſt ſyllable of its ancient name, a diſtinction common in theſe Antonine towns. And the name of this town being of Britiſh original is thought to ſhew its exiſtence before the coming of the Romans: "It is ſuppoſed, ſays [o] Horſley, to come from Maen, a ſtone, for ſuch is the ground on which this town is built."

[o] Eſſay, Itin. Iter II. Manucium.

This author adds, that here has been a Roman ſtation, and that "it lies about a quarter of a mile out of the town, being ſouth, or ſouth-weſt from it. It now goes by the name of the Giants, or Tarquin's Caſtle, and the field, in which it ſtands, is called Caſtle Field. The river runs near it on the ſouth eaſt."

Mr. Whitaker deſcribes "the [p] figure of the Old Caſtrum to be an irregular paralellogram, with parallel ſides in equally right lines,

[p] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 35.

and equally long, but the corners rounded. The area of it was much ſmaller than the compaſs of the Britiſh town. And while the latter contained nearly thirteen acres of our ſtatute meaſure, the former only included about five acres, and ten perches. The town[q] was not originally conſtructed, as the central parts of it now are, at the diſtance of nearly a mile from the Caſtle field, but nearer to the ſtation. No tradition, however, aſcertains the particular ſite. But there is a ſmall diſtrict, which encompaſſes the Caſtle Field upon three ſides called Old Port, or the Old Borough, within the compaſs of which the town muſt have been originally planted."

[q] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 204.

"The dimenſions[r] of Mancenion are ſtill very diſcernible. It filled the whole area of the preſent Caſtle Field, except the ſwampy part of it to the weſt. Terminated by the windings of the Medlock on the ſouth, ſouth-eaſt, and ſouth-weſt, it was bounded on the eaſt by a Foſs, on the weſt by a lofty Bank, and on the north by a long, and broad Ditch."

[r] Id. p. 19.

This account of the ſituation of this old town agrees with the numerals of the Itinerary in the ſtages on each ſide of it in this Iter. By them it appears, that Manucio muſt have been ſituated in, or near the part of the preſent Mancheſter, which is fartheſt from Ealand, and neareſt to Middlewich. And this muſt have been the poſition of it, if it lay near the Medlock, which is laid down in the map at a ſmall diſtance ſouth from Mancheſter.

Ample teſtimonies of the Roman antiquity of this place in coins, and inſcriptions, have been found in the laſt, and preſent century.

M P. XXVIII.] The diſtance from Ealand to Mancheſter, both Ogilby[s], and Paterſon make twenty-eight miles. The common reading is XVIII and muſt be an error. And the omiſſion of an X appears here again as in the laſt ſtage.

[s] Survey. p. 241. and Road Book. p. 293.

Horſley found theſe diſtances betwen Calcaria, and Manucio one of the principal difficulties in this Iter. He thought of many things to leſſen it, but found nothing ſatisfactory. The horizontal diſtance is his moſt favorite ſolution. But the diſtances already noticed afford ſufficient evidence for believing, that the Itinerary miles were meaſured upon the ſurface like our preſent road miles. Nothing then can reconcile the numbers in theſe two ſtages, but the ſup-

poſition

poſition that a ten has been omitted in each of them. And it muſt be allowed a very ſtrong argument in favour of this conjecture, that the addition in the firſt ſtages brings us to a place ſo likely to be Cambodunum as Ealand, and that this diſtance by the ſame correction ſhould exactly reach to Mancheſter, the acknowledged Manucio.

CONDATE. M P. XXIII. Middlewich. Cheſh.

This town has been placed by Camden, and the older commentators in general, at Congleton, induced no doubt by the ſeeming affinity between the ancient, and modern names, but they do not pretend to ſupport this conjecture by any proofs of antiquities found here; — and the diſtances in every direction are poſitively againſt it. Horſley, and Stukeley with much greater probability conſider Northwich to be the town intended. And Mr. Whitaker ſeems to have advanced ſtill nearer the truth, placing it at Kinderton near Middlewich. For the town of Middlewich, I expect, will be found the very place.

" Theſe ſalt towns, Camden [t] remarks, were not unknown to the Romans." And this opinion he founds upon a line of road, which runs from near Northwich to Middlewich, and appeared to him a Roman work. " Nor do I queſtion, he ſays, but theſe towns were known to the Romans. For there was a noble way from Middlewich to Northwich, which is raiſed ſo high with gravel, that one may eaſily diſcern it to be Roman, eſpecially if he conſiders, that gravel is ſcarce in this country, and that private men are even forced to rob the road of it for their own uſes."

[t] Britannia. Weever Riv.

The line of this road is very viſible in the map [u] of Cheſhire. The ſouthern extremity of it does not ſtop at Kinderton, but reaches to Middlewich, and concludes there. The other end does not appear to approach nearer to Northwich than about two miles. It there bends with a ſudden, and conſiderable angle towards Loſtock Green, and Mancheſter. The road, traced by Mr. Whitaker from Mancheſter to beyond Meretown, into a lane called Holford Street, points directly towards Loſtock Green, but the line diſappears for a ſmall diſtance. The concluſion of the above mentioned piece of

[u] Cary's. Cheſhire.

of road at Middlewich gives it a preference to Kinderton. A camp[x] is mentioned as viſible upon Bell Pool Hill in this pariſh; upon which Hill ſome have ſuppoſed this ancient town to have ſtood.

[x] Gent. Mag. Oct. 1795.

The ancient name of Condate, which has been[y] interpreted to mean "a confluence of rivers," agrees exactly with Middlewich, which is not only near the junction of the Croke and the Dane, but alſo of the Dane, and the Wheelock.

[y] Horſley. Eſſay. Condate.

Mr. Whitaker[z] gives another interpretation of this name. "It is compoſed, he tells us, of Conda.te, which ſignifies the principal abode, and therefore he thinks this town has been the capital of the Cornavii, and ſuperior to Deva before they were in poſſeſſion of Urioconium." Deva, and Urioconium are the only towns mentioned by Ptolemy, and they have conſequently poſitive claims, as the principal towns at that time. Whether prior to this period Condate was ſuperior to them, is not determined by any hiſtorical evidence. Antoninus makes it a principal town, which may anſwer the meaning here aſſigned to the name.

[z] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 103.

Kinderton muſt be farther than Middlewich both from Cheſter, and Whitchurch, for which addition in diſtance there does not appear to be any room. Indeed the diſtances will be found to agree with no town better than Middlewich, connected with the three towns Manucio, Deva, and Mediolano.

In regard to Roman antiquities I do not learn, that any have been diſcovered either at Middlewich, or Kinderton. The camp at the latter place is equally in favour of Middlewich. Such military works are often mentioned in the neighbourhood of the Antonine towns.

M. P. XXIII.] This is the reading in Richard's[a] copy, and ſeems to be the true one. The common number XVIII brings us to no probable ſituation, and the correction is very natural. The diſtance from Mancheſter to Northwich, according to Paterſon[b], is nineteen miles and three quarters, and from Northwich to Middlewich, by the common[c] road to the weſt of the Weever, is ſix miles. By this circuitous line therefore the diſtance is no more than twenty-five miles. But the preſent Iter leaves the road to Northwich, at leaſt

[a] Iter X.

[b] Itin. Croſs Road. Vol. II. pag. 50.

[c] Id. Direct Road. p. 144.

two

two miles before it reaches that town, and takes a much more direct courſe to Middlewich. I have no doubt but twenty-three miles is as near as poſſible the true diſtance.

Mr. Whitaker's [d] account agrees with this calculation. He reckons "the diſtance from the croſs in Mancheſter to Buckley Hill to be twelve meaſured miles, and from thence by Meretown to Middlewich about the other twelve." He does not ſpeak with ſtrict accuracy, but muſt be near the truth. When he has deducted three quarters of a mile for the diſtance between the croſs, and Caſtle Field, the remainder will be twenty-three miles and a quarter.

[d] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 101.

Paterſon [e] makes it twenty-four miles from Middlewich to Mancheſter through Knutsford.

[e] Road Book. p. 271.

DEVA. LEG. XX. VICTRIX. M P. XX. City of Cheſter.

This city has been, with the conſent of all antiquity, from the earlieſt times conſidered as the Deva of the Itinerary. And there appear no grounds to diſpute this determination. Situated on the bank of the Dee, a part of its ancient name is retained in the name of the river, and very numerous Roman antiquities have been, from time to time, diſcovered at this place.

Camden [f] gives the following account of this old town. "Not far from the mouth of the Dee ſtands that noble city, called by Ptolemy Deunana, and by Antoninus Deva, from the river, by the Britons Caerleon, and by way of eminence Caer, as by our anceſtors the Saxons Legeaceſter, from the legions camp there, and by us more contractedly, Weſt Cheſter, from its weſtwardly ſituation, and ſimply Cheſter. And without queſtion theſe names were derived from the twentieth legion, called Victrix. For in the conſulſhip of Galba the Emperor with Titus Vinius, that legion was tranſported into Britain, and, in the time of Veſpaſian, ſeated in this city for a check, and barrier to the Ordovices. That this legion called Valeria Victrix, was quartered in this city, appears from Ptolemy, Antoninus, and the coins of Septimius Geta. And theſe coins ſhew farther, that Deva was a colony, for the reverſe of them is inſcribed COL DIVANA LEG XX VICTRIX. And though at this day there remain here few memorials of the Roman magnificence, beſides ſome pavements of chequered work, yet in the laſt age it afforded many,

[f] Britan. Deva.

many, as Ranulph a monk of this city tells us in his Polychronicon. He ſpeaks of ways here underground, wonderfully arched with ſtones, vaulted dining rooms, huge ſtones engraven with the names of the ancients, and ſometimes coins digged up with the inſcriptions of Julius Cæſar, and other famous men. When I beheld, ſays he, the foundations of vaſt buildings up, and down the ſtreets, it ſeemed rather the effect of Roman ſtrength, or the work of giants than of Britiſh induſtry."

"This city is of a ſquare form, ſurrounded with a wall two miles in compaſs, and contains eleven pariſh churches. The buildings are neat, and there are piazzas on both ſides along the chief ſtreet. Upon a riſing ground near the river ſtands the caſtle, wherein the courts palatine, and the aſſizes were held twice a year. This city was demoliſhed by Egfrid the Northumbrian, and again by the Danes, but repaired by Ædelfleda, governeſs of the Mercians."

[g] Itin. cur. pag. 56.

When Stukeley viſited this city "a [g] Roman hypocauſt had been lately diſcovered, lined with bricks. The Rows, or Piazzas, he thinks very ſingular through the whole town, giving ſhelter to foot people. He fancied them a remain of the Roman porticos. The walls round the city are kept in very good repair at the charge of the corporation, and ſerve for a very pleaſant walk."

M P. XX.] The road books do not give the diſtance between Middlewich, and Cheſter, but the diſtances of Northwich, and Namptwich, with the aſſiſtance of the map, leave little doubt of its agreement with the Itinerary numbers. From Northwich to Cheſter

[h] Road Book. p. 261. 117.

Paterſon [h] makes eighteen miles, and from Namptwich to the ſame city nineteen miles and a half. The compariſon of either of theſe diſtances in the map [i] of Cheſhire with the diſtance of Middlewich from Cheſter gives good reaſon to think Middlewich the exact diſtance required by the numbers. Whether the line of communication lies through Sandy Lane, or more directly through Delamere Foreſt, leaving Oak Mere a ſhort diſtance on the right hand, and entering the Northwich road about the ninth mileſtone from Cheſter, can only be aſcertained by the correſpondence of one of them with the numerals.

[i] Cary's.

BONIO.

BONIO. M P. X. Queen Hope. Flint.

Commentators are by no means agreed as to the ſituation of this ancient town, nor can it be determined with ſo much certainty as many others from the want of evidence of its diſtance with relation to the towns on each ſide of it. Camden [k] ſettles it at Banchor on the Dee, as Richard of Cirenceſter had done before him. The ingenious monk has even changed the name to [l] Banchorio, but this proves nothing, unleſs it be, that his Itinerary is not ſo ancient, as it appears to be the faſhion among antiquaries to allow it. The diſtances on both ſides are inimical to this opinion. From Cheſter this place cannot be leſs than fourteen or fifteen miles.

[k] Britannia. Bonio.

[l] Iter I.

Horſley [m] diſſents from this deciſion, primarily on account of the diſtance, and alſo becauſe he could not learn, that any Roman antiquities had been found here, though aſſerted by Gale and other writers. He inclines to "move it to Bunbury in Cheſhire, and at laſt fixes it at Stretton in that county, till ſome fitter place can be found."

[m] Eſſay, Itin. Brovium.

But the argument of diſtance is not more in favour of Bunbury or Stretton than of Banchor. The ſame objection lies in part againſt Holt Caſtle, where Roman antiquities have been found.

If any attention is paid to the numbers this town muſt be looked for farther to the weſt. And Queen Hope preſents itſelf very nearly in the ſituation expected. Here Camden [n] inform us, while he was there "a certain gardener digging near it ſomewhat deep, diſcovered a very ancient work, concerning which ſeveral have made various conjectures, but whoever conſults M. Vitruvius Pollio will find it no other than the beginning of a hypocauſt of the Romans, who, growing luxurious, as their wealth increaſed, uſed baths very much. It was five ells broad, four long, and about half an ell in height, encompaſſed with walls hewn out of the live rock. The floor was of brick ſet in mortar: — the roof was ſupported with brick pillars, and conſiſted of poliſhed tiles, which at ſeveral places were perforated. On theſe were laid certain brick tubes, which carried off the force of the heat. Whoſe work this was, appears by this inſcription on ſome tiles there, LEG XX, for the twentieth legion, which was ſtiled Victrix, as we have already ſhown, and lay in garriſon at Cheſter,

[n] Britan. Q. Hope.

 ſcarce

ſcarce ſix miles hence." From this circumſtance there is good grounds for concluding, that a detachment of this twentieth legion might be quartered at this place. Such a convenience as a bath implies a length of reſidence, and not a ſudden, or occaſional viſit.

"To a caſtle here, the ſame author informs us, King Edward I. retired, when the Welch had ſurprized his army."

"The form of this place, ſays Dugdale, viewed from the ſummit of the adjacent rock, beſpeaks it to have been a Roman ſtation, rectangular, one ſide formed by the ſlope of the river, with three broad parallel ſtreets, interſected by three narrow ones at right angles."

* Vol. II. pag. 596.

Mr. Gough* adds, that "other proofs have been diſcovered, ſince Camden's time, of the antiquity of this town. Roman bricks have been found in the old houſe at Hope, and large beds of iron cinders, ſuppoſed works of the Romans, near Caer Eſtyn in this pariſh. A Roman road points from this village towards Mold, viſible more than once in the fields on this ſide Plas Tog. — Another road points towards Hawarden. — And there might be a third on the Wrexham ſide; Croes ſtreet there paſſing over Cefny bedd, or the Hill of Grace, and leading to the Caſtle. This village is called in Welch Caergorle, and Mr. Edwards conjectures the etymology to be Caer Gawr le, or the camp of the Giant Legion, Lleon Gawr, the Britons beſtowing that title on the twentieth legion, analogous to Victrix, giving it the ſtrength of a giant."

M P. X.] Camden's calculation of Hope being ſix computed miles from Cheſter is very favourable to the ſuppoſition, that it may prove to be ten meaſured miles from that city. Cary's map of North Wales in his county maps is ſo ſmall and imperfect, that it is impoſſible to gueſs at a diſtance from it. By the ſcale of this map Hope is not more than eight miles from Cheſter. But by his large map, in which this part of the country is given on a much larger ſcale, this diſtance is made full ten miles, and a road laid down almoſt direct from this village to Cheſter by a ſmall place in Flintſhire not far from it called Kinnerton, and another in Cheſhire of the name of Dodleſton.

MEDIOLANO.

MEDIOLANO. M P. XX Whitchurch. Shropſh.

" I am fully perſuaded, ſays [p] Camden, becauſe it ſeems a certain truth, that the Mediolanum of the Ordovices, celebrated by Antoninus, and Ptolemy, ſtood in the county of Montgomery, the footſteps of which I have diligently endeavoured to trace out, though with no great ſucceſs, ſo far doth age conſume even the very ſkeletons, and ruins of cities. However if we may conjecture from its ſituation, ſeeing thoſe towns, which Antoninus places on each ſide are well known, one of which he places at twelve Italian miles, and from the other twenty, the lines of poſition (if we may ſo term them) or rather of diſtance, croſs each other between Mathraval, and Lhan Vylhin, which are ſcarce three miles aſunder, and in a manner demonſtrate to us the ſituation of Mediolanum. For this method of finding out a third place from two known places cannot deceive us, when there are neither mountains interpoſed, nor the turnings of the road diſcontinued." Of the two towns he prefers Lhan Vylhin, but leaves the reader to determine for himſelf.

[p] Britannia. Mediolanum.

His reverend continuator Gibſon [q] does not intirely agree with him, but propoſes a village called Meivod about a mile diſtant from Mathraval.

[q] Additions. Montgomery, (e)

It is remarkable, that neither of theſe learned antiquaries ſeem to have recollected, that Mediolanum occurs again in the tenth Iter, and that in that place it is aſſigned a diſtance of eighteen miles from a third town, which is Condate, placed by them, and all old commentators, at Congleton in Cheſhire. The third diſtance cannot be reconciled to the ſituation aſſigned by them to Mediolanum. Mathraval, and Meivod muſt be near thrice the required diſtance from Congleton.

This conſideration induced Horſley [r] to look for a poſition more favourable to all the three diſtances, and he pitches upon the neighbourhood of Draiton, a ſmall market town upon the river Tern in the eaſtern part of Shropſhire.

[r] Eſſay, Itin. Mediolan.

Mr. Whitaker [s] appears to fix this town at Whitchurch in Shropſhire. He does not expreſſly mention Whitchurch, but can mean no other town. " The Ordovices, he ſays, certainly poſſeſſed the county of Shrewſbury, the town Mediolanum, Med Lhan or Fair

[s] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 148.

Fortreſs in the north of it being particularly aſcribed to that nation by Ptolemy, and Richard."

The diſtances on all ſides are very much in favour of Whitchurch, but unfortunately not one of them can be poſitively aſcertained, becauſe the roads, by which the other towns originally communicated with it, cannot be laid down with certainty.

The name may be alledged as another argument, that this town was Mediolanum. "Lhan, according[t] to Gibſon, ſignifies a yard, or ſome encloſure, as may be obſerved in compound words. However, as Giraldus obſerves, it denotes ſeparately a church, and it is of common uſe in that ſenſe through all Wales: probably becauſe ſuch yards or incloſures might be places of worſhip in the times of heatheniſm, or upon the firſt planting of chriſtianity, when churches were ſcarce." "Med.[u] Mad. Mat. ſignify Fair," Mr. Whitaker has obſerved, in giving the derivation of the name of the river Medlock near Mancheſter. Admitting then Med to mean Fair and Lhan a Church, we ſhall find the ancient name ſo exactly preſerved in the modern Whitechurch, as almoſt to forbid every doubt of its identity.

To this may be added a very probable conjecture, that Whitchurch is ſituated upon a Roman road, a branch of the Watling ſtreet. "I have been informed, ſays[x] Horſley, that Watling ſtreet, or ſome branch of it goes by Newport, and Whitchurch from Wall beſide Litchfield to Cheſter, and that it appears in ſeveral places."—Again between Whitchurch and Cheſter Stukeley[y] remarks, that the "Watling ſtreet from Dover came originally thither through Stretton and Aldford," and muſt conſequently have paſſed through Whitchurch and Malpas.

Dr. Tilſton[z] thought Whitchurch to be Roman, but on what evidence it does not appear.

M P. XX.] Paterſon[a] gives the diſtance between Queenhope, and Wrexham ſix miles, and between Wrexham, and Whitchurch through Banchor ſixteen[b] miles, in all twenty-two miles. But it is probable, that the preſent Iter did not paſs through Wrexham. Leaving that town to the right, it croſſed the Dee at Holt Caſtle, near which the Watling ſtreet from Aldford muſt have paſſed through Stretton and Malpas to Whitchurch. By this more direct courſe

[t] Additions. Monmouth. (b).

[u] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 219.

[x] Eſſay, Itin. p. 417.

[y] Iter. III. p. 56.

[z] Horſley. p. 418. Not. a

[a] Road Book. p. 108.

[b] Dictionary. pag. 213.

courſe the diſtance, I am perſuaded, will be reduced to an exact correſpondence with the numerals.

RUTUNIO. M P. XII. Near Wem. Shropſh.

This town muſt be naturally expected to occur ſomewhere in the direction between Whitchurch, and Wroxeter. And not much out of this line has been diſcovered "a ſpot of ground, where [c] Camden was informed, that a ſmall city once ſtood, the very ruins of which are almoſt gone, but the Roman coins found there, with ſuch bricks as they uſed in building, are evidences of its antiquity, and founders. The people of the neighbourhood call it Berry from Burgh, and affirm it to have been very famous in King Arthur's days."

[c] Britannia. Wem. Salop.

"This place is according to [d] Horſley (who thinks it the Rutunium of the Itinerary) near Wem, and on the bank of the river Rodan, the ſound of which, he obſerves, is not unlike to Rutunium, ſo that affinity of name makes for it."

[d] Eſſay, Itin. Rutunium.

But neither of theſe writers have deſcribed the ſituation of this ruined town ſo exactly, as to enable the teſt of diſtance to determine its identity. A correſpondent [e] of Mr. Urban's however has ſupplied this deficiency. He ſhews, that "it lies near Hawkeſtone, the beautiful ſeat of Sir Richard Hill." It cannot be therefore more than eight, or nine miles at moſt from Whitchurch, and this diſtance is againſt it, notwithſtanding the antiquities it has produced. But to obviate this objection it may be alledged, that the whole diſtance between Whitchurch and Wroxeter by this route cannot exceed the ſum of the numbers on each ſide of Rutunio, that is, twenty-three miles, and that there are inſtances in other parts of the Itinerary, where the whole diſtance between two large towns is exact, and yet the intermediate town does not divide the numbers according to the proportions of Antoninus.

[e] Gent. Mag. Sept. 1795.

There is however another town in this part of the country, the name and ſituation of which entitle it to a rivalſhip with this ruined town. This is a village called Broughton, which appears in the [f] map near three miles ſouth of Wem, in the road from that place to Shrewſbury. The name is very agreeable to theſe kind of towns, and the diſtances on both ſides ſeem to correſpond with the numerals.

[f] Cary's. Shropſhire.

On

On the latter account I feel myſelf obliged to give the preference to this village, though I do not find that it has produced any other evidence of its antiquity.

[g] Road Book. pag. 241.

M P. XII.] Paterſon[g] lays down the diſtance from Whitchurch to Lee Bridge ten miles, and a half. This being compared in the map with the diſtance of Wem, it will be found, that the latter town is about a mile nearer Whitchurch. The diſtance of Broughton from Wem is by the [h] map two miles and a half, making the whole diſtance between Whitchurch, and Broughton twelves miles, the diſtance required.

[h] Cary's. Shropſhire.

URIOCONIO. M P. XI. Wroxeter. Shropſh.

Wroxeter is another town, the Roman antiquity of which has been admitted by a very general conſent. That it had an exiſtence in the Roman times is fully evinced by their coins, and other antiquities often diſcovered there. And its name being, according to Mr. Whitaker[i], of Britiſh original, intimates its exiſtence prior to the coming of the Romans. Y. Ricon. Caer, ſignifies the City of Kings. Ptolemy ſpeaks of it as one of the two principal towns of the people, called by him Cornavii.

[i] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 148.

[k] Eſſay, Itin. Urioconium.

"I ſpent the greateſt part of a day, ſays[k] Horſley, with much pleaſure in viewing this place, and the antiquities of it. I had ſeen ſeveral medals at Shrewſbury, moſt of which were found here. The people call them Wroxeter Dinders. The town has been very large, as alſo the fortified ground. It is ſituated on the north, or north-eaſt ſide of the Severn, and on the other ſide of it runs a ſmall rivulet, ſo that this (as many other of the Roman ſtations) has been ſituated on a Lingula, near the confluence of a rivulet, and a larger river. There is a piece of old wall yet ſtanding, which has in it three regular Strata of Roman brick, each ſtratum conſiſting of the thickneſs of two bricks. It is about eight yards high, and about twenty yards long. The whole city ſeems to have been encompaſſed with a rampart, and ditch about half a mile ſquare, the veſtiges of which may ſtill be diſcerned. It takes in the whole fields, in which the ſtones, coins, and other antiquities are found. I was informed that a Balneum or Sudatory has been diſcovered here

ſome

ſome years ago, but was then deſtroyed. Shrewſbury aroſe out of the remains of this ancient city."

The ancient wall mentioned in the above account is, I believe, a part ſtill in being, and is the piece of ruins, which appears at a ſmall diſtance from the road on the right hand in going from Atcham to the Iron Bridge. Wroxeter village is ſeen not far off behind it.

Camden [1] ſuppoſes this city to have been damaged in the Saxon wars, and quite deſtroyed by the Danes. [1] Britannia. Uriconium.

Gibſon [m] thinks the deſtruction of it muſt have been at lateſt by the Saxons. He draws this concluſion from the coins found there. "Amongſt theſe he tells us, (as he had the account from a perſon, who had been an eye-witneſs,) there is not one, but what is Roman. From whence we may infer, that the deſtruction of this city was before the coming over of the Saxons, or at lateſt in their wars with the Britons, for if it had continued till the Daniſh times, there would certainly have been ſome of the Saxon coins mixed among the Roman. And the Saxon name Wrekenceſter (from whence the preſent Wroxeter flows) perhaps may imply, that it was, when they came, wrecked, or deſtroyed." [m] Additions. Shropſhire.

This author gives a curious account of the ancient mode of burial diſcovered at this place. "But whenever it was demoliſhed, he adds, it has certainly been a place of great note, and antiquity, for upon ſearching into their places of burial, there has been teeth taken out of the jaw bones of men of a very large ſize, and thigh bones have been lately found by the inhabitants of a full yard in length. Their way of burying their dead here (when they did not burn their corpſes, and put their aſhes in urns) has been obſerved to be this. Firſt they made a deep wide grave, in the bottom whereof they fixed a bed of red clay, and upon that laid the body. With the ſame ſort of clay they covered it, fencing the clay with a ſort of thin flats againſt the earth or mould, which would have been otherwiſe apt to break through it to the dead body. Laſtly they filled the grave, and covered it with great ſtones, ſometimes five or ſix upon a grave, which are now ſunk into the earth. Some part of the bones thus interred, that have happened to lie dry in the duſt, or clay, remain pretty ſound to this day."

[a] Cary's. Shropshire.

M P. XI.] According to the [a] map, from Broughton to Shrewsbury is eight miles, and from Shrewsbury to Wroxeter five miles, in all thirteen, but the present road would leave Shrewsbury three miles to the right, passing through Uffington, and Berwick directly to Wroxeter. This would reduce the distance to a conformity with the numbers, as it cannot exceed eleven miles.

USOCONA. M P. IX. Oconyate. Salop.

[b] Britannia. Usocona.

Camden finds no difficulty in fixing upon [b] this village as the situation of this Roman town, though he produces no proof of any remains, or antiquities found here. "Not far from the foot of the Wrekin, he observes, by the Roman highway lies Okenyate in the depth of the valley, a small village of some note for pit coal, which by reason of its low situation, and that distance, which Antoninus says it is both from Urioconium, and Pennocrucium, undoubtedly must be the same with Usocona. Nor does the name make against the conjecture, for it is compounded of the word Us, which in Welsh signifies Low, and seems to be added to express its lowly situation."

[c] Essay, Itin. Uxacona.

Horsley [c] takes no notice of this determination, but gives a new position to this town, and thinks it must have stood by the side of a rivulet near Sheriff Hales. This decision however has nothing remarkable to recommend it. The former seems to deserve the preference, though I cannot learn, that any certain * evidence has been yet produced in confirmation of it.

The name of this town is in most copies Uxacona, but in some Usocona which is here preferred, because the second, and third syllables seem to be still retained in the present name of this village. It is true, the common mode of spelling it is Oaken Gates. Camden writes it Okenyate, but if the derivation from the Roman name is admitted, it cannot be doubted but the name has been originally, and ought to be written Oconyate, in which we have a strong argument of its identity.

This village cannot be supposed to retain any marks of its Roman splendour, the whole face of the country being disfigured by mines, coal

* I have met with the following notice relating to this place in the Gent. Mag. "My friend Mr. Pennant concurs with me in opinion, that a ruin, which we both saw at Oconyate about thirty years ago was the remains of a Roman Hypocaust." Feb. 1797.

coal roads, and vaſt heaps of earth, and aſhes from the immenſe works, carrying on in the very ſpot, where from the diſtance it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe the Roman town was ſituated, but a ſtranger will not even now approach it without admiration, particularly if his acquaintance ſhould commence in an evening after ſunſet, which was the caſe with myſelf. The road to it from Weſton lies over a hill of ſufficient height to hide intirely the proſpect on the other ſide. Having attained the top of the hill, the eye is all at once aſſailed with a view, tremendous as well can be conceived. The whole country appears in a blaze, as far as the ſight can reach. The immenſe iron works, which lead from this village, and neighbourhood to Coalbrooke Dale, fill the whole valley with fire, and form a ſpectacle, that cannot be deſcribed equal to the firſt ſenſation they excite. The vaſt furnaces illumine the air for many miles round, and as we draw nearer to the works, the rattling of the chains of the fire engines, the beatings of the vaſt hammers, and the roaring of the blaſts compoſe an aſſemblage of ſounds, which add not a little to the terror of the ſcene.

At this village alſo the traveller may amuſe himſelf with an exhibition of the mechanick powers of an inclined plane on a pretty large ſcale. Boats of ten, or twelve tons paſs down it, and it is ſurprizing to ſee the facility with which they are managed in their deſcent. One that I ſaw going down was ſtopped in a moment, on the appearance of ſomething not in exact order, in the middle of the plane.

What could the Romans exhibit equal to theſe noble monuments of Britiſh induſtry? And how muſt the magnificence of the Roman city be exchanged for the better in the ſooty habitations of theſe laborious ſons of Vulcan!—

M P. IX.] The common reading here is XI but the real diſtance of this place from Wroxeter is no more than nine[q] miles. We may therefore preſume a tranſpoſition in the numerals, an error by no means uncommon in this work. In Paterſon's Itinerary, Wombridge marks the place of this town. In the map of Shropſhire the two villages appear as joining each other.

[q] Paterſon. Itin. Vol. I. p. 165.

PENNOCRUCIO. M P. XVI. Penkridge. Staff.

This is another of thoſe towns, wherein we find the firſt ſyllable of the ancient name retained in the modern one. Indeed the whole of the preſent name is ſo near the ancient Britiſh, not diſguiſed by its Latin form, that I cannot refuſe it a preference before any other town in the neighbourhood, notwithſtanding neither its diſtance from the laſt town, nor its ſituation (being two miles from the Watling ſtreet) are in favour of the ſuppoſition. Nor yet has it produced any Roman antiquities, that I can learn. I have been informed by a friend, a native of Wales, that the Britiſh name of this town muſt have been Pen crych, which means a rough Head, and is perfectly expreſſive of its ſituation on the rough heathy ground, which covered ſo large an extent of this part of Staffordſhire.

Camden is the only author, who aſſigns this poſition to Pennocrucio. Among the proofs of the antiquity of the next town (Etoceto) he alledges, "but that [r] which mainly makes for this point is, that the military way continues from hence very fair, and plain, and almoſt without any break, till it is croſſed, and interrupted by the river Penk at Pennocrucium, (ſo called from the river) at the ſame diſtance, which Antoninus has made. This town has not quite loſt its name at this day, being from Pennocrucium called Penkridge. At preſent it is only a ſmall village, famous for a horſe fair, which Hugh Blunt, or Flavus, the lord of it, obtained of Edward the ſecond."

[r] Britan. Etoceto.

This town is here deſcribed as ſtanding on the Watling ſtreet, but in this circumſtance our great antiquary was certainly miſtaken. Had he travelled the other way he could not have thought ſo. But this old highway has been in no part more difficult to trace than in its courſe over Cannock Heath, where a deep ſandy ſoil, cut in all directions by the different roads over it, had obliterated all marks of the rampart, and the diſtinguiſhing peculiarities of ſuch roads. A very excellent new road now leads acroſs the heath from Wall to Norton, but this is an improvement of very modern date, being executed within the laſt ten years. The line of the road was before ſo obſcure, that a ſtranger was directed from Wall to a ſingle tree, which grew upon the heath at a conſiderable diſtance, as a guide

guide to keep the road. In the infancy of this kind of knowledge therefore a miſtake might eaſily be made in tracing this part of the road, but it is now well known, that Penkridge is not nearer than two miles to this old ſtreet.

And this circumſtance has appeared to commentators in general ſo forcible an objection, that no one has adopted Camden's opinion, but new ſituations have been propoſed more intimately connected with the road. Dr. Plot fixes upon Stretton. Horſley ſuppoſes Penkridge might ariſe from this ancient town, but that the latter ſtood by the road. Stukeley propoſes the ſide of the brook, which croſſes the Watling ſtreet between Stretton, and Water Eaton. This it appears by the map is the Penk, and had not Penkridge been ſo near, I ſhould have had no doubt, but the old town had been either at Stretton, or Eaton, which lie at a ſmall diſtance on each ſide of this rivulet.

But theſe opinions are all founded on the long eſtabliſhed prejudice, that all the Antonine towns are ſeated cloſe to the roads, whereas it will be proved, that many of them lie at ſome diſtance from the roads and in more than one inſtance, as far from them as Penkridge.

I ſuſpect however, that a Roman road from Worceſter by Wolverhampton has croſſed the Watling ſtreet at the Spread Eagle, and paſſed through Penkridge to Newcaſtle, and Cheſterton.

M P. XVI.] If Penkridge is allowed to occupy the ſite of the Roman Pennocrucio, the common reading of the number in this ſtage, which is XII muſt be an error. The omiſſion of a ſingle ſtroke occaſions the difference, a miſtake very eaſily made. By Paterſon's [a] Itinerary it is thirteen miles and a half from Oconyate to the Spread Eagle, and by his road [b] book from the Eagle to Penkridge twelve miles and a half, in all ſixteen miles.

[a] Vol. I. p. 158. 165.
[b] Pag. 128.

ETOCETO. M P. XII. Wall. Staffordſh.

This is now no more than a very poor village, but all writers upon the topographical antiquities of our iſland agree in their opinion of its ancient conſequence.

[a] Compare. Iter I. XVIII.

Richard [a] of Cirenceſter plainly ſuppoſes this old town to have had this ſituation.

And Camden, who had firſt ſought it in ſome other place, on a more careful ſurvey found reaſon to change his mind, and fix it here. "I examined the road, he tells us, very accurately, and with great luck have at laſt found it, and muſt ingenuouſly own myſelf to have been quite wrong before. Scarce a mile ſouth from Litchfield are the ruins of an old city near this way (Watling ſtreet.) The name of the place is Wall, from the ruins of the walls there extant, which encompaſs about two acres of ground, called the Caſtlecroft, as if one ſhould ſay, the Caſtlefield. Near this ſtood another little city on the other ſide the way, which was demoliſhed before William the Conqueror's time, as the inhabitants from an old tradition tell us. And they ſhew the place, where a temple ſtood, gueſſing it to be ſo from the greatneſs of the foundations. And they produce many coins of the Roman Cæſars, which are always the moſt infallible proofs of antiquity."

[z] Itin. cur. pag. 58.

Stukeley [z], who viſited this place, adds, that the Watling ſtreet, and "Ricning ſtreet croſs each other near it, and that it ſtands high."

Near this village the line of the Watling ſtreet is not uſed as a road for about half a mile, but by the map it appears to have paſſed very near, if not through it.

Horſley agrees with his predeceſſors as to the poſition of this old town, but adds nothing new upon the ſubject.

M P. XII.] In adjuſting this diſtance ſome difficulty ariſes from the uncertainty, whether this Iter returned into the Watling ſtreet at the Spread Eagle, or by another courſe through Cannock. The diſtance favours the latter direction, by which it cannot exceed twelve miles.

MANDUESSEDO. M P. XVI. Manceſter. Warwick.

The name, the antiquities found, and the diſtance all conſpire to confirm the ſituation of this town, and to theſe may be added its poſition near a road certainly Roman. Manceſter lies about a mile

mile ſouth-eaſt from Atherſtone, the mother church of which place ſtands here.

" A little higher upon Watling ſtreet, Camden[y] obſerves, where there is a bridge of ſtone over the river Anker, Manduеſſedum is ſeated, a town of very great antiquity mentioned by Antoninus, which, having not yet loſt its name, is called Manceſter. Which name (ſince a quarry of Freeſtone lies near it) it is probable, was given it from the ſtone there digged and hewed. For in the Gloſſaries of the Britiſh tongue we learn, that Maen means a Stone, and foſwad in the provincial language digging, which being joined together ſeem aptly enough to expreſs the name Manduеſſedum. [y] Britun. Manduеſſedum.

" But of what note, or how great ſoever it was in former times, it is now a poor little village, containing not above fourteen ſmall houſes, and has no other monument of antiquity to ſhew, but an old fort, which they call Oldbury, that is, the Old Burrough. Atherſtone on the one ſide (where the church of the Friars was converted into a chapel, which nevertheleſs acknowledges that of Manceſter to be the Mother Church) and Nuneaton on the other ſide have by their nearneſs reduced Manceſter to what you ſee."

Gibſon[z] adds, that " divers coins both of ſilver and of braſs have been by ploughing, and digging brought to light at this place." The fort at Oldbury this author deſcribes as " quadrangular, containing ſeven acres of ground. In the north part of it there have been found ſeveral flint ſtones about four inches in length, curiouſly wrought by grinding, or ſome ſuch way. The one end is ſhaped, like the edge of a pole axe, and by Sir William Dugdale, they are thought to have been weapons uſed by the Britons, before the art of making arms of braſs, and iron. They muſt have been brought hither for ſome extraordinary purpoſe, becauſe there are no flints to be found within forty miles of the place." [z] Additions. Warwickſh.

M P. XVI.] The diſtance between Wall, and Manceſter is reckoned ſixteen meaſured miles, I was informed by a perſon, who had travelled this road many years. And this information I find ſupported by the road books, and maps. Litchfield appears in the map about the ſame diſtance from Atherſtone, as its neighbour the village of Wall. Witherly alſo is very near Manceſter, and about the

[a] Road Book. p. 357. 144.

the ſame diſtance from Atherſtone. According to [a] Paterſon, from Litchfield to Tamworth is ſeven miles, and from Tamworth to Witherly nine and a half. In all ſixteen miles and a half.

VENONIS. M P. XII. Claybrooke. Leiceſt.

Antiquaries agree very generally in the opinion, that this town was ſituated at the interſection of the great Roman roads the Watling ſtreet and the Foſs, about two miles north-weſt of the preſent village of Claybrooke in Leiceſterſhire. The ſpot is well known in the neighbourhood by the name of High Croſs, from a Croſs formerly erected there, which in Camden's time had given place to a high poſt, ſet up with props to ſupport it. This has been ſince ſucceeded by a new erection, ſtill called a Croſs, raiſed in the beginning of the preſent century, as appears by the inſcription, at the expence of the neighbouring gentry of Warwickſhire, and Leiceſterſhire. At this point there is at preſent only a ſingle houſe, which has been, and I believe, continues a ſmall inn, frequented chiefly by drovers for the accommodation of the cattle brought this way out of Wales.

[b] Britannia. Benones.

On this ſpot it has been ſuppoſed the old Roman city ſtood. Camden was informed by "the [b] neighbouring inhabitants, that the two principal ways of England did here croſs, and that in this place ſtood once a moſt flouriſhing city, called Clayceſter, which had a ſenate of its own, and that Claybrooke, near a mile diſtant from hence, was part of the Old Clayceſter. They ſaid alſo, that on both ſides of this way great foundations of ſquare ſtones have been diſcovered under ground, and Roman coins frequently caſt up by the plough. In the Watling ſtreet a few miles from this place is a bridge, called Bensford Bridge. Theſe things conſidered, this eminent antiquary thinks ſufficient inducements to believe, that the Venones, or as it is called in ſome copies, Benones, which Antoninus places next after Benaventa was ſettled here. And the rather becauſe Antoninus tells us, that the way here parted into two branches, which alſo is the vulgar obſervation."

This notice with reſpect to the diviſion of the road is very remarkable, as I have not been able to find the leaſt traces of it in any copy of the Itinerary, except in that preſerved by Richard. In the Diaphragmata

[c] Diaphragmata this note occurs after the mention of Benonis: Hic biſecatur Via; Alterutrum ejus Brachium Lindum uſque, alterum verſus Uriconium protenditur. [c] Iter I.

Stukeley [d] agrees with Camden, but is rather more particular; "Benones, he tells us, ſtands in the interſection of the two great Roman roads, that traverſe the kingdom obliquely, and ſeems to be the center of England, and higheſt ground in it, for from hence rivers run every way. The Foſs went acroſs the back of the inn, and ſo towards Bath. The ground hereabouts, the ſite of the ancient city, is very rich; and many antiquities, ſtones, Roman bricks, &c. have been dug up. Roman coins were found, when they ploughed the field weſt from the croſs. In the garden before the inn was a tumulus lately taken away. Under it they found the body of a man under the plain ſurface, as likewiſe under ſeveral others hereabouts upon the Watling ſtreet. Foundations of houſes have been frequently dug up along the ſtreet here, all the way to Clayceſter. Here is a croſs of a handſome deſign, but of a mouldering ſtone through the villainy of the architect, built at the expence of the late earl of Denbigh, and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. It conſiſts of four Dorick columns regarding the four roads with a gilded globe, and a croſs atop upon a ſundial. On two ſides between four Tuſcan columns, that compoſe a ſort of pedeſtal are theſe inſcriptions, &c. The city was of a ſquare form probably, humouring the croſſing of the roads, and had conſequently four ſtreets and four quarters. Many foundations are dug up all along the roads. It commands a charming proſpect all round." [d] Itin. cur. p. 104.

As to this account I ſhall only obſerve, that this traveller ſuppoſes Clayceſter a different place from Benones, which Camden ſpeaks of as the ſame.

Burton [e], in his Leiceſterſhire, aſſigns nearly the ſame poſition to this Roman town. "Near this place (Claybrooke) many ages ſince ſtood a great city (out of the ruins of which this village might ſeem to ſpring) called Benones, but by the Saxons afterwards Clayceſter, through which went the great ſtreet way, called Watling ſtreet, for on both ſides of the way have been ploughed, and dug up many ancient coins, great ſquare ſtones and bricks with the other rubbiſh of Roman buildings, not far from a beacon ſtanding upon the [e] 2d. Edit. pag. 67.

the way, now called High Croſs, of a croſs which ſtood there ſometime upon the meeting of another great way."

Theſe are very high authorities for fixing the preciſe ſpot upon which the old Venonis was ſituated, but the numbers in the Itinerary poſitively contradict the opinion, that it ſtood at High Croſs.

[f]Pag. xxvii. Horſley in his preface[f] acknowledges his obligation to a gentleman of Northamptonſhire for a communication, relative to this part of this Iter. He had received in a letter a draught of that portion of Northamptonſhire, through which the Roman way paſſes, done by a Mr. Eayre. By this draught (which muſt alſo have contained the progreſs of this road between Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire to Witherly by Atherſtone) He found, that Claybrooke was about a mile eaſt from Watling ſtreet, and more than a mile diſtant from High Croſs. He ſuppoſes Clayceſter mentioned by Camden, and Stukeley, where Roman antiquities have been found, muſt have ſtood on Watling ſtreet, or near it, at the diſtance of about a mile from the croſs. He expects this ſituation will make the ſpace from Manduefſedo equal to the numbers, which at High Croſs it would not be. For Mr. Eayre had obſerved in his draught, that from "Benones, (meaning High Croſs,) to Manduefſedum, meaſured by the wheel, was ten miles, and a quarter."

Clayceſter, I expect, originally occupied the ground upon which both Over, and Nether Claybrooke now ſtand. At the former village, I am informed, that Roman coins, and other antiquities are ſometimes found in making cellars, and laying foundations of new buildings. This village, to which the other is a hamlet, retains ſome marks of its ancient conſequence, having three or four hamlets dependant upon it. I ſee no cauſe to ſuppoſe the Saxon town to be a different place from the Roman.

That there may have been ſeveral houſes at the very interſection of the roads, after the above accounts of the foundations, &c. found there, I ſhall not preſume to diſpute. But it is very poſſible, that the commonly received opinion of the ſituation of the town there, has been adopted only on the ſuppoſition, that the Romans would certainly build a town at the interſection of two ſuch roads. Whereas it is equally probable, that the town might have its exiſtence prior to the formation of the ſecond road, and its poſition

ſo

ſo near the interſection be a circumſtance intirely accidental. At the ſame time its diſtance might create a neceſſity for thoſe buildings near High Croſs, the remains of which have been miſtaken for marks of the old city.

M P. XII.] From Manceſter to High Croſs has been above ſhewn to be ten miles and a quarter. And from High Croſs to Over Claybrooke Paterſon[g] makes two miles. Total twelves miles and a quarter.

[g] Road Book. pag. 143.

BENAVENTA. M P. XX. Daventry. Northamp.

When it is recollected, how much the deciſions of Camden are influenced by the compariſon of the ancient, and modern names of theſe towns, and how much of BenAVENTa is retained in DAVENTRY, it muſt ſeem extraordinary, that he could give the preference to the village of Weedon, five miles from it. But it may be the diſtance of this town from the road might appear to him an inſurmountable objection.

Stukeley[h] follows the opinion of Camden, and again with more confidence, for he ſpeaks of the claim of Weedon as indiſputable.

[h] Itin. cur. pag. 107.

Horſley[i] comes nearer to the idea here adopted, but doubts whether to prefer Daventry, or Ledger's Aſhby, where Stukeley tells of an old town, great ditches, cauſeways, and marks of ſtreets. In fixing the diſtance however he determines rather for Daventry.

[i] Eſſay, Itin. Bennavenna.

And the name, the diſtances (particularly that, on which we can the moſt depend, between Daventry, and Towceſter) with every other circumſtance favour this town more than any other.

The name in the preſent copy is Benavenna, but in the copies of Aldus and Simler it is Benaventa, which is here adopted from its greater ſimilarity to the modern name. In all copies two ſyllables are plainly retained.

This name is ſuppoſed to be of Britiſh original, and conſequently deſcriptive of ſome circumſtance relative to the ſituation of the town, to which it belongs. The map of Northamptonſhire ſhews, that one of the ſources of the river Nen has its riſe cloſe by Daventry. And this river has been thought by moſt writers to have been called in the ancient times Aven or Avon. Pen Aven means the Head of

Aven, and therefore ſuits exactly the ſite of this town. Stukeley applies this argument to Weedon, but it is certainly much more ſtrictly applicable to Daventry than Weedon.

The coins of Roman Emperors are ſaid to have been found here. And on Borough Hill, half a mile from the town, are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a large Roman camp, three miles in compaſs, which has been ſometimes uſed as a race courſe. "The [k] whole hill top appears to have been fortified, but the principal work upon the end of it, double ditched, of about twelve acres. The inner ditch is very large, and at one corner has a ſpring. The Vallum is but moderate. A ſquariſh work within, upon the higheſt ground, looks like a Pretorium. This camp appears to have been originally Roman, but ſince occupied by ſome other people, perhaps the Danes, who have new modelled it, and made new works to it."

[k] Stukeley. Itin. cur. pag. 107.

"On the ſouth [l] ſide of the hill, almoſt a quarter of a mile below the rampire, is a place by the country people called Burnt Walls, where many loads of ſtones, of ruined walls, and foundations have been dug up. It takes up about ſix acres of ground, ſeems to have been moated round, and perhaps had water conveyed to it from the old pools in Daventry Park. The banks in the park reſemble thoſe of ponds, and canals. Here, as tradition goes, ſtood a large houſe, or caſtle of John of Gaunt. But the appellation of Burnt Walls was given to this place long before the time of John of Gaunt, for it is mentioned in an agreement between the convent, and Fitzwalter lord of Daventry, in the thirty-eighth year of Hen. III. Dictus Conventus ſimiliter in Defenſo habebunt Culturam ſuam ad Brende Wallis, &c. From the coins found upon the hill Moreton thinks it evident, that the camp there was originally Roman, and probably a ſummer camp, for the forces wintered in Daventry." Poſſibly Burnt Walls might be a Roman ſtation.

[l] Bridges. Northamptonſhire. Vol. I. pag. 42.

Such a combination of evidence can ſcarce leave a doubt of the identity of this town.

M P. XX.] The common reading of the numerals in this place is XVII. In Iter VIII the ſame diſtance is made XVIII, and in ſome copies XIX M. and in that Iter, to make the particular numbers agree with the total, it appears neceſſary to correct the numerals in

in this particular ſtage to XX. This ſeems to be the true reading, and it is accordingly adopted here. In Iter VI, where Tripontio intervenes this diſtance is XXI miles. The communication between Daventry, and the Watling ſtreet has moſt probably proceeded by the moſt direct line by the camp, and through Norton. By comparing the maps of Northamptonſhire and Warwickſhire together, it is plain this diſtance cannot be leſs than twenty miles.

LACTODORO. M P. XII. Towceſter. Northamp.

The order of the towns, the diſcovery of antiquities, the name, and the diſtance all unite in proving Towceſter the remains of this Roman town. Horſley has already fixed it here. But Camden very inconſiſtently ſuppoſes this place to be Tripontio, notwithſtanding he has placed Venonis at High Croſs, and Benaventa at Weedon, between which towns Antoninus mentions Tripontio. He indeed thinks it wrong placed in the Itinerary, but as he gives no reaſon for this opinion, his determination can form no juſt objection againſt the name here aſſigned to this town.

This antiquarian [m] traveller informs us, that "there is a mount ſtill remaining here, caſt up in ancient times. It is called Bury Hill, now taken up in private gardens. Certain perſons of good credit told him, that Torceſter is the true name of the town. In Marianus we read, that this town was ſo fortified in the year of our Lord 917, that the Danes were not able to take it, and that King Edward the Elder afterwards encompaſſed it with a ſtone wall, yet no ſigns of ſuch a wall are diſcoverable. And time itſelf has ſo ruined the town, that it is beholden to the ſituation, the name, and the ancient coins, every now, and then found here, for its reputation of antiquity."

[m] Britannia. Tripontium.

Stukeley [n] has no doubt of the Roman antiquity of this town, but he thinks it is not mentioned in the Itinerary. "Towceſter, he obſerves, is a conſiderable town between two rivulets, but what its Roman name was, time has envied us, the Itinerary paſſing it by."

[n] Itin cur. pag. 108.

Horſley [o] ſuſpects that "the ancient name of this place may have been Dorceſter or Todorceſter, retaining a part of its original name."

[o] Eſſay. Itin. Lactodoro.

M P. XII.] From Daventry to Towceſter, twelve miles. [p] Paterſon.

[p] Road Book. pag. 115.

MAGIOVINTO. M P. XVI. Near Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

The exact ſituation of this town I have not been able to make out, but the diſtance requires, that it ſhould be in the neighbourhood of Fenny Stratford. The diſtance is at the ſame time againſt its being at that place, where Horſley[q] fixes it, and "is inclined to pay ſo much regard to authority and etymology as to ſuppoſe a tranſpoſition of names, and to place Durocobrivis in this place near the water, and Magiovintum at Dunſtable, where there is a chalky hill, and no river near it."

[q] Eſſay, Itin. Magiovint.

Fenny Stratford is not a pariſh of itſelf, but lies in two other pariſhes Bletchley, and, I believe, Sympſon. One of them perhaps may occupy the ſite of old Magiovintum. Or if it may be ſuppoſed, that this Iter was originally meaſured from London, the difficulty would be in a great degree done away. Ogilby, who firſt meaſured the roads in this kingdom, makes the diſtance of Daventry from London the ſame as Antoninus had done before him. Hence it is poſſible the ſmall deficiency in this ſtage may ariſe from the preſent poſition of the laſt town not being perfectly the ſame with that of the Roman town. If Lactodoro ſtood half a mile nearer Daventry than Towceſter now does, this interval would be very nearly filled up agreeable to the numbers.

But ſince it does not appear, that Stratford, or any town near it has produced any kind of evidence of its Roman antiquity, it may be better to refer the poſitive ſettlement of this town to future diſcoveries. And it may excite the induſtry of ſome neighbouring antiquary to demonſtrate the true ſituation of it, when it is determined to the compaſs of ſo ſmall a ſpace. Water Eaton is a ſituation, that would accord extremely well with the preſent plan, as to diſtance, and poſition.

M P. XVI.] All copies read in this place XVII, but they equally agree in making this diſtance no more than XVI miles in both the VI and VIII Iters. In the VI Iter, which commences from London we ſhall find this ſtage approach very near to ſixteen miles by an exceſs in the ſecond interval between Brockley Hill, and Verulam. Paterſon[r] makes it fifteen miles from Towceſter to Fenny Stratford.

[r] Road Book. pag. 115.

DUROCOBRIVIS.

DUROCOBRIVIS. M P. XII. Dunſtable. Bedfordſh.

All the names of the towns, compounded with the Britiſh word Dur (Water) are ſuppoſed to imply, that the ſituations of ſuch towns are damp, and low, or at leaſt by the ſide of ſome river. But this is an exception, and Horſley was on that account induced to propoſe the tranſpoſition taken notice of under the laſt article. But if this tranſpoſition is not allowed, perhaps even this town might not be originally without ſome claim to the title of a Water town. Camden [s] deſcribes it as in his time "conſiſting of four ſtreets, and having in each ſtreet, becauſe of the dryneſs of the ſoil, four large public ponds, which though ſupplied only with rain water are yet never dry, for as to ſprings they can come at none without digging twenty-four fathom deep." Theſe receptacles might be made by the Britons, the original conſtructors of this town.

[s] Britan. Magiovinium.

This place has been however very generally conſidered as the Magiovintum, or Magiovinium of the Itinerary.

"There is no doubt to be made, we are [t] told, but that this was the ſtation, which Antoninus the Emperor mentions under the name of Magioninium, or Magiovinium, nor need it be ſought elſewhere. For ſetting aſide, that it ſtands upon the Roman military way, the ſwineherds now and then in the neighbouring fields find coins of the Emperors, which they call to this day Madning money, and at a little diſtance upon the very deſcent of Chiltern Hills, there is a round military fortification, ſuch as Strabo has told us the Britiſh towns were. It contains nine acres, and is called Madning, or Maiden Bower, a name wherein with a little variation one may eaſily diſcover Magintum. But after Magintum either by the ſtorms of war, or time, was deſtroyed, Hen. I. built another town here with a royal ſeat called Kingſbury, and planted a colony, that ſhould be a curb to the inſolence of robbers."

[t] Id.

Stukeley [u] viſited Maiden Bower, but does not think its name has any relation to the ancient name of the town, which however he looks upon to have been Magiovintum. This antiquarian traveller will have "Berkhamſtead [x] to be Durocobrivis, which, he ſays, has been

[u] Itin. cur. pag. 108.

[x] Id. p. 109.

been evidently a Roman town from the coins frequently dug up there."

But there can be no foundation for this opinion. Dunſtable muſt have been certainly Durocobrivis, unleſs the other name ſhould be annexed to it by tranſpoſition, a liberty however, which ought not to be admitted, unleſs the neceſſity for it be firſt well aſcertained.

M P. XII.] The diſtance between Fenny Stratford, and Dunſtable is no more than eleven miles and a half, according to both Ogilby, and [y] Paterſon. This ſeems a confirmation of the conjecture, that the laſt town muſt lie at ſome little diſtance from the road, but if the Iter was meaſured from London, the exceſs in the firſt ſtages will be ſufficient to make this twelve miles.

[y] Road Book. p. 115.

VEROLAMIO. M P. XII. Verulam near St. Albans. Herts.

"The ſituation of this town, ſays [z] Camden, is very well known to have been cloſe by the ſide of St. Albans, for it is ſtill commonly called Verulam, although nothing of it now remains, but ruins of walls, chequered pavements, and Roman coins, now and then digged up. It was ſeated on the ſide of an eaſy hill, which faced the eaſt, and was fortified with very ſtrong walls, and a double rampire with deep trenches towards the ſouth. And on the eaſt part it had a ſmall rivulet, which formerly made on that ſide a large Mere, or ſtanding water, whereupon it has been conjectured, that this was the town of Caſſibelinus, ſo well defended by woods and marſhes, which was taken by Cæſar. For there is not, that I know of, any other mere hereabouts. In Nero's time it was eſteemed a Municipium, a kind of town, whoſe inhabitants enjoyed the rights, and priviledges of Roman citizens. In the reign of the ſame Emperor, when Boadicia, Queen of the Iceni, out of an inveterate hatred had raiſed a bloody war againſt the Romans, this town, as Tacitus writeth, was by the Britons entirely ruined. Yet afterwards it flouriſhed again, and grew to a very great eminency. If I ſhould lay any great ſtreſs on the ſtories, common amongſt the people, and ſhould upon that bottom tell you, what great ſtore of Roman coins, how many images of gold, and ſilver, how many veſſels, how many marble

[z] Britan. Verolamium.

marble pillars, how many capitals, in fine how many wonderful pieces of ancient work have been here fetched out of the earth, I could not in reaſon hope to be credited. However this ſhort account, which follows, take upon the credit of an ancient hiſtorian.

" Ealred the Abbot in the reign of King Edgar ſearching out the old ſubterraneous vaults of Verulam, broke them all down, and ſtopped up all the ways, and ſubterraneous paſſages, which were arched over head very artificially, and very firmly built, ſome whereof were carried under the water, which in old time almoſt encompaſſed the whole city. This he did, becauſe they were the ordinary lurking places of thieves and whores. He alſo filled up the ditches of the city, and ſtopped up certain caves thereabouts, whither malefactors uſed to fly for ſhelter. But he laid aſide all the whole tiles, and all ſuch ſtones as he found fit for building. Hard by the bank, they happened upon certain oaken planks, which had nails ſticking in them, and were covered over with pitch, as alſo ſome other ſhipping tackle, particularly anchors, half eaten with ruſt, and oars of fir.

" Eadmer his ſucceſſor went forward with the work, which Ealdred had begun, and his diggers levelled the foundations of a palace in the middle of the old city. And when they had opened the earth to a greater depth, they met with old ſtone tables, tiles alſo, and pillars, pots, and great earthen veſſels, neatly wrought, and others of glaſs, containing the aſhes of the dead. And at laſt out of the ruins of old Verulam Eadmer built a new monaſtery at St. Albans. —And now the old Verulam is turned into cornfields, and St. Albans flouriſheth, which roſe up out of the ruins of it."

Stukeley [a], who ſpared no pains, or expence, to illuſtrate the topographical antiquities of this iſland, gives a particular account of this ancient city, with an ichnographical ſketch of it taken by himſelf. " The track of the ſtreets, he underſtood, were yet in ſome meaſure viſible, when the corn firſt comes up, or is nearly ripe. Three years before he was there good part of the wall was ſtanding, but ever ſince the neighbouring inhabitants had been pulling it up all round to the very foundations to mend the highway. He met hundreds of cart loads of Roman bricks carrying for that

[a] Itin. cur. pag. 110.

that purpoſe, as he rode through the old city. The compoſition of the Roman wall he found to be three feet layers of flint, and one foot made up of three courſes of Roman brick. A great piece of this wall is left by the weſt gate, called Gorham Block. It is twelve feet thick all ways. He ſaw ſeveral curious pieces of antiquity found here, and could have taken up pecks of remainders of Roman pavements. In walking along the great road, that runs north, and ſouth through the city from St. Michael's church, foundations of houſes, ſtreets, gutters, floors, &c. appeared under the hedge rows. He ſuppoſes the Watling ſtreet to have paſſed directly through the city, a little ſouthward of St. Michael's church, and St. Mary's chapel, and ſo to St. Stephen's."

According to the plan of this ingenious antiquary the preſent turnpike road from Dunſtable paſſes cloſe by the remains of the old wall, called Gorham Block, and continues in old Verulam from that point till it approaches the rivulet at the bottom of St. Albans.

M P. XII.] Dunſtable to St. Albans twelve miles and a quarter. [b] Paterſon. Verulam lies ſomewhat nearer than St. Albans.

[b] Road Book. pag. 115.

SULLONIACIS. M P. IX. Brockley Hill. Middleſex.

There ſeems no reaſon to doubt but that this place, where [c] Camden firſt fixed it, is the Sulloniacis of the Itinerary. Marks of this old town remained in his time, and much rubbiſh was dug up upon the hill now called Brockley Hill.

[c] Britannia. Sulloniacis.

Before Gibſon publiſhed his edition of the Britannia, Burton had ventured to differ ſo far from his great guide, as to propoſe Elſtre a mile north from Brockley Hill, but the learned editor very juſtly obſerves in his additions, that as "Elſtre [d] has produced no evidence of its antiquity, there is no cauſe for this change, eſpecially as coins, urns, Roman bricks, &c. have been ſince diſcovered at Brockley Hill, in the place where a handſome new houſe had been built, as well in making the foundations of the houſe, as in levelling the gardens. Rarities of this kind have been alſo turned up by the plough for about ſeven, or eight acres round."

[d] Additions. Middleſex.

Stukeley

Stukeley [e] mentions "a proverbial ſaying in uſe in this neighbourhood

No heart can think, nor tongue can tell
What lies between Brockley Hill, and Pennywell

meaning the coins found there abouts. In the wood over againſt the houſe, great quantities of Roman bricks, gold rings, and coins have been found in digging, many arched vaults of brick, and flint under the trees. The whole top of the hill is covered with foundations. Pennywell is a parcel of cloſes acroſs the valley, where foundations are alſo diſcernible."

[e] Itin. cur. pag. 3.

No evidence is here wanting but to ſhew, that the diſtance is agreeable to the numerals.

M P. IX.] Paterſon [f] makes it nine miles three quarters from Brockley Hill to St. Albans, and as Verulam joins St. Albans it cannot differ more than half a mile, which leaves the diſtance nine miles and a quarter to Verulam.

[f] Road Book. pag. 113.

LONDINIO. M P. XII. City of LONDON.

This long Iter has at length brought us to the capital of our iſland, the metropolis, as it appears, of Roman, as it is of modern Britain. For though it is here paſſed through without any diſtinction above the other towns, yet in other parts of the Iter Britanniarum we find moſt poſitive teſtimonies of its early ſuperiority, and importance. It is one of the extremes of no leſs than ſeven of the fifteen Iters, four of which commence at it, and three others end there. This may be deemed a very fair proof, that, even in theſe early days, this city had obtained the firſt place among the towns of our iſland. In the time of Nero indeed, half a century earlier, Tacitus [g] deſcribes this town as even then "exceedingly famous for the number of its merchants, and its trade."

[g] Annal. Lib. XIV. C. XXXIII.

The ancient names of many of theſe towns, as has been already obſerved, afford very probable teſtimonies of their exiſtence prior to the coming of the Romans, but this is not the caſe with regard to this city. Different authors have given ſeveral derivations of the name from the Britiſh, but none of them are ſufficiently ſatisfactory to ground any argument of its antiquity upon. There are good

grounds however to infer from its early celebrity, that it does not owe its origin to the Romans, and I am fully perſuaded, that it was that town of Caſſibelin ſurrounded with woods and marſhes, which was plundered by Cæſar, and which has been above ſuppoſed by Camden to be Verulam.

Cæſar deſcribes the capital city of Caſſibelin, "as ſtrongly fortified with woods, and marſhes." This muſt have been preciſely the ſtate of London in its infancy. An immenſe foreſt * reached to the very walls of this town till the beginning of the thirteenth century, when in the time of Hen. III. it was diſforeſted, and hiſtory informs us, that many of the citizens purchaſed parts of it to build upon, by which means the city, and ſuburbs were greatly enlarged.

Nor could Londinio be deficient in † marſhes, which may be inferred from its lying ſo much lower than at preſent, and conſequently more expoſed to the depredations of the river. When Sir Chriſtopher Wren [h] opened the foundations for St. Paul's Cathedral, he found, that "the ground on the north ſide had been very anciently a great burying place. Under the graves of later ages, in a row below them he found the burial place of the Saxons, and below that the Britiſh graves with Roman urns intermixed. This was eighteen feet below the ſurface, or more, and belonged to the colony, when Romans, and Britons lived, and died together."

[h] Hiſtory of London.

Again the ſame great architect [i], in preparing the foundations for "the ſteeple of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapſide, to his great ſurprize ſunk above eighteen feet deep through made ground, when he came to the cauſeway of a Roman road, four feet thick, of rough ſtone, cloſe, and well rammed with Roman bricks, and rubbiſh at the bottom, on which cauſeway he laid the foundations of this weighty, and lofty ſpire."

[i] Id.

The name of Moorfields alſo ſeems to intimate marſhy ground in that part, and neighbourhood.

Nor is there any thing in the account given by Cæſar, and the earlieſt writers, that contradicts the ſuppoſition, that London might be

* Proxime patet Foreſta ingens, Saltus nemoroſi, Ferarum Latebræ, Cervorum, Damarum, Aprorum, et Taurorum Silveſtrium.—Stephanidis Deſcrip. Civ. Lond. Temp. Hen. II.

† Cum eſt congelata Palus illa magna, quæ Mœnia Urbis aquilonalia alluit. Idem.

be Caſſibelin's chief town. It is plain, that town could not lie on the ſouth ſide of the river Thames, becauſe Cæſar was obliged to paſs that * river before he could come to it. — He was informed by the Caſſii, that it was not far from their territories, of which Ptolemy makes Verulam the principal town, and from which place London is at no great diſtance. Camden, and ſome later writers ſuppoſe Caſſibelin to have been king of the Caſſii, which his name is thought to import, the belin, or king of the Caſſii. But Cæſar tells us, that the Caſſii yielded † themſelves to him, and that they informed him, that the town of Caſſibelin was not far off, which does not favour the idea, that he was of their tribe, but rather an enemy, whoſe abode it gave them pleaſure to diſcover.

It might be expected however, that Cæſar in his account of this place after he had taken it, would have mentioned the river Thames, if it had been ſituated upon the bank of it. But it is obſervable, that this conqueror adds no new circumſtance whatever with regard to this town, after he had it in his power to be more particular in his deſcription of it. And as the river did not conſtitute one of its defences on the ſide of the Caſſii, it was omitted in their account.

Belingſgate, called by Stukeley Porta Belini, may ſeem to have derived its name from this ancient king, for it is thought to have been one of the grand paſſes of the river in the Roman times.

Ptolemy makes Londinium one of the principal towns of the Cantii. And this has induced ſome to think, that its ſituation muſt have been on the ſouth ſide of the Thames. But as this does not prove to be the fact, it is more reaſonable to conclude, that the territories of the Cantii extended over the ſouth parts, or perhaps the whole of Middleſex, as well as Kent, and were not bounded by the Thames, a boundary aſſigned them on no other evidence, I believe, but the probability of the thing, which can have no weight againſt poſitive evidence to the contrary.

Caſſibelin may then be thought to have been the king of the Cantii, and this was moſt likely one reaſon, why he was choſen general

* "Cæſar marched his army to the river Thames, where upon the other ſide, he found a great army of the Britons drawn up. However the Romans went over ſo reſolutely, that the Britons left their poſts and fled. Camden. Romans in Britain.

† The Caſſii likewiſe yeilded themſelves to Cæſar, from whom learning that Caſſivelaun's Town was not far off fortified with woods and fens, he goes and aſſaults it, &c. Id.

general of the Britons againſt Cæſar, becauſe he had not only a ſhare in the common cauſe, but was ſo much more intereſted in the immediate preſervation of his own dominions.

All theſe circumſtances conſidered there ſeems more than probable evidence, that London was the town of Caſſibelin, and conſequently an ancient Britiſh town.

Stukeley in his plan ſuppoſes the Roman town to have occupied all the ſpace within the walls. And it is farther conjectured, that thoſe walls were firſt erected by Conſtantine the Great, or his mother Helena, but there appears no juſt reaſon to believe ſuch neceſſary defences would be ſo long withheld from a place of its importance. Probably they were built ſoon after the city recovered from its deſtruction by the Iceni.

The ſimilarity of the ancient, and modern names:—the great abundance of Roman antiquities diſcovered from time to time in this city, and the diſtance all concur in proof, that this was the town here intended by Antoninus.

M P. XII.] This Iter may be ſuppoſed to have continued along the Watling ſtreet to Tyburn turnpike, where the great Roman road from the weſt croſſes that ſtreet towards London.

[k] Road Book. pag. 113. [l] Id. Pref.

From Brockley Hill to Tyburn turnpike is according to [k] Paterſon ten miles, and from the turnpike to the obeliſk in Fleet [l] ſtreet two miles and a half.—Whole diſtance twelve miles and a half.

Another road is thought to have paſſed from Edgeware through Hendon, and Hampſtead to London, but the diſtance by this road alſo appears not leſs than twelve miles. From Brockley Hill to Red Hill is by the map three miles, and from Hendon to London, according to Paterſon ſeven miles. The interval between Red Hill, and Hendon cannot be leſs than two miles. In all, twelve miles.

NOVIOMAGO. M P. XV. Holwood Hill. Kent.

[m] Additions. Kent.

This place is thus deſcribed by [m] Gibſon, who thinks it the Noviomagus of Antoninus. "The fortification is near two miles in circuit, being encloſed with treble rampires, and ditches of a vaſt height, and depth, which muſt certainly be the work of many hands, but of whoſe is uncertain. Some would have it to be the camp,

camp, which Cæſar made, when the Britons gave him the laſt battle with their united forces, juſt before he paſſed the Thames in purſuit of Caſſivelaun. But I can ſcarce believe either that Cæſar had time to caſt up ſuch a work, or that he would not have mentioned a thing ſo conſiderable in his commentaries. Much rather ſhould I think it (if at all by the Romans) to have been done ſome time after, when they had reduced the nation into a province, and made them ſtations at certain diſtances for the better quartering of their armies, and that this is what remains of old Noviomagus, which muſt be hereabouts."

Holland [n] ſpeaks of this place as ſeated near the riſe of the little river Ravenſburne, "ſtrange for the height, as double rampires, and depth as double ditches of all that he had ſeen, doubtleſs the work of many labouring hands. Of what capacity it was, he could not diſcover, for that the greateſt part thereof is now ſeveral, and overgrown with a thicket, but verily great it was, as may be gathered from that which is apparent."

[n] Camden. Kent. Note.

That this was Noviomagus is rendered highly probable by a various reading of the numerals in this ſtage, which removes the chief objection againſt it.

Camden, Gale, and Horſley look for this town at Woodcote in Surry, influenced poſſibly by the ſuppoſition, that the Noviomagus of Antonine was the ſame place with the Neomagus, which Ptolemy mentions as the chief town of the Regni. But there are ſufficient grounds to believe, that they were two diſtinct places. The Neomagus of Ptolemy appears to have been fifty-nine miles from London, for he blames Marinus Tyrius for "making [o] it by climate north of London, but by Itinerary account ſouth of that city, as much as fifty-nine miles." He does not find fault with the number of miles, but with the inconſiſtency of that geographer in making a place north of another by one method, while by another he ſhews, that it lies to the ſouth of it. This diſtance by the moſt direct road exactly reaches to Chicheſter, the ſuppoſed Regnum of the Itinerary, which is therefore more likely the town intended by Neomagus.

[o] Burton. Noviomagus.

Ptolemy alſo gives to Neomagus a latitude more ſouthernly than Venta Belgarum (Wincheſter) which favours the ſame idea. The ſimilarity

ſimilarity of names unſupported by other proofs, is a very ſlight argument.

From the great extent of this fortification on Holwood Hill it is much more probable, that it was a town than a camp. It is ſuppoſed to encloſe one hundred acres. "Roman[p] coins, tiles, and bricks have been ploughed up in it"

[p] Gough's Additions. Kent.

[q] Iter. XV. M P. XV.] This was the reading in Richard's[q] copy, and it ſeems to be the true one, becauſe it agrees with the real diſtance. All other copies uniformly read X, the laſt numeral being omitted.

[r] Road Book. pag. 19. Paterſon[r] ſhews, that it is fourteen miles from London bridge to Holwood Hill, and from the entrance of the city at Ludgate to the

[s] Id. Preface. end of the bridge at leaſt a mile (obeliſk[s] in Fleetſtreet 1m. 1f.) Total fifteen miles. The ſpace through the city muſt be taken into the account, as it would be meaſured in the courſe of the Iter.

VAGNIACIS. M P. XVIII. Northfleet. Kent.

[t] Itin. cur. pag. 113. Stukeley[t] is the only authority I have met with for Roman antiquities found at this place. He does not indeed ſpecify the kinds, but only obſerves, that many are found there. He ſuppoſes it to have been a Roman ſtation, but certainly not Vagniacis, which he places at Maidſtone, as Camden, and others had done before him.

[u] Eſſay, Itin. pag. 424. Horſley[u] inclines to think this the ſituation of Vagniacis, and prefers it to Maidſtone for the ſame reaſon, that has obtained it a place in the preſent work, becauſe it is much more agreeable to the diſtances on both ſides. Maidſtone cannot be leſs than thirty miles from Holwood Hill, or any other place hitherto aſſigned to Noviomagus.

[x] Gen. Mag. Supplement, 1792. A correſpondent[x] of Mr. Urban's propoſes* Southfleet as this ancient Roman town. "Some coins, he thinks, which have been lately found in the Barkfields in the pariſh of Southfleet, confirm this conjecture (which had been before offered by ſome other perſon) that

* I have been induced to prefer Southfleet for two reaſons. Firſt the Roman road goes through this pariſh, which is certainly in its favour. A deep ravine formerly filled with water, running from the Thames weſt of Northfleet up to Swanſcomb, probably occaſioned the road to paſs by Swanſcomb and Southfleet. Secondly an old clergyman of Southfleet told me, that a farmer in that village having often broken his plough by ſome obſtacle in his field, dug up a large ſtone like a mileſtone with the Roman letters IX, the exact diſtance of Vagniacis from Durobrivis. Biſhop of Cloyne.

that here was ſituate the Vagniacæ of the Romans. The Watling ſtreet is viſibly to be traced from Swanſcomb Wood to Dartford".

If the diſtances of the towns from Rocheſter are equal, it is next to impoſſible to decide, which deſerves the preference, but in the map the road from Southfleet to Rocheſter appears the moſt direct, and that village nearer to that town than Northfleet, perhaps a whole mile. On this account Northfleet has been retained in this place, allotted to it before the claim of its rival was known.

M P. XVIII.] According to [y] Paterſon from Croydon to Dartford is ſeventeen miles. Holwood Hill may be about four miles nearer, and conſequently not more than thirteen miles. From [z] Dartford to Northfleet is five miles and a half. In all eighteen miles and a half.

[y] Dictionary. pag. 89.

[z] Road Book. pag. 1.

DUROBRIVIS. M P. IX. Rocheſter. Kent.

"On the eaſt ſide [a] of the river Medway lies this old city. Bede calls it Durobrevis, and in an ancient foundation charter of the cathedral church, it is expreſſly mentioned as Durobrovis," which is its title in many copies of the Itinerary. "In the decline of the Roman empire, time did ſo contract this name, that it was called Roibis, whence with the addition of Cheſter came its preſent name. It ſtands in a valley, on ſome ſides encompaſſed with walls but not very ſtrong, and as Malmſbury ſays, is pent up within too narrow a compaſs, ſo that it was formerly looked upon as a caſtle rather than a city. But now it runs out into large ſuburbs towards the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth. Æthelbert king of Kent built a ſtately church in it, and adorned it with an epiſcopal ſee. Near the church there hangs over the river a caſtle fortified pretty well both by art and nature, built by William the Conqueror."

[a] Camden. Durobrivis.

In Leland's [b] time there "remained ſix, or ſeven towers in the walls and the moſt part of a marvellous ſtrong gate, going out towards Canterbury."

[b] Itin. Vol. VI. pag. 9.

Stukeley [c] gives the following account of this town. "The Roman city was very ſtrong, being walled about, and ditched. Near the angle below the bridge, encompaſſed by the river, is a large piece of Roman building of the wall, made of rubbleſtone, laid ſloping ſideways, here and there Roman bricks. Houſes are built

[c] Itin. cur. pag. 113.

built upon it, and it is broke through for a paſſage. In the inſide is much flint. Dr. Thorpe has a great number of antiquities found hereabouts. This city ſtands in an angle of the river. It ſeems to have been of a ſquare form, the Watling ſtreet running directly through it. The eaſtern gate of the city was pulled down not long ago. I ſaw many of the ſtones diſtributed among the adjacent buildings, being of a Roman cut."

The evidence in favour of this town is complete. Its name, its ſituation on the Watling ſtreet, the remains, and antiquities found there, and the diſtances all confirm the opinion, that it was the Durobrivis of antiquity.

In Peutinger's table a town, called Madus, occurs in this neighbourhood. It there ſupplies the place of Vagniacis, and has been, no doubt, the occaſion of Maidſtone being ſuppoſed the town intended by both names, though neither the order of the Antonine towns, nor the numerals favour the conjecture.

Richard alſo in his fifteenth Iter mentions Madus, but it is not eaſy to determine, whether he meant by it Maidſtone, or Rocheſter. It is certain he did not confound it with Vagniacis, as the table ſeems to do, and it is therefore probable he did not take the name from that ancient map. In the Diaphragmata Madus follows Durolevo, and precedes Vagniacis, and conſequently has the place given in the Itinerary to Durobrivis, but the diſtance from Vagniacis favours Maidſtone. The firſt Iter, and the fifteenth of this author proceed from Canterbury to London. Stukeley, in his comment on Richard, conſiders the Duroſevo of the firſt Iter, and the Durolevo of the fifteenth as one, and the ſame place, and yet Madus, and Duroprovis as different places, but if we may judge by the numerals Richard lays the line of his firſt Iter by the road through Rocheſter, and of the other through Lenham, and Maidſtone, and means four different towns by thoſe names. Whether the fragments of the Roman general authorized, or his own ingenuity invented the diſtinction between Duroſevo, and Durolevo is uncertain, but it may be very probably inferred from it, that Richard had two copies of the Itinerary, and might be led to ſuppoſe ſuch a difference in the towns from the various readings of the numerals, as well as the names.

M P. IX.]

M P. IX.] Northfleet to Rocheſter nine miles and a half. [e] Paterſon. Ogilby makes this diſtance exactly nine miles, ending juſt over Rocheſter bridge, which admits the ſuppoſed exceſs of half a mile in the laſt ſtage.

[e] Road Book. pag. 1.

DUROLEVO. M P. VIII. Newington. Kent.

Various ſituations have been aſſigned to this town. Camden fixes it at Lenham: — Gibſon propoſes Bapchild: — Stukeley Charing: — and Horſley Milton, or in the neighbourhood of Feverſham. Burton, Somner, and Batteley prefer Newington, but Gibſon expreſſes ſo entire a diſapprobation of this opinion, that he profeſſes himſelf more inclined to adopt Camden's determination (which he has before ſhewn to be inadmiſſible) than this.

There ſeems however no objection againſt it but the diſtance, which, according to the common reading of the numerals, is poſitively againſt it. If this can be removed, every other difficulty muſt follow. And it happens in a very extraordinary manner, that two copies furniſh each a various reading in the numbers on each ſide of this town. Had there been only one ſuch reading, joined with the great abundance of antiquities found here, it could not have been diſregarded, becauſe no other town between Rocheſter and Canterbury can produce a rival claim. But the correction of both diſtances amounts almoſt to demonſtration, that this was the place intended.

That ſome conſiderable town was ſituated, where Newington now ſtands, or at a ſmall diſtance from it, in the times of the Romans, cannot be doubted, when it is known, that near this village is one of the largeſt Roman cemeteries perhaps in the whole iſland.

" Newington, Burton [f] obſerves, has been a place of more note in time paſt than at preſent. A Nunnery was there, and the inhabitants ſhew a place, to which they ſay in former times the water came. About a quarter of a mile alſo before you come to Newington, as you come from Sittingburne, not much above a ſtone's caſt from the highway, on the right hand, there is a field, out of which in a very little compaſs of ground have been taken up by digging within theſe few years, Roman pots, and urns, almoſt of all ſhapes, and faſhions, and in number very many, ſome thouſands I have

[f] Burton's Antonin. Durolevo.

been told on the place, but many hundreds, I am ſure, I may ſay, and ſpeak within compaſs, and the field affords them ſtill, now and then, according as you prove either ſkilful or lucky in digging."

[g] Antiquit. Rutup.

Batteley [g] alledges the ſame proof of the antiquity of this place, and propoſes a correction of the numerals. "Quo Loco Durolevo? Newingtonæ, vel non ab ea procul. Illa enim a Durobrevi M P. circiter VII, vel VIII, diſtat, quæ diſtantia Durolevo quoque aſſignatur, nempe in Tabulis Peuting. M P. VII, et in Codicibus, quibus uſus eſt Harriſonus noſter M P. VIII, unde Itinerarium Antonini ſic reſtituendum cenſeo. Huic Emendationi valde favet ingens Urnarum numerus propter Viam publicam efoſſa."

The ſecond correction of the numerals has ſince received the authority of an ancient copy, as it appears to have been in one of thoſe, from which Richard conſtructed his Itinerary. In his fifteenth Iter he makes the diſtance between Durolevo, and Duroverno XVIII miles.

M P. VIII.] In Surita's copy this number is XIII. In ſome other copies it is XVI. The reading, here adopted, is preſerved in Harriſon's firſt [h] copy of the Iter Britanniarum, which, though in many reſpects very imperfect, has furniſhed this correction, and another equally valuable in Iter V.

[h] Burton's Preface.

The laſt ſtage was completed at Rocheſter bridge, from which point to Newington both Ogilby, and Paterſon make exactly eight miles. The Roman town might lie rather nearer Canterbury, which is the ſituation of the field, where the urns are found.

DUROVERNO. M P. XVIII. City of Canterbury.

[i] De Bel. Gal. Lib. V. C. VIII.

When Cæſar [i] made his ſecond expedition into Britain, he tells us, that having landed his army, and choſen a convenient place to encamp, he inquired of ſome, whom he had taken priſoners, where the enemy might be found. And that very early the next morning leaving a ſufficient guard for his fleet, he marched in ſearch of them. And he had not marched twelve miles before he ſaw them. They had poſted themſelves on the bank of a river. This river muſt in all probability be that branch of the Stour, which croſſes the road from Canterbury to Sandwich at Littlebourn. If Cæſar landed

landed a little northward of Deal, he would march exactly twelve miles to this river, if he moved along the ſhore for the firſt two, or three miles, but if he ventured direct acroſs the country the diſtance would not be quite ſo much, even though he might land ſouth of Deal about Walmer caſtle.

At this river the Britons gave him battle, and endeavoured to oppoſe his paſſage, but were repulſed by his cavalry, and obliged to retire to the woods, where they were poſſeſſed of a place, extremely well fortified both by art, and nature, which had been built in all probability during the times of their civil wars; all the paſſages to it being blocked up by heaps of trees, cut down for that purpoſe. Out of this place they never ventured but in ſmall parties, and did all they could to hinder the Romans from entering it. But the ſoldiers of the ſeventh Legion took the place, and drove the Britons into the woods.

From the diſtance, and other circumſtances of the narrative, it may be inferred, that the ſtrong place, here deſcribed as the retreat of the Britons, was the town afterwards ſo well known under the name Duroverno, and ſince ſo much more famous under its preſent denomination Canterbury.

Horſley [k] is of opinion, that the ſtrong place, mentioned by Cæſar, muſt be Duroverno, but he thinks the river, where the Britons fought, was the Stour upon which Canterbury ſtands, which could not well be the fact, becauſe the old city ſeems to have been ſituated on the eaſtern bank of that river.

[k] Pag. 14.

Holland [l] with more probability fixes this river on the other branch of the Stour at Littlebourn, which, though it may be now a ſmall ſtream, was poſſibly in thoſe times much more conſiderable, when the port of Ritupis was in perfection, and before the ſea had receded from it, as is now the caſe. From this river the routed Britons would very naturally retire to their fortreſs at Duroverno, at a diſtance of three miles.

[l] Britan. Cantium. Note 69.

The ſituation of this town then agrees ſo well with Cæſar's account of the tranſactions of this day's engagement with the Britons, that its exiſtence, even ſo early, can ſcarcely be doubted. Its name is allowed to be of Britiſh original. And it appears as a

principal town in this part of the country, both in the geography of Ptolemy, and the Itinerary of Antoninus.

[m] Itin. cur. pag. 115.

Stukeley [m] found here many remains of Roman buildings, and many buildings made of Roman materials in the Saxon times. Many antiquities are alſo found in digging the hop grounds about the city. "The old city, he tells us, is ſtrongly walled about, and has many towers at due intervals, a deep ditch cloſe underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. The ſouth is an old obſcure gate, called Worth Gate, partly walled up. It is under the caſtle. This is intirely a Roman work. The ſemicircular arch is of Roman brick beautifully turned; the piers of ſtone. I ſuppoſe this an original gate of the Roman city. The caſtle, built here by William the Conqueror, extending its limits beyond this gate, was the occaſion of blocking it up, and ſo Winchup Gate was built a little farther eaſtward to ſupply its uſe. The caſtle is much of the ſame form as that at Rocheſter, and the walls of the ſame thickneſs. The materials of the city walls are chiefly flint. Where Watling ſtreet enters, is Riding Gate, built by a mayor of the city, but evidently in the place of the Roman one, for there is part of the Roman arch, and the pier of one ſide ſtill viſible, but much lower, than the preſent gate: — and in a yard cloſe by is part of the arch of a poſtern, or foot gate by the ſide of it. Hence the Watling ſtreet paſſes directly to Dover over Barham Downs. A huge water pipe, among other antiquities in a Roman bath, was diſcovered here, and abundance of all ſorts of antiquities have been found at, and about this town."

M P. XVIII.] This is the reading in Richard's copy, and has been already alledged as an additional proof of the true ſituation of Durolevo. From Newington to Canterbury eighteen miles. [n] Ogilby.

[n] Survey. pag. 43.

AD PORTUM RITUPIS. M P. X. Richborough. Kent.

The name of this town is expreſſed in a very different manner from any, that we have yet met with, and ſeems to imply rather, that it was ſituated near the port, than that it was the very port town itſelf. And this interpretation is rendered more probable, not only

only by the ſituation of this place at the diſtance of at leaſt a mile from the ſea, but from two other inſtances, where the name of the towns are given in the ſame phraſe. Theſe are Ad Portum Dubris, and Ad Portum Lemanis. The latter is preciſely in the ſituation of Richborough. The ruins of Lyme are at a great diſtance from the ſea, as great as Richborough, nor is there any proof, that the ſea was ever cloſe to that place. And if the numerals may be depended upon, Ad Portum Dubris muſt have been near a mile nearer to Canterbury than Dover is.

A very able antiquary [a] has taken great pains to prove, that though Richborough has no harbour now, that was not the caſe in the Roman times. He ſuppoſes the wide valley, or plain, which lies between Richborough, and Reculver to have been this harbour, and that where there are only ſmall rivulets, was then a large body of water. This ancient port, he thinks, had two entrances, one guarded by the caſtle of Richborough, and the other by Reculver. "Solinus, he remarks, is the firſt Roman author, who mentions the iſle of Thanet, which he deſcribes as waſhed by the Gallic ocean, and ſeparated from the continent of Britain by a ſmall Æſtuary, or arm of the ſea. And this Æſtuary Bede informs us in his time was three ſtadia, or near half a mile over, and then probably much decreaſed from its original width. This author mentions only two paſſages into the iſland, and theſe not on foot but by boats. — A charter of King Edgbert has preſerved the names of theſe paſſages, and confirms Bede's account. They were at Sarra, and Lundewic (now Sandwich), where they continue to this day, in the former place by a bridge, and at the latter by a ferry. This arm of the ſea, though much diminiſhed, was capable of receiving large ſhips for more than a thouſand years after the time of Solinus. It was here, that Turkill came with an immenſe fleet of Daniſh ſhips. And Harold ſailed through this port from Sandwich to London. If then he could ſail with his fleet between the iſland of Thanet, and the Continent, we cannot doubt the capacity of this Haven, and a ſtronger argument cannot be adduced, that what is now a large plain was once a capacious port. Simeon of Durham ſpeaks of the iſle of Thanet as ſurrounded by the ſea: — and an old monaſtick Chart ſhews the fact. The Auguſtine monks at Canterbury were intitled

[a] Batteley, Antiq. Rutup.

intitled to all wrecks in their manors of Minſtre, Chiſtalet, and Stodmarſh, which muſt have been an abſurd grant, if only the preſent ſmall rivers lay near them."

This evidence clearly eſtabliſhes the exiſtence of a conſiderable harbour in this neighbourhood, but that Richborough was the port town is not ſo plainly determined. Somner is of opinion, that the town, and port are different places. The latter he ſuppoſes to be what is now Sandwich. Gibſon agrees with him in the general idea, but looks for the port at Stonar. This is allowed to have been an ancient port, and he thinks it preferable to Sandwich in point of ſituation, and convenience, and has no doubt but it was the Rhutupian port, where the ſhips lay, which came to that city, ſituated a little mile higher in the country, juſt as Leith in Scotland is the port to Edinburgh, and Topſham in England to Exeter. Stukeley fixes both town, and port at Stonar, and conſiders Richborough as a fort for the defence of the port, and the accommodation of the garriſon.

But though it is probable the town, and port might be diſtinct places (as I have before hinted, that the name of this town ſeems to intimate) it is pretty clear, that Richborough is the place intended by Ad Portum Ritupis.

[p] Itinerary, Vol. VII. pag. 123.

Leland[p] deſcribes the "walls, which remain here, to be in compaſs almoſt as much as the Tower in London. They have been very high, thick, and ſtrong, and well embattled. The matter of them is flint, marvellous, and long bricks, both white and red after the Britons faſhion. The cement was made of ſea ſand, and ſmall pebbles. There is a great likelihood, that the goodly hill about the caſtle, and eſpecially to Sandwich-ward hath been well inhabited. Corn groweth on the hill in marvellous plenty, and in going to plough there has out of mind been found, and now are, more antiquities of Roman money than in any place elſe of England."

[q] Camden. Rutupiæ.

Another[q] author informs us, that "the city was ſtretched out along the deſcent of the hill, with a tower upon the high ground, that overlooked the ocean, now ſo intirely excluded by the ſands, that it ſcarce comes within a mile of it. But now age has eraſed the very tracks of the city, and it is at this day a cornfield, wherein when the corn is growing up, one may obſerve the draughts of the ſtreets croſſing one

one another (for where they have gone, the corn is thinner) and ſuch croſſings they generally call St. Auguſtine's Croſs. Nothing now remains but ſome ruinous walls of a tower of a ſquare form, and cemented with a ſort of ſand extremely binding. One would imagine this had been the Acropolis, it looks down from ſo great a height upon the wet plains in Thanet, which the ocean, withdrawing itſelf by little, and little, has quite left. Gold, and ſilver Roman coins are often ploughed up."

A later traveller, who has been often quoted, pronounces this place a noble[r] remnant of Roman antiquity. He thinks it manifeſt, that it has been deſtroyed by great violence, probably by the Saxons, immediately after the Romans left the iſland. Upon the eaſt wall eſpecially great piles of wall lie upon one another like rocks: — in other places cavities are hewn out of its thickneſs, that would make good lodging rooms. The manner of the compoſition of the walls is ſeven courſes of ſmall hewn ſtone, and then two courſes of Roman bricks. They are ſtill in ſome places twenty-five, or thirty feet high."

[r] Itin. cur. pag. 118.

Ptolemy reckons this among the original towns of the Cantii.

M P. X.] From Canterbury to Sandwich, Paterſon[s] makes eleven miles. The map ſhews, that Richborough is nearer Canterbury, and the road more direct. It cannot be more than ten miles.

[s] Road Book. pag. 4.

ITER III.

A Londinio ad Portum	M P.	Cor. Numb.	Authorities.	From London to	Eng. M.
DUBRIS	LXVI	LXXI	Diſtance.	Dover, 71 Miles.	
DUROBRIVIS	XXVII	XXX	Id.	Rocheſter	30
DUROVERNO	XXV	XXVI	Id.	Canterbury	26
AD PORTUM DUBRIS	XV	XV	Id.	Dover.	15

ITER III.] This, and the following Iter are ſo exactly ſimilar in all circumſtances, that one deſcription may ſuffice for both. They are very ſhort, containing only three towns each. For the greater part they have the ſame road for their baſis, the Watling-ſtreet, to Canterbury. Each of them furniſh only one town, not before taken notice of. And in the laſt place, they are both very corrupt in their numerals both totals, and particulars. Theſe errors are not however of much conſequence in theſe Iters, becauſe there can be no doubt of the towns intended. Two towns in each have been already determined in the laſt Iter, and the difference of a unit is all, that can be ſuſpected, in the other towns. The real diſtances of the towns in both Iters furniſh curious corrections of the total numbers.

A Londinio ad Portum Dubris Mil. Paſs. LXVI.] The real diſtance between London, and Dover is LXXI[t] miles, which may be therefore thought to be the original reading. The ſubſtitution of one numeral in the place of another is a common error.

[t] Road Book. pag. 2.

DUROBRIVIS. M P. XXVII — Rocheſter. Kent.

See Iter II.

M P. XXVII.] The laſt Iter proceeds to this town by the circuit of Noviomagus, but this directly from London, which muſt occaſion a difference in the numerals. But as Rocheſter is according to Paterſon[u] thirty miles from London by the direct road, it muſt be ſuſpected

[u] Id. pag. 1.

ſuſpected, that this number is imperfect, ſince it is ſo much leſs than the real diſtance. If the correction of the total is admitted, this number muſt have been originally XXX M P.

DUROVERNO. M P. XXV. Canterbury. Kent.

See Iter II.

M P. XXV.] By the laſt Iter this diſtance was made XXVI M P. which is the real diſtance[x] of theſe towns in Engliſh miles, a unit therefore muſt have been loſt from this number.

[x] Id. pag. 2.

AD PORTUM DUBRIS. M P. XIV. Dover. Kent.

The ſituation of this ancient town has never been diſputed. All circumſtances concur in proving, that Dover muſt be the place intended by Antoninus. "It lies, ſays[y] Camden, in the break of a long ridge of rocks, and the nature of the place anſwers the deſcription, given of it by Cæſar, receiving, and incloſing the ſea between two rocks. The town is ſeated among the rocks, where the Haven itſelf formerly was, while the ſea came up farther, as is gathered from the anchors, and planks of ſhips digged up.

[y] Britan. Dubris.

"The caſtle here is like a little town, with ſtrong fortifications, and a great many towers, which, as it were, threatens the ſea under it. The rock, on which it ſtands, towards the ſea riſes a wonderful height. The common people dream, that it was built by Julius Cæſar, and I conclude, that it was firſt built by the Romans from the Britiſh bricks in the chapel, which they uſed in their larger ſort of buildings. When the Roman empire haſtened to an end, a company of Tungricans were placed here in garriſon, part of whoſe armour thoſe great arrows ſeem to have been, which they uſed to ſhoot out of engines, like large croſs bows, and which are now ſhewn in the caſtle as miracles."

"The ſituation of this town, from[z] Stukeley's account, is very romantick. It is a great valley, and the only one about this coaſt, where water is admitted inward of the cliff. A running brook diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. The water formerly came a good way higher up, and made a large port, and they have found anchors above the town. The Roman city of Dubris was to the ſouth of

[z] Itin. cur. pag. 120.

the river. The Watling ſtreet entered at Biggin Gate, coming very ſtraight from Canterbury over Barham Downs, where it is very perfect. The broad beach, which lies at the mouth of this great valley, and was the harbour in Cæſar's time, is very delightful. The caſtle is the ſtrongeſt place in the world of old fortification. It takes up thirty acres of ground, and is an amazing congeries of walls, ditches, arches, embattlements, mounts, and all imaginable contrivances to render it impregnable in the old mode. One part of the fortifications conſiſts of a large circular work, in which ſtands the old church, ſaid to have been built by Lucius, an ancient king of the Britons, and firſt chriſtian king. It may be as ancient as the time aſſigned to this king, for it was built in the firſt times of chriſtianity, out of part of the Roman ruins, whence there are huge quantities of Roman bricks laid in the work: — the arches are intirely turned with them, the corners, and many parts, both within and without, are built up therewith, and the remainder is of ſtone, originally cut by the Romans. The ſtone windows of this church are of a later date than the building, and have been put in long ſince.—But the greateſt curioſity here is the Pharos, or Roman watch tower, ſtanding at the weſt end of the church. Notwithſtanding it is ſo much disfigured by new daubing with mortar, caſing, and mending, I diſcovered its primary intention the firſt minute I ſaw it. The deſign is ſimple, but admirably contrived for its uſe, and purpoſe. The baſe is octagonal without, within a ſquare, but the ſides of the ſquare, and octagon are equal, which reduces the wall to the thickneſs of ten feet. In this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than at preſent. Upon four of the ſides are windows, narrow, handſomely turned with a ſemicircular arch of Roman brick, ſix feet high. The door to it is on the eaſt, about ſix feet wide, very well turned over head with an arch made of Roman brick, and ſtone alternately, fourteen feet high. All the ſtones of this work are of a narrow ſcantling, and the manner of the compoſure throughout is perfectly the ſame with the walls at Richborough. I ſuppoſe the inſide of this building was intirely filled up with a ſtair caſe. The height of what is left is forty feet. There were probably twenty feet more originally, and the whole number of windows on a ſide eight. It has been made

uſe

uſe of as a ſteeple, and had a pleaſant ring of bells in it, which were removed to Portſmouth. Since that time, the lead, which covered it, has been taken away, and this rare piece of art, and maſonary is left to ſtruggle with the ſea air, and weather. A coin of Diocleſian was found here. There is not much doubt to be made, but that upon this hill was a caſtrum of the Romans to guard this Haven."

Gale[a] ſuppoſes the name of this town Britiſh, meaning the two rocks or hills. In that language Dwy ſignifies Two, and Bre or Bryn a Hill. [a] Anton. Dubris.

From the numerals it muſt be inferred, that Dubris did not occupy exactly the ground with the preſent Dover, but that it lay nearer Canterbury. This is not however a foundation ſolid enough for an argument, and from the experience of the other two diſtances, it is poſſible, that this may be alſo erroneous, a ſuppoſition ſupported by the diſtance of the preſent town.

M P. XIV.] Both Ogilby, and Paterſon agree in making it fifteen miles, which may have been the original reading. The unit loſt from the laſt ſtage may have crept in here, and occaſioned the derangement ſuſpected.

ITER IV.

A Londinio ad Portum	M P.	Cor. Numb.	Authorities	From London to	Eng. M.
LEMANIS	LXVIII	LXXII	Diſtance	Lymne	
DUROBRIVIS	XXVII	XXX	Id.	Rocheſter	30
DUROVERNO	XXV	XXVI	Id.	Canterbury	26
AD PORTUM LEMANIS	XVI			Lymne	16

ITER IV.] See ITER III.

A Londinio Ad Portum Lemanis. M P. LXVIII.] This cannot have been the original number in this place, becauſe the real diſtance of Lymne by this route from London cannot be leſs than LXXII Engliſh miles, and perhaps it may prove LXXIII. In theſe ſhort Iters every copyiſt could with a ſingle glance of his eye ſum up the particular numbers; any imperfection in them therefore muſt have ſoon affected the total numbers.

DUROBRIVIS. See ITERS II. and III.

DUROVERNO. See ITERS II. and III.

AD PORTUM LEMANIS. M P. XVI. Lymne. Kent.

A poſitive Roman road, called Stane ſtreet, leading from Canterbury ſouthward, and pointing directly upon a village of the name of Lymne, naturally excited the curioſity of antiquaries to look for the remains of the Ad Portum Lemanis in theſe parts. Nor have their expectations been deceived. For at the end of Stane ſtreet Stukeley [b] deſcribes this ancient town.

[b] Itin. cur. pag. 124.

"As ſoon as I came to Lymne church, looking from the brow of the hill to the ſubjacent marſhes, I deſcried the tattered Roman wall, ſituated on the ſouthern decline, almoſt at the bottom. Its preſent appellation is Studfall Caſtle. This fine remnant of Roman work

work hangs, as it were upon the ſide of the hill, for it is pretty ſteep in deſcent. The walls include about twelve acres of ground, in form ſomewhat ſquariſh without any ditch. A pretty brook, ariſing from the rock weſt of the church, runs for ſome ſpace on the eaſt ſide of the wall, then paſſes through it, and ſo along its lowermoſt edge by the farm houſe at bottom. The compoſition of the wall is ſimilar to that at Richborough, but inſtead of hewn ſtones, and regular courſes as there, the interval between the three layers of Roman brick is made of ragſtone. The brick is of the ſame whiteiſh kind, but remarkably thin. The walls are twelve feet thick, and have ſome round holes at equal ſpaces, that run through, as obſerved at Sorbiodunum, and Verolamium. Here are ſeveral circular, or rather eliptic buttments, as thick as the wall, like thoſe at the Roman caſtle of Garionenum, near Yarmouth in Norfolk. It is a piece of unaccountable maſonry. They are like round towers, or baſtions, but ſolid, and ſome ſcarce join to the wall at the ſides, but go quite through to the inſide. The circuit of this wall is manifeſt enough on three ſides, but that ſouthward is levelled to the ground. Every where elſe, where not ſtanding, it is cracked through the whole ſolid thickneſs. I believe this is the effect of deſign, and much labour. Probably the Saxons, or Danes thus diſmantled it to render it uſeleſs againſt their incurſions. Where the wall is ſtanding, it is ten feet high, or more, and made with excellent cement. An old man, living in the farm houſe, told me, he had found coins here, and ſaid, once the ſea bank broke, and his houſe with all the adjacent marſhes was floated, for the level of the ocean is higher than this place, but it has fenced itſelf out by raiſing the ground continually near the ſhore, as it does in other like ſituations. Whether the ſea reached this lower wall, I cannot determine, for I do not believe this was the very port. That, I think, was ſomewhat more eaſtward about Weſt Hithe, and there the town, that belonged to it. For they find old foundations frequently under the ſide of the hill, laid in ſtrong terras mortar. The miniſter of the place informed me, that the field adjoining the church yard of Lymne, is to this day called the Northern Town, which intimates, that the Roman town was thereabouts

thereabouts lying upon the ſlope of the hill, as the Caſtle does, and to the eaſt of it."

Camden ſuſpects this place to have been the Καινος Λιμην of Ptolemy. "Antoninus, and the Notitia, he[c] obſerves, call it Portus Lemanis, Ptolemy Λιμην, which being a ſignificative word in Greek, the Librarians, to ſupply a ſeeming defect, write it Καινος Λιμην, and ſo the Latin interpreters have turned it into Novus Portus, whereas the name of the place was Limen, or Leman, as it is at this day Lymne."

[c] Britan. Lemanis.

This criticiſm has not the uſual ſolidity of this deſervedly admired author. The part of Λιμην preſerved in Lymne is not ſufficient to eſtabliſh his aſſertion. Nor is there any reaſon to think Καινος ſupplied by the Librarians, as it ſeems neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the port ſo called from the Μεγας Λιμην, which occurs with only the Triſanton River between. The Καινος Λιμην appears to agree much better with Rye harbour.

"But though[d] Lymne is not a port at this day, it ſtill retains a badge of its ancient dignity. For at a place, called Shipway, the warden of the Cinque Ports took a ſolemn oath, when he entered upon his office, and here alſo, on ſet days, controverſies were decided between the inhabitants of theſe parts.

[d] Id.

"Some have been of opinion, that a large river did once diſcharge itſelf into the ſea at this place, becauſe a writer or two has mentioned the river Lemanus, and the mouth of Lemanis, where the Daniſh fleet arrived in the year of our Lord 892. But they ſeem miſtaken in the deſcription of the place, both becauſe here is no river here except a very ſmall one, and alſo becauſe an author of great credit has told us, that this fleet arrived at Portus Lemanis without a word about a river."

That in the courſe of ſo many centuries the ſea ſhould have withdrawn itſelf from the neighbourhood of this ancient town, is nothing extraordinary, when it has in much leſs time retreated from Weſt Hithe, and will in a few years equally leave the preſent ſea port Hithe, which though one of the Cinque Ports, has for many years hardly been able to anſwer its name by reaſon of the ſands heaped in there, which have ſhut out the ſea a great diſtance from it.

M P. XVI.] The road from Canterbury to Lymne not being turnpike, the diſtance is not given in the road books, but by comparing it in the map with other towns, whoſe diſtances are given, there is no doubt, but the diſtance is equal to the numbers. The diſtance from Canterbury to Hithe is ſet down in Paterſon's dictionary ſeventeen miles. Lymne cannot be much leſs than that town, if at all, and if it ſhould prove ſeventeen miles the correction of the total will be much more admiſſible.

ITER V.

A Londinio Luguvallio ad Vallum	M P. CCCCXLIII	Corrected Numbers. CCCCXLVI	Authorities.	From London to Old Penrith near the Wall	E. M.
CESAROMAGO	XXVIII			Widford	28
COLONIA	XXIIII			Colcheſter	24
VILLA FAVSTINI	XXXV			Wulpit	35
ICIANOS	XVII			Thetford	17
CAMBORICO	XXXV			Cambridge	35
DUROLIPONTE	XXV			Ramſey	25
DUROBRIVIS	XXXV			Weſt Lynne	35
CAUSENNIS	XXX			Boſton	30
LINDO	XXVI	XXXVI	Harriſon	Lincoln	36
SEGELOCI	XIIII			Littleborough	14
DANO	XXI			Doncaſter	21
LEGEOLIO	XVI			Caſtleford	16
EBURACO	XXI			York	21
ISUBRIGANTUM	XVII			Aldborough	17
CATARACTONI	XXIIII			Catarick, near	24
LAVATRIS	XVIII	XIII	Iter II.	Ovynford	13
VERTERIS	XIII	XIIII	Id.	Bowes	14
BROCAVO	XX	XIII	Id.	Brough	13
LUGUVALLIO	XXII	XXVII	Id.	Old Penrith	17

ITER V.] A long Iter of more than four hundred miles here leads us from London to within a few miles of the wall, and of that part of it, from whence the ſecond Iter commenced, but by a route, for the greater part, very different. This journey takes its courſe through the counties of Eſſex, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lincoln, along the eaſtern ſide of the iſland, till it comes to York, where it falls into the track of the ſecond Iter.

In the whole ſpace between London, and Lincoln, there is not more than one town, the ſituation of which has not been controverted, or fixed by different writers in different places. In the early part of the Iter, the line of the Roman road has been ſo obliterated, as to have afforded commentators little or no aſſiſtance. And in three ſtages before it reaches Lincoln a poſitive Roman road

ſeems

ſeems to have drawn them aſide from the true courſe of the Iter, and prevailed upon them to adopt towns, the diſtances of which by no means correſpond with the numerals.

In this Iter two, or three inſtances occur, where the courſe of it does not proceed by the moſt direct line from one town to another, but takes ſome circuit, probably for better road, or ſome other reaſon, which does not now appear.

A Londinio Luguvallio ad Vallum. M P. CCCCXLIII.

Ad Vallum.] Horſley [e] thinks, that this phraſe "denotes a ſtation within the wall, or on the ſouth ſide of it, and pretty near it, though not in the line of it."—Surita does not conſider a diſtance of twenty-four miles inconſiſtent with this expreſſion. "A Londinio hoc Iter Luguvallium duci Vallum verſus indicatur, ſupra enim a Vallo Luguvallium Diverticulo Caſtra Exploratorum XXIV M P. deſignatur." I look upon it to imply ſimply, that the town Luguvallium was *near* the wall, which it may be literally ſaid to be in a journey of almoſt five hundred miles, though it ſhould be found to be twelve miles from it, the ſituation already aſſigned to Luguvallio.

[e] Pag. 115.

If a perſon in London was to be aſked the ſituation of any town in the north of England, would he not ſpeak with ſufficient preciſion, if he marked the ſituation by ſaying "near to Newcaſtle upon Tyne, or near Carliſle," though it ſhould be even farther from either than Old Penrith is from the wall? The Vallum has been already mentioned in two Iters, and it appears very natural to take notice of it again in this place, where a long Iter approaches ſo near to it.

M P. CCCCXLIII.] This total does not exactly agree with the particular numbers either in their preſent, or corrected ſtate, but from the latter a ſmall error is diſcovered. A V has been diſſolved into two units, which has made the reading XLIII inſtead of XLVI, which is the ſum of the particulars corrected.

CESAROMAGO. M P. XXVIII. Widford. Eſſex.

The village of Writtle has been conſidered both by Gale and Gibſon, as a Roman town, though neither of them produce any proofs of it from remains, coins, or other antiquities diſcovered

here. The latter ſuppoſes it to be the Canonio of Antoninus, and prefers it to Chelmsford, becauſe "it [f] is an obſervation made by antiquaries, that the Saxon Kings, and nobles ſeated themſelves upon the forſaken camps, and ſtations of the Romans. And this town (ſo far as there is any light from records to direct us) has always been in the poſſeſſion of Kings, or noblemen. It was King Harold's before the conqueſt, and King William's after it, and ſo continued in the crown till King John. It was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of Hen. III."

[f] Additions. Eſſex.

Camden ſpeaks of the ſame place, as famous for the largeneſs of its pariſh, but I have not been able to learn, that any Roman antiquities have yet been diſcovered at this village. Only the diſtance of Colonia gives it a preference to Chelmsford. In other reſpects the claims of the latter are more admiſſible. It ſtands upon the road;—is ſtill a place of conſequence;—and its diſtance from London is agreeable to the numerals. Both Camden, and Gibſon indeed attribute the flouriſhing ſtate of "Chelmsford [g], to a bridge built there over the river in the time of Hen. I. by which means the road was brought through that town, which had before gone through Writtle." But a view of the road in the map renders it highly probable, that the original road in the Roman times paſſed, where it now does, through Chelmsford. Writtle lies at leaſt a mile out of the line, and if the road did ever paſs through that village, it muſt have been by a courſe different from the preſent great road to Colcheſter, the Roman antiquity of which road has been [h] aſſerted from the number of villages, called Streets, which occur between London, and Chelmsford. It may be preſumed, that its more convenient ſituation immediately upon the road has occaſioned the increaſe of Chelmsford to the decay of Writtle, notwithſtanding the latter may be of the greater antiquity.

[g] Id. Chelmsford.

[h] Introduct. Julian Street.

Gibſon thinks Dunmow muſt have been the Ceſaromagus of Antoninus, and contends, that "there [i] was no road through Chelmsford, till ſome time after the conqueſt, and even then it was not much frequented by reaſon it was exceeding woody, &c." But the ſame argument might be alledged againſt the Watling ſtreet about the ſame period. Leofſtan, abbot of St. Albans, is ſaid to have reſtored, and repaired that great ſtreet a little before the Norman

[i] Additions. Eſſex.

Norman conqueſt " by [k] cauſing the great woods upon it to be cut down, &c." [k] Camden. Sulloniacis

If the numerals of the ninth Iter could be depended upon, there would be reaſon to look for this town on the eaſt ſide of the road, in the neighbourhood of Great Baddow, a ſmall diſtance ſouth of that town, but theſe numerals will be found ſuſpicious, and no diſcoveries in theſe parts lead to ſuch a concluſion.

In this uncertainty, and want of poſitive evidence I had acceded to the claims of Writtle, as the moſt probable, though by no means ſatisfactory, when a communication from my right reverend Friend, and Patron removed the difficulty, and enabled me to ſpeak with more confidence as to the real ſite of this town, He had found reaſons to believe, that a village called Widford, about a mile ſouth of Chelmsford, is the remains of this old town. A conſiderable quantity of Roman bricks, and tiles have been found here with other marks of a ſtation. Here then we may fix Ceſaromagus on a pretty ſure foundation. The diſtance on both ſides is ſo nearly divided by this village, that a ſmall part only of a mile is wanting in either ſtage to make it agree with the Itinerary numbers. It is nearly twenty-eight miles from London, and ſtill nearer twenty-four from Colcheſter. If we may ſuppoſe, that a ſingle unit has been added by miſtake to the firſt diſtance, the ſecond will be found fully completed. And both will be very nearly ſo, if it is conſidered, that the preſent diſtance is calculated from Whitechapel church, whereas the Roman meaſure would commence at leaſt from Aldgate, and perhaps from London ſtone, which Camden, and other of our antiquaries ſuppoſe to have been " a mileſtone (ſuch a one as was ſet up in the Forum at Rome) from which all the journies were begun." This would increaſe this ſtage a large part of a mile, and allow for the ſmall deficiency of the next.

M P. XXVIII.] From Whitechapel church to Widford twenty-ſeven miles and a half [l]. Paterſon. I am inclined however to think a unit may have been added by ſome copyiſt's miſtake. [l] Road Book. pag. 201.

COLONIA. M P. XXIV. Colcheſter. Eſſex.

The pretenſions of Colcheſter to Roman antiquity are ſo clear, and indiſputable, that I do not find any doubts have ever been entertained upon the ſubject. That it was the Colonia of Antoninus is ſtrongly implied in the firſt ſyllable of the ancient name being retained in the modern one, and the diſtances agreeing with the numbers of the Itinerary. The name of the river (Coln), on which it is ſituated, is another argument in its favour.

[m] Britan. Colonia.

"Whether [m] its ancient name was derived from the ſame word, which in the Latin ſignifies a Colony, or from the river Coln, Camden does not pretend to determine, but he is rather inclined to the latter opinion, becauſe there are ſeveral little towns, that add the the name of Coln to that of their reſpective lords, as Earl's Coln, Wake's Coln, White's Coln, &c.

[n] Eſſay, Itin. Colonia.

Horſley [n] in ſome meaſure agrees with this opinion, for he ſuppoſes Colonia to be the Britiſh name in a Roman dreſs.

But there are other authors of eminence, who think differently, and contend, that this place was the Camalodunum as well as Colonia of the Itinerary, deriving its name from the Latin word for a Colony. And this appears to have been an opinion of ſome antiquity, for Richard of Cirenceſter ſhews, that it prevailed in his time. He has plainly confounded this town with Camalodunum, and has very ingeniouſly converted Ad Anſam into Ad Sturiam to favour his argument.—A modern writer of the provincial hiſtory of Eſſex very earneſtly ſupports the ſame idea, and has produced many arguments in confirmation of it. Nor is he ſingular, for many other antiquaries of the preſent day maintain the ſame ſentiments. But the Itinerary ſeems to make a plain diſtinction between Colonia, and Camalodunum, and I have adhered to the opinion of thoſe, who think Maldon the latter town, as the moſt probable.

[o] Britan. Colonia.

Camden [o] deſcribes Colcheſter to be "a beautiful, populous, and pleaſant town, extended on the brow of a hill from weſt to eaſt, ſurrounded by walls, and adorned with fifteen pariſh churches. In the middle of the town ſtands a caſtle ready to fall with age. Hiſtorians report it to have been built by Edward ſon of Ælfred, when he

he repaired Colcheſter, which had ſuffered very much in the wars. But that this city flouriſhed even more in the times of the Romans, abundance of their coins, found every day, fully evince. The inhabitants glory, that Fl. Julia Helena, mother of Conſtantine, was born in this place. And in memory of the Croſs, which ſhe found, they bear for their arms a Croſs enragled between four Crowns."—

Gibſon[p] adds other proofs of the Roman antiquity of this town. Beſide the coins found here, old Roman bricks have been diſcovered ſquare like paving bricks, but thinner, and ſome large thick ones. It is likewiſe obſervable, that the towers, and churches are built of Roman bricks, and ruins. And at the Queen's Head inn in the market place, the ſtable as alſo the room above it, is Roman building."

[p] Additions. Eſſex.

M P. XXIV.] Widford[q] to Colcheſter twenty-three miles and a half. Paterſon. The deficiency in this ſtage ariſes either from a unit added to the laſt number, or the commencement of the Roman meaſure of this Iter at a different point.

[q] Road Book. pag. 201.

VILLA FAUSTINI. M P. XXXV. Wulpit. Suffolk.

Camden was at firſt inclined to fix this old town at Cheſterford in Eſſex, on the edge of Cambridgeſhire, which has produced evidence of its Roman antiquity, but he afterwards determined in favour of St. Edmund's Bury. In this opinion he has been followed by other writers ſince his time. In particular Gale gives it his full approbation. "Fauſtinus, he ſays, had a villa at Baiæ deſcribed by Martial, and why ſhould he not have one in Britain? A more pleaſant, and delightful country cannot be than about St. Edmund's Bury." The diſtances form an objection againſt this poſition. Theſe will be found to agree much better with the little town of Wulpit, which lies ſufficiently near St. Edmund's Bury to deſerve a ſhare in the Eulogium above paſſed upon this neighbourhood. The ſame author ſuppoſes, that "Wulpit[r] muſt have been the Sitomagus of the Itinerary," and mentions ſome large ditches here, which ſeemed to him a work of the Romans. This is rendered ſtill more probable by "the Roman[s] coins, which are frequently found at this

[r] Gale's Antonine. Sitomagus.

[s] Gough. Vol. II. pag. 84.

this place." An alteration of the name therefore is the only change neceſſary.

M P. XXXV.] This Iter appears to have continued along the great road to Yarmouth, till it has paſſed the Orwell near Ipſwich, where a branch * has turned off by Stowmarket to Wulpit, and Thetford. The diſtance between Sitomago, and Combretonium (Iter IX) confirms this ſuppoſition by taking the ſame circuit. This diſtance wants about half a mile of thirty-five miles according to Ogilby. Poſſibly the Roman town might ſtand ſo much weſt of the preſent. He [t] makes it ſeventeen miles, and a part of a mile from Colcheſter to the junction of theſe roads near Ipſwich, and ſeventeen miles and another part of a mile from that point to Wulpit. But Paterſon [u] lays down eighteen miles from Colcheſter to Ipſwich, and ſeventeen miles and a quarter from thence to Wulpit. In all thirty-five miles and a quarter.

[t] Survey. pag. 138. and 193.

[u] Pages 201. 290.

ICIANOS. M P. XVIII. Thetford. Norfolk.

Thetford has produced "a number [x] of Roman coins in evidence of its antiquity, and chiefly of the higher empire, of Veſpaſian, Titus, Antoninus, &c. And in the part of the town, called Smithfield, is a piece of ground, where forges for iron works are ſuppoſed to have been uſed in thoſe early times. It is covered with thick cinders."

[x] Martin's Thetford.

"Beſides other marks, according [y] to Camden, it ſhews a huge moat thrown up to a great height, fortified with a double rampire, and formerly too, as they ſay, with walls. Some will have it to have been a work of the Romans, but others are rather inclined to think it done by the Saxon Kings, under whom this town was in a flouriſhing condition for a long while. But by the cruelty of Sueno, the Dane, who ſet it on fire, and that of the Danes, who ſpoiled it ſix years after, it loſt all its dignity, and grandeur. To reſtore it, the Epiſcopal ſeat was tranſlated here from Elham by Arfaſtus, whoſe ſucceſſor ſpared neither coſts, nor pains for its ornament,

[y] Britan. Sitomagus.

* I have met with an additional reaſon for ſuppoſing this line of road to have taken this courſe, which is the evident remains of a Roman town at Felixtow, a few miles ſouth of Ipſwich. This road would form the communication alſo between Felixtow, and thoſe towns at Caſter, and Stowmarket, and for this reaſon it might be laid to the eaſt of the Orwell.

ornament, ſo that under Edward the Confeſſor there were reckoned in it nine hundred and forty-ſeven burgeſſes. And in the time of William the Conqueror it had ſeven hundred, and twenty manſions, whereof two hundred and twenty-four ſtood empty. But when Herbert, ſurnamed Loſenga (as being almoſt made up of lying, and flattery) the third biſhop, that raiſed himſelf to this honour by ill arts, and bribery, had tranſlated this ſee to Norwich, it relapſed, as if come to its laſt period. Then the greateſt part of the city, which had ſtood in the hither bank, fell to decay by little, and little, but in the other part (though that too failed very much) about two ages ſince there were ſeven churches, beſides three ſmall monaſteries." This author ſuppoſes this place to be the Sitomagus of Antonine.

Talbot is the only author, who has conſidered it as Icianos, but he is by no means decided in his opinion. "He [z] thinks that town muſt have been in Norfolk, being the country of the Iceni, and moſt probably Thetford."

[z] H's Leland. Vol. III. pag. 161.

Spelman conjectures, that "the [a] fortification with the double trench was done by the Danes, becauſe the camps of both the Romans, and the Saxons are generally obſerved to be much larger." But as the Roman fortifications are found of various ſizes, this is a very ſlight argument againſt its greater antiquity.

[a] Additions. Norfolk.

"Thetford was not only the ſeat of the eaſt Saxon Kings, and the ſee of a biſhop, but it had at one time eight monaſteries in it, a circumſtance perhaps, which few towns can boaſt of."

Theſe circumſtances ſhew, that this place was in ancient times of much greater conſequence than it now is. Its name Icianos may ſeem to imply, that it was the capital of the Iceni. The great Icning ſtreet paſſes through it.

"The chief [b] magiſtrate found here at the conqueſt was ſtiled a Conſul," from whence it was ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town.

[b] Luccombe's Gazetteer.

M P. XVIII.] The direct diſtance between Wulpit, and Thetford cannot exceed ſixteen miles, but as Wulpit lies near two miles from the road between Stowmarket, and Thetford, the two miles might be added by a return to near Wetherden in that road. Wetherden [c] is ſeventeen miles from Thetford, and nearly two from Wulpit.

[c] Paterſon's Road Book. pag. 302.

CAMBORITO.

CAMBORITO. M P. XXXV. Cambridge Univerſity.

So much of the ancient name Camborito remains in Cambridge, that as this town lies in a very probable direction of the Iter, and at a diſtance from Thetford, which cannot be very remote from what the numerals call for, there can be no reaſon to look for this ancient town in any other ſituation.

[d] Britannia. Camboritum.

Camden [d] prefers Grantcheſter, a ſmall village near Cambridge, where a number of Roman coins have been found. The form of the modern name of this village is very favourable to this conjecture.

But the general evidence gives a preference to Cambridge. Here

[e] Luccombe's Gazetteer.

are ſaid to "be plain [e] veſtiges of an ancient town, ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the river on an elevated ſpot, containing nearly thirty acres of ground, ſurrounded on all ſides with a deep entrenchment, great part of which is ſtill remaining. The forum appears to have been on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the old city. Several Roman coins, and other antiquities have been dug up here, and it is not improbable but St. Peter's church was built on the foundation of a Roman temple."

The interpretation of the old name Camboritum, as meaning "a Ford, or Paſſage over the Cam," is equally applicable to the ſituation of Cambridge, as of Grantcheſter, indeed more ſo to the former, the preſent name of which conveys the very ſame idea.

[f] Eſſay, Itin. Durolipons.

Horſley [f] expects Durolipons (the next town in this Iter) in this neighbourhood, but doubts whether it was at Cambridge, or Grantcheſter. "I left the military road, he tells us, viſible near Hogmagog Hills, pointing towards Grantcheſter, about a mile, or more from Cambridge up the water, though others ſay it goes towards Cheſterton, which is a mile below Cambridge. It has paſſed ſomewhere about Cambridge as all agree. Perhaps Grantcheſter, and Hogmagog Hills have been one, or both of them Æſtiva, and the ſtation itſelf has been at Cambridge. I thought the road from Cambridge to Huntingdon had much of the appearance of a Roman road. It is very ſtraight, and has in many places an elevation much reſembling that of a Roman way. I ſuppoſed it might have gone to St. Ives, but when I viewed, and examined it, I was convinced to the contrary."

A learned prelate [g] of our ſiſter kingdom, who during a reſidence of many years in this univerſity, amuſed himſelf in his leiſure hours in theſe kind of inquiries, "found undoubted marks of no leſs than five Roman roads round the town of Cambridge." A concurrence of ſeveral of theſe roads at any town has been always deemed an indiſputable evidence of its Roman antiquity.

[g] Biſhop of Cloyne.

Thus every circumſtance tends to confirm the opinion, that the old town at Cambridge occupies the ſite of the ancient Camboritum.

M P. XXXV.] The direct road from Thetford [h] to Cambridge is no more than thirty-two miles, a correction, which would reduce the ſum of the particulars to an exact agreement with the total number in its preſent ſtate. But as the Icning ſtreet paſſes within about five miles of Cambridge, I think it more probable, that this Iter has proceeded along that road, till it has paſſed Gogmagog Hills, where a road from Colcheſter has croſſed it. By this circuit this diſtance cannot be leſs than thirty-five miles.

[h] Road Book. pag. 252. 199.

DUROLIPONTE. M P. XXV. Ramſey. Huntingdonſhire.

When this Iter comes into the Erming ſtreet, which it does at Godmancheſter, it has been the general opinion of antiquaries, that it has continued along that road quite to Lincoln.

Camden fixes the three next towns at Godmancheſter, Caſter in Northamptonſhire, and Bridge Caſterton, Lincolnſhire.

Gale obſerves, that "all [i] our antiquaries place Durolipons at Huntingdon, or Godmancheſter, though the numbers of Antoninus are plainly againſt the ſuppoſition, for this town is but fifteen miles from Camborito," which he conſiders at Cambridge, or near it, as Camden has done. And he * expreſſes his ſurprize, that this great writer ſhould "praiſe the exactneſs of the numbers." He however admits this to be the poſition of Durolipons.

[i] Antoninus. Durolipons.

Stukeley [k] agrees with his predeceſſors in the ſituation of this, and the next town, but to the third he aſſigns a new place at a ſmall diſtance from the Erming ſtreet, at Great Paunton in Lincolnſhire.

[k] Iter. V.

Horſley [l] makes Cambridge Durolipons, Durobrivis Caſter, and Cauſennis neither Caſterton, nor Paunton, but Ancaſter.

[l] Eſſay, Itin.

But

* Mirum cur Camdenus diſtantiam Itinerariam laudet. Anton. pag. 94.

But to all theſe opinions the numbers form inſuperable objections. We muſt therefore venture to leave this road, which has been hitherto readily adopted, as a ſure, and ſafe guide, and try, if three other towns cannot be found more conformable to the diſtances required.

And if in this ſtage we paſs on ten miles beyond Godmancheſter, we ſhall reach Ramſey, a place not without proofs of its Roman antiquity.

[m] Itin. cur. pag. 77.

"Ramſey, Stukeley [m] tells us, has been famous for a rich abbey, where every monk lived like a gentleman. There is little of it now left, but a part of the old gatehouſe. Anno 1721 many pecks of Roman coins were found there." And from the name he is inclined to conjecture, that it has been a Roman town.

The fenny ſituation of this town is very agreeable to a place with Dur in its name.

[n] Britan. King's Delf.

And from this town to "Peterborough [n] about ten miles, a paved cauſeway is deſcribed, ſuppoſed to be made by King Canute with great labour and charge, by our hiſtorians called King's Delf, nigh the great Whittleſea Mere, becauſe that way was rendered troubleſome by brooks and ſloughs."

[o] Additions. Huntingdon.

But Gibſon [o] does not admit "this road to have been the work of Canute, for the name King's Delf in theſe parts appears on record, before Canute's time, that is, in the reign of King Edgar, who in his charter to the church of Peterborough makes this King's Delf one of the bounds of his Donation." It is much more reaſonable to believe this road a work of the Romans, and that it was made for the convenience of this town, which lay ſo near the end of it.

It will be allowed to be a very extraordinary circumſtance, that in this very line of road there is to this day a bridge called Pon's Bridge. It is indeed written in Camden's map Ponder's Bridge, but in Cary's modern maps Pond's Bridge, in which we ſee plain traces of the ancient name of this old town, as Bensford bridge has been ſuppoſed to mark the neighbourhood of Bennones.

[p] Road Book. pag. 290. 190.

M P. XXV.] Cambridge to Huntingdon ſixteen miles. Huntingdon to Ramſey nine miles and three quarters. Paterſon [p]. In all twenty-five miles three quarters. But if the original road went direct

direct from Huntingdon bridge, it might not exceed twenty-five miles.

DUROBRIVIS. M P. XXXV. Weſt, or Old Lynn. Norf.

This is the only certain inſtance in the Iter Britanniarum of the ſame name belonging to two towns. The other Durobrivis of the ſecond, third, and fourth Iters has been already ſhewn to mean Rocheſter in Kent, which place is ſo remote from the part of the country we are now in, that there is no danger of confounding the towns.

Lynn has not produced any Roman coins, or other remains, that I know of, in proof of its antiquity, but the diſtances on both ſides, the ſituation, and the name of it, with ſome other circumſtances, afford very good probable evidence, that we need not look for this Durobrivis any where elſe.

The preſent name Lynn conveys the very ſame idea as to the watery ſituation of this place, as the ancient name Durobrivis. Camden [q] thinks Lynn ſo "named from its ſpreading waters, for ſo much is implied by Lhyn in Britiſh."

[q] Britann. Lynn.

And it is a quality by no means unuſual in the Antonine towns to have transferred their conſequence to ſome town near them, and in *ſuch* inſtances the denomination *Old* marks the Mother Town. Thus we find Old Penrith, Old Richmond, that have given riſe to the new towns of the ſame names.

Stukeley gives great weight to the ſuppoſition, that a Roman town might lie here, and that the courſe of the Iter might lead through theſe parts, by [r] ſhewing, that all the country between this place, and Boſton has been well known to the Romans, as the numerous coins, and other proofs, diſcovered in all parts of it, ſufficiently teſtify. A road he ſpeaks of called Raven's Bank, which he thinks Roman. "It goes eaſt and weſt through the heart of the country from Tid St. Mary to Cowbit." He tells us, that "he rode ſome miles upon it, where it is now extremely ſtraight, and broad." The direction of this road points to Lynn.

[r] Itin. cur. pag. 11. 13.

The ſame intelligent antiquary obſerves farther, that "the [s] upper road running alſo eaſt, and weſt nearer the ſea bank, now called old Spalding Gate, is originally Roman. In ſome places about

[s] Id. pag. 14.

Fleet it retains the name of Heregate, which is equivalent to Via militaris, when ſpoken by our Saxon progenitors." This is the road through the waſhes from Lynn to Boſton, which paſſes by Gedney, and Fleet, and not far from Holbeach, at all which places Roman coins, and other antiquities have been diſcovered.

All theſe circumſtances ſhew, that the Romans were well acquainted with this part of our iſland, and that conſequently it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe an Antonine town in this neighbourhood.

[t] Archæol. Vol.

Governor Pownall * conjectures [t], that there may have been a connection between Sandy in Bedfordſhire (the Salinæ of Ptolemy) and Old Lynn in the Roman times, and obſerves, that at Old Lynn are ſtill remaining the ruins of ſeveral ancient ſalt pans. And he adds, "there are upon the points of the high lands above the village ſeveral fortified camps, or poſts. But I ſhall not in this letter enter into any deſcription of them, nor even ſtate my doubts, whether they are Roman, or not." By the drift of his argument he may be thought to intimate, that he ſuppoſed them to be Roman fortifications, which is rendered more probable, if this town is the remains of Durobrivis.

M P. XXXV.] It is very difficult to prove the exact diſtance of this ſtage, becauſe it is impoſſible to aſcertain the real courſe of the Roman road. The face of the country might be very different in thoſe early times, and the communication more direct. A perſon, who kept an inn ſome years at Wiſbeach told me, he believed Ramſey muſt be about thirty-five miles from Lynn. Paterſon in his dictionary [u] makes twenty-nine miles the diſtance between Lynn, and Peterborough. If this is exact, Ramſey cannot be more than the thirty-five miles from the former place. The deficiencies in the maps of Cambridgeſhire, and Norfolk very much increaſe the difficulty in ſettling this diſtance.

[u] Pag. 167.

CAUSENNIS.

* You have hardly added force enough to your idea of Old Lynn being Durobrivis. For inſtead of ſaying "Governor Pownal conjectures" you might ſay boldly, There is a certain Roman road bearing from Cambridge by Stretham towards Lynn. Biſh. Cloyne.

CAUSENNIS. M P. XXX. Boſton. Lincolnſh.

In a communication obtained for me by a young friend from ſome antiquary in the neighbourhood of this town, I was informed, that " though the Romans had poſſeſſion of many places in the low parts of Lincolnſhire, yet there is no reaſon to think they ever were ſettled at Boſton, as no coins, or other remains have been ever met with there, and that as Boſton is not mentioned in Domeſday it is more probable, that the ſite of it was at that time an unembanked ſalt marſh."

On this repreſentation I ſhould have had ſome conſiderable doubts concerning the antiquity of Boſton, but I immediately recollected, that Camden quotes Bede's authority, as to the original name of this town, a proof of its exiſtence long before the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey: and ſoon after an acquaintance with Stukeley's Itinerarium Curioſum revived my hopes, that I might not be miſtaken in thinking this place the Cauſennis of the Itinerary.

This indefatigable antiquary reſided for ſome time in this town, and he informs us, that " about the year [x] 1716 a Roman foundation was dug up beyond the ſchool houſe, near which ſome hewn ſtones formed a cavity, in which was an urn with aſhes, another little pot with an ear, and an iron key of an odd figure. Some time before, in a garden, one urn was dug up lined with lead, full of red earth, and bones. A like one is preſerved in Sir Hans Sloan's Muſeum unqueſtionably Roman."

[x] Itin. cur. pag. 12.

I am informed by one converſant in the ancient Britiſh, that Cauſennis means " the Cauſeway town," an interpretation, which may be ſuppoſed not inapplicable to Boſton, ſituated in a deep fenny country.

Bridge End cauſeway points towards this town, and is ſaid " to [y] have all the requiſites, that can aſcertain it to be a Roman work, being ſtraight, and laid with a ſolid bed of ſtone. The preſent indeed is repaired every year, but there is much reaſon to think the firſt projection of it, through this broad moraſs, was no leſs than Roman." With this opinion I intirely coincide, and am perſuaded, that however traditions may ſometimes attribute ſuch works to the Saxons, or the Danes, they all owe their origin to the Romans.

[y] Id. pag. 13.

M P. XXX.]

[z] Road Book. pag. 237.

M P. XXX.] Old Lynn to Boſton thirty miles[z]. Paterſon.

LINDO. M P. XXXVI. City of Lincoln.

The Roman antiquity of this city has never been called in queſtion, or whether it was the Lindo of the Itinerary. All antiquaries agree upon this ſubject, it is therefore unneceſſary to produce any other proofs than what may occur in the deſcriptions given of it.

[a] Britan. Lindum.

Camden ſays but little of the ancient ſtate of this town. He conjectures, that "the[a] old name of it was derived from the Britiſh word Lhin, a lake, as he was informed by the citizens, that Witham was wider formerly at Swanpool below the city, although it is at this day very broad. It was called by Bede Lindecollinum, and the city Lindecollina, by the Saxons Lindo-collyne, and in the preſent day Lincoln. He thinks that the Britiſh town ſtood on the very top of the hill, which is of very difficult aſcent, and lay north of Newport Gate from the ſigns of a rampire, and deep ditch ſtill viſible."

[b] Itin. cur. pag. 83.

Stukeley[b] gives a plan, and a very particular account of this place, but does not agree with Camden in the ſituation of the Britiſh town.

"Lincoln was a great, and moſt famous city, graced with the title, and priviledge of a Colony; a bold, and noble ſituation upon a high hill, which we may think no leſs than five cities united into one. Below the hill, and weſtward of the city, the river throws itſelf into a great pool, called Swanpool from the multitude of Swans upon it. All around this place the ground is moory, and full of bogs, and iſlets, called now Carham, which means a dwelling upon Car, that is, the Fen. Now here without queſtion was the Britiſh city in the moſt early times, where they drove their cattle backwards, and forwards, and retired themſelves into its inacceſſible ſecurities. The pool was in their language called Lhyn, and that denominated the Roman city Lindum, being the hill overhanging this pool.

"The Romans, pleaſed with this notable eminence, placed their city upon it, which they firſt built in the form of a large ſquare, the ſouthern wall ſtanding upon the precipice, or edge of the hill, and wanting no other external fence. Quite round the other three ſides

ſides they carried a deep trench too, which ſtill remains, except on the ſouth eaſt angle. The north, and ſouth Roman gates of this part of the city remain, the one intire, the other nearly all pulled down. The northern, called Newport Gate, is the nobleſt remnant of this ſort of building in Britain, as far as I know. It is a vaſt ſemicircle of ſtones, of very large dimenſions, and by what I could perceive laid without mortar, connected only by their cuneiform ſhape. This magnificent arch is ſixteen feet diameter, the ſtones four feet thick at bottom. On both ſides was a poſtern, or foot paſſage, but againſt that on the left ſide a houſe is built. From this gate eaſtward, ſome part of the old Roman wall is to be ſeen by a paſture, made of ſtone, and very ſtrong mortar. Near this gate is another large, and curious remnant of Roman workmanſhip, called the Mint Wall. It ſtands in a garden in the north weſt quarter of the city. On the left hand behind it houſes are built, and marks of arches. What it was originally cannot now be affirmed. The compoſition of it is Roman bricks, and ſtones.

"To this moſt ancient part of the city the Romans made an addition ſouthward, upon the declivity of the hill. Below Claſgate a great part of the old Roman wall is left, made of ſtones piled ſideways, and between that gate upwards, and the old city wall by Greeſtone ſtairs is the old ditch to be ſeen.

"Two more great additions were made to this city, the firſt northward above the hill called Newport, or the new city, probably in the time of the Saxons, and the latter by the Normans, who made a new cut called Sinſil Dyke, on the ſouth, and eaſt ſide for its ſecurity. In this laſt part of the city, on both ſides the Roman road, were many funeral monuments of the old Romans, ſome of which they now dig up, and doubtleſs many more, when they firſt built upon the ground. Immenſe are the Roman antiquities dug up about this famous Colony, nor has the perpetual turning up of the ground exhauſted them. Upon the Roman road eaſtward are ſome barrows; many urns, and the like have been dug up about them, with earthen aqueducts, and all kinds of antiquities."

The great roads the Erming, and the Foſs join at the ſouth gate of this city. The former paſſes directly through the whole length of it.

M P. XXXVI.]

M P. XXXVI.] The number in this ſtage is in moſt copies XXVI, but in Harriſon's firſt copy it is XXXVI. This ſeems to have been the original reading, and gives the real diſtance between Boſton, and Lincoln. The road books indeed do not perfectly agree in this diſtance, but they are ſufficient to ſhew, that it is not leſs than the numbers require. Ogilby [c] makes it thirty-ſix miles. Owen thirty-ſix miles and a half. Paterſon [d] in his dictionary thirty-ſeven miles, but in his road [e] book not quite thirty-five miles.

[c] Survey. pag. 89.
[d] Dict. p. 52.
[e] Pag. 236. 181.

The Roman road is not ſuppoſed to have gone from Sleaford along the preſent road, but to the eaſt of it through Old Sleaford, and by the villages Ruſhington, Dorrington, Bloxam, &c. to Lincoln. But I do not perceive, that this line can much alter this diſtance.

SEGELOCI. M P. XIV. Littleborough. Notts.

This town is one of thoſe, that have had a variety of ſituations aſſigned to them, but the preſent is the moſt approved, and the evidence in favour of it very ſatisfactory. According to [f] Gibſon, Talbot placed it at Aulerton in Sherwood: Fulk (contrary to Antoninus, who makes the diſtance of this town from Lincoln fourteen miles) looks for it at Agle not more than ſix miles from that city. Thoroton is inclined to reduce it to the bank of the Idle, where Eaton ſtands, and on that account may as well be called Idleton. Camden ſeems to have been at firſt of the ſame opinion with the laſt author, but he afterwards found reaſon to change his mind, and to adopt Littleborough, in which determination he is followed by Burton, Horſley, and others.

[f] Additions. Nottingham.

"Formerly [g], he tells us, I ſought for this place in vain hereabouts, but now I verily believe I have found it, both becauſe it ſtands by a military way, and alſo becauſe the marks of an old wall are ſtill viſible in the neighbouring field, where many coins of the Roman Emperors are daily found by the ploughmen, which are called Swine's Pennies by the country people, becauſe they often are diſcoverable by the grubbing of the ſwine there. They alſo imagine, according to their poor ſenſe of things, that their forefathers incloſed this field with a ſtone wall, to keep the water from overflowing it in winter.

[g] Britan. Agelocum.

Stukeley

Stukeley made an excurſion to viſit this town, and has given both a deſcription, and plan of it. North of Lincoln a branch divides from the Erming ſtreet with an obtuſe angle to the left, which goes towards Yorkſhire. This branch he was inclined to purſue as far as Agelocum, for ſo this town is called in the eighth Iter. "The [h] ridge of this road, he remarks, is likely to be of eternal duration from the little uſe made of it. It is called Tilbridge Lane. When it is viewed on the brink of the hill, it is as a viſto, or avenue running through a wood, or garden, very ſtraight and pleaſanter in proſpect, than when you come to travel it, wanting a Roman legion to repair it. It paſſes through Stretton, and Gate Burton, ſo called from the road, and by a ferry croſſes over the Trent to Littleborough, (Agelocum, or as by later times corrupted with a Sibilus, Segelocum.) It is a ſmall village three miles above Gainſborough, juſt upon the edge of the water. Agel auk, Frons Aquæ is a pertinent etymology. It ſeems to have been only environed with a ditch, and of a ſquare form, and the water ran quite round it, for to the weſt, where Whiteſbridge is, a watery valley hems it in; ſo that it was a place ſufficiently ſtrong. The Trent has waſhed away part of the eaſtern ſide of the town. Foundations, and pavements are viſible in the bank. Mr. Roger Gale, once paſſing by, found an urn with a coin of Domitian. Great numbers of coins have been found here, when the encloſures between the town, and the bridge were ploughed up, many Intaglios of Agate, Cornelian, the fineſt coral coloured urns and Pateras, ſome wrought in Baſſo Relievo, the workman's name generally impreſſed on the inſide of the bottom. Two altars alſo handſomely moulded have been dug up here, which are ſet as piers in a wall on the ſide of the ſteps, that lead from the water ſide to the inn. Many very ſmall coins are found here like flatted peas. They call them mites. In this ſame field, near Whiteſbridge, are great foundations of buildings. On the eaſt ſide of the river has been a camp."

[h] Itin. cur. pag. 88.

Horſley [i] conſiders the road to Littleborough as leaving the Erming ſtreet at Lincoln, for he obſerves, that "they go out at different gates. The common road to Littleborough leaves Lincoln to the weſt, and paſſes through Saxilby and Fenton to Marton, but the road deſcribed by Stukeley was moſt likely the road made uſe of

[i] Eſſay, Itin. Agelocum.

in this Iter. By the map the diſtance muſt be nearly the ſame by both roads.

[k] Road Book. pag. 185.

M P. XIV.] Paterſon[k] gives the road from Lincoln to Marton, a town on the eaſt bank of the Trent oppoſite Littleborough, and about a mile from it, and makes the diſtance thirteen miles. The lines of the other road are much more direct, but take a larger circuit. The ſcale of the map ſhews, that by this courſe Littleborough muſt be full fourteen miles from Lincoln, perhaps nearly fifteen miles.

DANO. M P. XXI. Doncaſter. Yorkſh.

This town has never been doubted of as the Danum of Antoninus, though it long had no other claim, but its termination Caſter, and ſome little affinity in the firſt ſyllable of its ancient and modern names. Neither Camden, nor Horſley, nor any intermediate writer between them have been able to alledge any proofs of its Roman dignity from coins, and other remains found here.

But within the laſt twenty years one ſolitary altar has made its appearance. "March[l] 1781, in digging a cellar an altar was found ſix feet underground, dedicated to the Deæ Matres."

[l] Archæolog. Vol.

[m] Itinerary. Vol. I. p. 36.

"I noted[m] theſe things eſpecially in the town of Doncaſter, ſays Leland; the fair, and large pariſh church of St. George, ſtanding in the very area, where once the caſtle of the town ſtood, long ſince clean decayed. The dykes are perfectly yet to be ſeen, and the foundations of part of the walls. There is a likelihood, that when this church was erected, much of the ruins of the caſtle was taken for the foundation, and filling of the walls. An old ſtone houſe at the eaſt end of the church, uſed as a town houſe, is ſuppoſed to be a piece of the building of the old caſtle, or made of the ruins of it. I marked, that the north part of Doncaſter town, in the which is but little, and that mean building, ſtandeth as an iſle, for Dun river at the weſt ſide of the town caſteth out an arm, and ſoon after at the eaſt end of it cometh into the principal ſtream again. There appear no tokens, as far as I could learn, or ſee, that Doncaſter was ever a walled town, yet there be three or four gates in it, whereof that in the weſt is a pretty tower of ſtone, but St. Mary's Gate

Gate is the faireſt. The whole town is builded of wood, and the houſes ſlated, yet there is great plenty of ſtone thereabouts. I ſaw by certain miles before I came to Doncaſter (from Ferrybridge) the very main creſt of Watling ſtreet."

A Roman road is laid down in the map of Nottinghamſhire from Littleborough to Bawtry, which muſt have been the baſis of this Iter into Yorkſhire.

M P. XXI.] The diſtance between Littleborough, and Bawtry is not marked in the road books. But by the ſcale of the map, and the compariſon of other diſtances I am pretty confident it cannot be leſs than twelve miles. From Bawtry to Doncaſter Paterſon [a] ſhews to be nine miles, making the whole diſtance twenty-one miles, in agreement with the numbers of Antoninus.

[a] Road Book. pag. 162.

LEGEOLIO. M P. XVI. Caſtleford. Yorkſh.

"The Calder, Camden [b] obſerves, is at laſt received by the Aire, and near the union of them, ſtands the little village Caſtleford, the old name of which place is that in Antoninus, where it is called Legeolium, and Lagecium, which, among other remarkable, and expreſs remains of antiquity, is confirmed by thoſe great number of coins, (called by the common people, Saracens heads) dug up here near the church. Pontefract aroſe out of its ruins".

[b] Britan. Legeolium.

Horſley [p] adds, that "the Roman ſtation, now called Caſtlegarth, is near the church, and has the uſual ſituation between the rivers Calder, and Aire, not far from their confluence, and perhaps it has been for the ſake of this ſituation, that it was ſet on the ſouth ſide of the river. There are but little viſible remains of the Station at preſent, but abundance of Roman coins, and other marks of Roman antiquity have been found here."

[p] Eſſay, Itin. Legeolium.

Leland [q] thought Pontefract Legeolium, and the appearances at Caſtleford the remains of ſome manor houſe. "One ſhewed me (at Caſtleford) a garth by the church yard, where many ſtrange things of foundations have been found, and he ſaid, there had been a caſtle, but it was rather ſome manor place. Watling ſtreet lieth ſtraight over Caſtleford bridge."

[q] Itin. Vol. I. pag. 43.

But the numbers of the Itinerary are ſo intirely in favour of Caſtleford, that the former opinion muſt have the preference. Pontefract by the [r] common road is fifteen miles from Doncaſter, but by the Roman road cannot exceed fourteen miles, or very little.

[r] Road Book. pag. 162. 174.

M P. XVI.] By the common road through Pontefract this number would probably not reach Caſtleford, but the Roman road went by a nearer line through Pontefract park, leaving that town a little to the right. By this more direct courſe this diſtance may be ſixteen miles, at leaſt not quite reach ſeventeen miles.

EBURACO. M P. XXI. City of York.

See Iter I.

[s] Itin. Vol. I. p. 44.

M P. XXI.] Leland [s] ſpeaks of the road from Caſtleford to Aberford as the moſt perfect * Roman road he had ſeen in England. From Ferrybridge to York the diſtance is according to [t] Paterſon twenty-one miles and three quarters. Caſtleford muſt be rather nearer. From Ferrybridge to Tadcaſter the road is tolerably direct, but much more ſo for the greater part of the way from Caſtleford through Aberford. It muſt be, I think, almoſt a mile nearer by the preſent ſtage, than from Ferrybridge.

[t] Road Book. pag. 169.

ISUBRIGANTUM. M P. XVII. Aldborough. Yorkſh.

See Iter II.

In the firſt and ſecond Iters this town is called Iſurium. It has here the name of the people, among whom it was ſituated, added to a part of its other name.

CATARACTONI. M P. XXIV. Near Catarick. Yorkſh.

See Iter I.

LAVATRIS. M P. XIII. Ovynford. Yorkſh.

See Iter II.

M P. XIII.]

* I underſtand, there are two other very grand ridges of Roman roads ſtill remaining, one a little north of Wanborough in Wiltſhire, and another near Woodgates in Dorſetſhire.

M P. XIII.] The common reading in this place is XVIII, but in the ſecond Iter it is XIII, which number has been there ſhewn to be equal to the diſtance of the ſuppoſed correſpondent towns. It may therefore be ſuſpected, that it is a miſtake of ſome early tranſcriber, who inſerted a V too much. We are very certain no two towns can be by the ſame road XIII and XVIII miles diſtant.

VERTERIS. M P. XIV. Bowes. Yorkſh.

See Iter II.

M P. XIV.] In Suritas, and ſome other copies, this diſtance is made XIII, but in others it is XIIII, as in Iter II.

BROCAVO. M P. XIII. Brough. Weſtmorland.

See Iter II.

M P. XIII.] The common reading here is XX, but XIII is the diſtance in the ſecond Iter, and has been there proved to be the real diſtance of theſe towns. This is a blunder of the incorrigible kind, if a various reading had not ſupplied the defect.

Horſley thinks this a different place from Brovonacis, but according to the preſent plan, there is no ground whatever for ſuch a ſuppoſition. If Verteris indeed is allowed to mean Bowes, this number will fall far ſhort of Brougham Caſtle, which he would call Brocavo. [a] Eſſay, Itin. Brocavum.

LUGUVALLIO. M P. XXVII. Old Penrith. Cumb.

See Iter II.

M P. XXVII.] The reading in moſt copies in this ſtage is XXII, and in one or two XXV. In Iter II, where Voreda intervenes this diſtance is XXVII M P. which there is every probability to believe the original reading in this place, as it gives the true diſtance between two towns determined in a former Iter.

This town, it appears by Iter II, is only twelve miles from the wall. It may be therefore very juſtly ſtiled Ad Vallum, or near the wall, as it is in the title of this Iter, at the end of a journey of four hundred, and forty miles.

ITER

ITER VI.

A Londinio Lindo	M P. CLVI	Corrected Numbers.	Autho.	From London to Lincoln	E.M.
VEROLAMIO	XXI			Verulam by St. Albans	21
DUROCOBRIO	XII			Dunſtable	12
MAGIOVINIO	XII			Near Fenny Stratford	12
LACTODORO	XVI			Towceſter	16
ISANNAVATIA	XII			Daventry	12
TRIPONTIO	XII			Lilburn	12
VENONIS	IX			Claybrooke	9
RATIS	XII			Leiceſter	12
VEROMETO	XIII	XII	Iter VIII	Near Willoughby	12
MARGIDUNO	XIII	XII	Id.	Eaſt Bridgeford	12
AD PONTEM	VII			Farndon	7
CROCOCOLANA	VII			Brough by Collingham	7
LINDO	XII			Lincoln	12

ITER VI.] In this Iter another communication is pointed out between London, and Lincoln, by a courſe at leaſt of one hundred miles nearer than by the laſt Iter. But even this journey takes a conſiderable circuit. It is very remarkable, that there is a much nearer road, perhaps by as direct a line as it is poſſible between theſe two cities. This is the Erming ſtreet, but there is not one ſingle Iter, which appears to have had this road for its baſis. And this is rendered more extraordinary by the eighth Iter, which might have been in part very agreeably diverſified by this new line. May it be concluded then, that this road did not exiſt, when the Itinerary was written? I am not certain, that it would be a fair inference.

Half the towns in this Iter have been already diſcuſſed, but ſome additional obſervations upon the names, and diſtances of a few of them will be found neceſſary. The difficulties in ſome of the diſtances in Iter II. will be removed in this by the courſe of it being the contrary way. The Watling ſtreet is the baſis of this Iter,

Iter, till it is croſſed by the Foſs. The latter road then carries it to Lincoln.

A Londinio Lindo M P. CLVI.

M P. CLVI.] This total is not exactly the ſum of the particulars in their preſent ſtate. The latter exceed it by two miles, but they will be reduced to an exact * agreement, if two of the diſtances are corrected by Iter VIII. In this, the diſtances between Ratis, and Verometo, and the latter place, and Margiduno are ſtated as XIII miles each, but in Iter VIII as only XII miles. The real diſtances I cannot determine poſitively, becauſe this part of the road is not taken notice of in the road books, but from the beſt judgement I can form from the maps, I expect the diſtance between Ratis, and Verometo muſt be near XIII miles, and the diſtance between Verometo, and Margiduno not quite XII. The reading therefore of the eighth Iter ſeems preferable in all points. For in the latter ſeries they will admit no addition, the particulars already exceeding the total, and in this place the reduction of a unit in each diſtance brings the particulars to coincide with the total.

VEROLAMIO. M P. XXI. Verulam. Herts.

See Iter II.

M P. XXI.] This diſtance muſt be nearly twenty-two miles. From London by Tyburn turnpike to Brockley Hill has been already proved to be at leaſt twelve miles and a half, and from Brockley Hill to St. Albans nine miles and three quarters, to Verulam perhaps not ſo much by half a mile; we have then twenty-one miles and three quarters from London to Verulam.

DUROCOBRIO. M P. XII. Dunſtable. Bedfordſh.

See Iter II.

In

* This is one of Horſley's rules for correcting the numerals. "It is proper to examine the various readings of the ſeveral particular numbers, and to obſerve which of them favours moſt an agreement with the ſum total, for this reading, cæteris paribus, ſhould have the preference." Britan. Rom. pag. 387.

In Iter II. and VIII. this town is called Durocobrivis. It is a circumſtance by no means eaſy to be accounted for, that in the Itinerary the ſame towns in different Iters have ſeldom exactly the ſame names, nay in ſome few inſtances have names intirely diſſimilar. Not leſs than three examples occur in the preſent Iter, two of the former and one of the latter kind.

M P. XII.] From the center of Verulam to Dunſtable is full twelve miles, and with the exceſs of the laſt ſtage this may be reckoned near thirteen miles.

MAGIOVINIO. M P. XII. Near Fenny Stratford. Bucks.

This town is called Magiovinto in both Iters II. and III.

M P. XII.] From Dunſtable to Fenny Stratford the diſtance is no more than eleven miles and a half, but with the exceſs of the laſt ſtage muſt be conſidered as rather more than twelve miles. This will however admit an excurſion of full half a mile to the ſuppoſed town. I am almoſt convinced, that Water Eaton muſt be the remains of this Roman town.

LACTODORO. M P. XVI. Towceſter. Northamp.

See Iter II.

M P. XVI.] The diſtance of this town from Fenny Stratford is only fifteen miles. The excurſion to the laſt Roman town muſt make the additional mile.

ISANNAVATIA. M P. XII. Daventry. Northamp.

See Iter II.

This town is the moſt remarkable of any for the varieties of its names. In the ſecond Iter it is called Bennavenna, and here by another name, ſo intirely different, that it might be ſuppoſed to mean a different town, if the numbers did not eſtabliſhed its identity. In the ſecond Iter it is called Benavenna, in the eighth Bannavantum, and in both thoſe inſtances in ſome copies Benaventa. It is here

here denominated Iſannavatia, and in ſome copies Iſannavantia, Iſanantia, and Iſannavenna. The varieties of theſe two names may be aſcribed to copyiſts, but the names themſelves cannot well have had this origin. They both are thought to be Britiſh names, and may have been uſed indifferently, being equally expreſſive of the ſituation of this town. Benaventa has been already ſuppoſed to mean, that this town lies at the head of the Aven, or Nen. Is, Mr. Whitaker interprets, below, or implying the ſituation of a place ſouth of another, or ſome particular object, as "Iſurium[x] is compounded of Is and Ure, and imports, that Aldborough lies below, or to the ſouth of the Ure." In this place therefore Iſannavenna may ſhew that Daventry lies to the ſouth of the Nen, which the map confirms to be its ſituation.

[x] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 131.

TRIPONTIO. M P. XII. Lilburn. Northamp.

The ſecond Iter has already paſſed along this road without taking any notice of this town. This circumſtance, with a conſiderable difference in the numerals, induced Horſley[y] to ſuppoſe, that this town muſt lie three, or four miles out of the direct road between Benaventa, and Venonis. But I have ſhewn above, that there is reaſon to ſuſpect the numerals in Iter II, and we ſhall meet with three, or four examples of towns mentioned in one Iter, yet in another omitted, though it cannot be doubted but that both Iters equally paſſed through them. Sulloniacis does not appear in the preſent Iter. Lactodoro, mentioned in Iter II and VI, is omitted in Iter VIII. Nor is Tadcaſter named in any Iter, except the ſecond, notwithſtanding Iters V and VIII muſt have alſo gone through it. In like manner Tripontio may lie upon the road, which is the baſis of Iter II, though no notice is there taken of it.

[y] Eſſay, Itin. Tripontium.

But probably this town might ſtand at the diſtance of rather more than half a mile from the road, for ſuch is the ſituation of the village of Lilburn, which is with probability thought to occupy the ſite of this Roman town, but the latter might ſpread itſelf nearer to the road, being much larger than the preſent village, which however from the ſtraggling form of it, covers, or rather occupies a pretty large plot of ground. Near the church are ſome ancient trenches ſuppoſed to be the remains of an old caſtle. And between the

village, and Watling ſtreet is a conical hill, probably a work of the Romans.

Aſhmole mentions this ſpot in a letter to Dugdale. "I met with the veſtiges of an ancient fort about a bow ſhot on the right hand of the way overagainſt Lilburn. The outward line contained about an acre of ground, within which was a mount, like the Keep of an old caſtle, ſurrounded with a trench, and overagainſt it, the ground is raiſed like a half moon, whoſe horns entered the other trench. I heard of no other name for it but the Round Hill. The Avon runs near it to the north."

[z] Antonin. Tripontium.

Gale [z] ſpeaks of ancient trenches here, and a conical hill.

[a] Itin. cur. pag. 106.

Stukeley [a] deſcribes this place as ſituated in a ſweet little valley. "At Dovebridge, he tells us, are no remains of antiquity, but hard by, antiquities have been found both at Catthorpe, and Lilburn, one on the north, and the other on the ſouth ſide of the river, ſo that the Roman city ſtood on both ſides. He would derive the ancient name of this town from the Britiſh word Tre a town, or fortification, and Pant a little valley."

[b] Britan. Northamp. Lilburn.

Camden is "perſuaded [b], that a Roman ſtation has been here from its ſituation on one of the military ways, by the ancient trenches and a little piked hill, where ſome dug of late days in hopes of finding old hidden treaſures, but inſtead of gold met with coals." Under ſuch a perſuaſion it ſeems very extraordinary, that this ſagacious antiquary ſhould not ſuſpect this place to be Tripontium, rather than Towceſter, ſituated, as it is, between Benaventa and Venonis, and where he muſt have found the diſtances ſo agreeable to the Itinerary.

[c] Bridges's Northamptonſhire.

From the preſent appearances, the old caſtle here was not of any great extent. "The [c] area contains about the fifth part of an acre. The ſouthmoſt part is a ſquare piece of ground, appearing to have been raiſed, and in its ſides anſwering to the four quarters of the heavens. At the ſouth-eaſt, and ſouth-weſt angles are hillocks, which have the reſemblance of baſtions. From one angle to the other runs a bank of earth, and a like bank along the eaſtern, and weſtern ſides. To the north-weſt is a large high mount, on which, according to tradition, there ſtood a fort, or watch tower, of whoſe demoliſhed walls the churches of Lilburn, and Claycoton

are

are ſaid to have been built. Cauſeys, pavements, and ruins often dug up, ſhew this town to have been formerly larger than at preſent."

M P. XII.] According to the map[d] of Northamptonſhire it is nine miles upon the Watling ſtreet from the point, where the road from Daventry through Norton enters that ſtreet, to the turn to Lilburn. Daventry muſt lie near three miles from Watling ſtreet, and Lilburn more than half one. In all full twelve miles.

[d] Cary's.

VENONIS. M P. IX. Claybrooke. Leiceſterſh.

See Iter II.

M P. IX.] In this, and all the remaining ſtages of this Iter, no aſſiſtance can be derived from the road books, as to the diſtances, but very probable evidence can be produced, that they correſpond with the numerals. By the map[e] of Northamptonſhire Lilburn cannot be leſs than a mile and a half from Dovebridge, and by the ſcale of Leiceſterſhire from Claybrooke to the road is about a mile by the neareſt line, and from that point to Dovebridge ſeven miles. As I never find the horizontal miles by the ſcale ſhorter than the road miles, I have no doubt this diſtance is fully equal to the numerals.

[e] Cary's Maps of Northamptonſhire and Leiceſterſhire.

RATIS. M P. XII. Town of Leiceſter.

No town has produced more inconteſtible, nor perhaps more numerous proofs of its Roman antiquity than Leiceſter. For beſides thoſe, that have been long known to the curious, the inhabitants ſeldom ſink a cellar, or lay a drain of any depth, but ſome addition is made to them. Great numbers of pieces of pottery, and other curioſities have been brought to light in the laſt three or four years. Likewiſe a Roman well was diſcovered in taking down an old houſe in the upper end of the market place.

A moſt remarkable ſpecimen of Roman maſonry remains in a pile of ruins at the weſt end of St. Nicholas church, many fragments of which appear in the walls of the church. It is called

[f] Itin. cur. pag. 103.

"Jewry [f] Wall, and compoſed of ragſtone, and Roman brick, a moſt noble piece of Roman antiquity, and it may be lamented, that it has been ſo much abuſed." Various opinions are entertained of the original uſe of this edifice. The lateſt, and which I have not yet ſeen controverted, is, that "it is [g] one of the old gates of the Roman city."

[g] Nichols's Introduction. Leiceſterſh.

[h] Itin. cur. pag 103.

"Not [h] far from the Jewry Wall is a place called Holy Bones, where abundance of bones of oxen have been dug up, the exuvia of their ſacrifices."

Another Roman curioſity preſerved with ſome care is the remains of a teſſellated pavement. It is under a houſe in the North Gate ſtreet nearly oppoſite the town jail. It "repreſents [i] a perſon ſtanding by a deer, and a cupid drawing his bow, formed in differently coloured ſmall ſtones as uſual."

[i] Id.

[k] Id.

Stukeley found "no [k] difficulty in tracing the Roman walls quite round this town, particularly in the gardens about Senvy Gate. A ditch without ſide was very viſible in theſe gardens. Many Roman coins have been found in this town. A pot full was dug up at the entrance into the White Friars," ſouth of St. Martin's church.

[l] Britan. Ratæ.

Camden "doubted [l] as to the Roman name of this town, but all circumſtances conſidered, he thought it muſt be the Ratis of the Itinerary, though not the leaſt ſign, or trace of that name now remains, unleſs perhaps it be in an old trench called Rawdikes.

The order of the towns in Antoninus, and the diſtances confirm this conjecture, but an additional, and more poſitive proof has been diſcovered within the laſt thirty years. In forming a turnpike road from this town to Melton, which goes along the Foſs road for about four miles, in digging materials by the ſide of that old way, a Roman mileſtone was found, the moſt perfect ever yet ſeen in this iſland. In the inſcription of this ſtone the word RATIS is very legible. This ſtone is now added to the curioſities worth the antiquary's notice in Leiceſter, being ſet upon a pedeſtal in the ſtreet, through which the great London road paſſes to Loughborough.

As I have had frequent opportunities of examining this ſtone, and it is perhaps the only inſcription of the ſame age in Britain, I truſt, I ſhall be excuſed an apology, if I ſhould give a more particular account

account of it than is exactly conformable to the general plan of this work.

IMP CAES*ARI*
DIV. TRAIAN PARTH F D*IV NERV NEP*
TRAIAN HADRIAN *AVG PM TRIB*
POT IV COS III ARATIS *CORITAN. M. P.*
II

The Roman letters repreſent thoſe, which are ſtill viſible, the Italian thoſe, which are ſuppoſed to be obliterated.

The ſtone is of a rough gritty kind, but very hard, and durable, as may be inferred from the age of the inſcription. The form of it is round, and of a conſiderable ſubſtance. On meaſuring the circumference it was found to be five feet, and ſix inches. The length of it is nearly three feet, and three inches. I ſuſpected, that it might poſſibly have been ſhortened to fix it in its preſent ſituation, but was informed by the maſon, employed by the corporation on this occaſion, that it was no way altered, except by the inſertion of the pieces of new ſtone, which are very viſible, where it was the moſt injured. Only one of them interferes with the inſcription.

The letters in the firſt line, and the numerals below the inſcription are four inches in length. All the other letters are three inches, except two in the ſecond line, and two in the fourth, which are half an inch longer, and two others in the fourth line, which are not more than two inches each. The intervals between the lines are about two inches each. The letters are not divided into words by ſpaces, but all of them ſtand at equal diſtances, as near as may be, and without ſtops. The ſtrokes of them are all of an equal thickneſs, and not varied as in the preſent mode of writing Roman capitals. In the inſcription are two ligatures not in Horſley's collection. The AI in Traian, which occurs twice, and the TH in Parth. On the back of the ſtone, and exactly ranging with the ſecond, and third lines are the letters $\frac{EP}{B}$ ſo perfectly reſembling the other characters, as to leave no doubt of their originality.

originality. Theſe letters favour the conjecture, that a part of the inſcription has been obliterated between the main body of the inſcription, and theſe letters. And on a very careful inſpection the ſtone will be found not ſo round, and full in that interval. That part of it might lie a long time out of the ground, expoſed to the air, and weather, for there are no marks of violence, except in the upper part, where a piece of new ſtone croſſes the firſt line, and muſt cover a part of the ſecond. But where this ſpace is the moſt perfect, no traces of any letters can be perceived, and yet it can ſcarce be doubted but it was originally filled with letters. The inſcription quoted from Camden, found at Bowes (Iter II) very much reſembles this, and gives authority to the propoſed additions.

The uſe, and intent of this ſtone ſeems moſt clearly, and decidedly to be that of a mile * ſtone, ſuch as is uſed on our preſent roads. And it is, I believe, the only certain † one ever yet diſcovered in this iſland. At leaſt I have not been able to gain intelligence of a ſecond. Horſley has given figures of four, or five pillars with inſcriptions, which he ſuppoſes to be Milliaries, but he is not certain that they were. None of theſe ſtones expreſs diſtances, and from hence he concludes, that it might not be uſual to put numerals upon them. But as the roads were certainly meaſured, it may be expected, that the mileſtones ſhould ſhew the number of miles from particular towns. The preſent ſtone is a poſitive inſtance, and Weſſeling[m] gives two, or three other examples of ſtones found in Spain, where the concluſions of the inſcriptions mark the diſtances from ſome principal towns. This ſtone expreſſes the diſtance from Leiceſter

[m] Antonin. pag. 418. 442. 443.

* At the end of every mile the Romans ſet up a ſmall pillar of ſtone, firſt ordered by the appointment of the Gracchi, as we find in Plutarch. And from theſe pillars we find in Strabo Ὁδὸς ιϛηλωμένη, becauſe in the highways from Rome ſuch ϛηλαι, or pillars were ſet up at each miles end, which Rutilius Numatianus, an heathen poet has very quaintly expreſſed thus,

Intervalla Viæ feſſis præſtare videtur
Qui notet inſcriptus millia crebra Lapis.——Burton's Antonin.

† There has been another Milliare found in Huntingdonſhire, and a third in Wales, but by no means ſo certain as this at Leiceſter. I think alſo one or two in Horſley ſuſpicious. I account for there being no numbers, particularly in that found at Cheſterton by the Saxon barbarity, which took pleaſure in defacing the works of the Romans. The Archæologia mentions a tomb ſtone found at the Villa at Mansfield, where the names of the buried perſons are evidently and intentionally obliterated. B. Cloyne.

Leiceſter to be two miles, and the place, where it was found appears to be exactly two of our miles. The ſpot, where it was diſcovered was pointed out to me by an ancient woman, at the ſide gate in Thurmaſton Lane very near the place, to be about half way between two ſmall bridges within ſight of the gate. When I came to the point the ſecond mileſtone from Leiceſter appeared not many paces beyond it. I meaſured that diſtance by the common pace, and on my return to Leiceſter compared it with the diſtance of the mileſtone in the ſtreet called Belgrave Gate from the Eaſt Gate, the probable boundary of the old Ratis, and found the difference only a few ſteps.

It might have been fortunate, if the pedeſtal, on which the ſtone was originally erected had not been deſtroyed, or that a poſt had been put up to mark the preciſe ſpot, as ſoon as the nature of the ſtone was known. This might have led to the diſcovery of other ſimilar ſtones, if they were continued along the road, which there is ſo much reaſon to think they were.

The antiquity of this inſcription is ſuch, that there is probably not another at this time in Britain ſo ancient, the date of which can be depended upon. "Hadrian, according [n] to Horſley, is the firſt Emperor, whoſe name occurs in our Britiſh inſcriptions, and we have but very few of his; at moſt there have been but four inſcriptions hitherto diſcovered in Britain, that can with any probability be aſcribed to this Emperor." Of theſe the two moſt remarkable are preſerved by Camden, but the originals are loſt. And the other two this author only ſuppoſes of that reign, but has his doubts, whether they are, or not.

[n] Pag. 183. and 184.

Mr. Whitaker [o] deſcribes an inſcription found at Mancheſter, which he dates in Hadrian's time, but not on any poſitive evidence. He obſerves that "the only two inſcriptions certainly coeval with Hadrian have been ſo inaccurately copied, that we cannot judge concerning the ſtructure of their characters at all."

[o] Vol. I. pag. 48.

This ſtone is therefore ſo much the more remarkable, as it appears to be the third or fourth of the ſame age, and the only original one now in being, the date of which can be depended upon.

In an hiſtorical view, this inſcription is very ſtrong probable evidence of three circumſtances before uncertain, or unknown.

Firſt,

First, it confirms the conjecture, that the Roman name of Leiceſter was Ratæ, or Ratis.

Secondly, the time of Hadrian's viſit to Britain may be inferred to be in his third conſulſhip, when this ſtone was ſet up.

And in the third place, the founder of the Foſs road has never been ſo much as gueſſed at, but from this inſcription it appears to have been made at the command of the Emperor Hadrian in the year of our Lord 119, and about eighty years after Britain had become a Roman province.

[p] Cary's. Leiceſterſh.

M P. XII.] The map [p] of Leiceſterſhire ſhews it to be full twelve miles from Claybrooke to Leiceſter. The number of miles are marked along the Foſs to High Croſs.

VEROMETO. M P. XII. Near Willoughby. Notts.

Camden was not able to make out the certain courſe of the Foſs beyond Leiceſter, and therefore has not aſſigned to this town its moſt probable ſituation. His acquaintance with ſome fortifications at Borough Hill may have prejudiced him in this inquiry. "Here [q] I am at a ſtand, he ſays (at Leiceſter) and look about me to ſee what way I ſhould follow, as a guide to the diſcovery of ancient towns. Ranulph, the monk of Cheſter, tells us, that the old ſtreet way goes from hence to Lincoln through the Waſts, but through what Waſts he ſhews not. The vulgar opinion is, that it went to the north through Nottinghamſhire. Antoninus the Emperor, if I miſtake not, ſeems to intimate, that it went northward through this county into Lincolnſhire. And really this way ſome footſteps of antiquity appear, but that way, though I have made diligent ſearch, I have not hitherto diſcovered any thing." He ſuppoſes Borough Hill the remains of this ancient town.

[q] Britannia. Ratæ.

But later diſcoveries have confirmed the common tradition as to the continuation of the Foſs, and three of the four towns, mentioned in the Itinerary between Leiceſter, and Lincoln, have been found at the required diſtances, and have produced full proofs of their identity.

[r] Additions. Nottinghamſhire.

Gibſon [r] followed the Foſs, and "found it entering Nottinghamſhire in the ſouth part of that country, and immediately paſſing by a place

place, which could pretend to ſomething of antiquity. This was in a field near Willoughby (the firſt town in this part of Nottinghamſhire.) Here are the ruins, as the inhabitants ſay, of a town called Long Billington, which has been long ſince demoliſhed. Hereabouts the ploughmen, and ſhepherds gather up coins of the Romans in great numbers." The diſtances from Borough Hill, and Leiceſter tempt this author to believe, that this has been a Roman ſtation. He does not give it a name, but from his mention of Borough, and the following towns, he muſt have thought it Margidunum. He agrees with Camden that Borough Hill has been Verometo, but it is certain the diſtance between Leiceſter, and Lincoln will not admit ſo great a circuit from the Foſs, as would be neceſſary to take in Borough. Long Billington from the order of the towns and the diſtance muſt have been Verometo.

Stukeley adopts the opinion of Gibſon, which is rather extraordinary, becauſe he muſt have found the diſtances againſt it, when he travelled, and ſo particularly examined this road. The name of Bridgeford appears to have deranged his ſeries of towns. He could not look any where elſe for Ad Pontem, and the prejudice did not permit him to recollect, that the diſtance of that village from Crococolana (Brough) was full double what the Itinerary taught him to expect. He began his journey from Lincoln in ſearch of theſe towns, and was therefore much leſs liable to be miſtaken, becauſe the diſtances muſt have been ſuch excellent guides. He received the ſame account, which has been given above, with reſpect to Long Billington being the old city.

" Arrived [a] over againſt Willoughby on the right, and upper, and nether Broughton on the left, he found a tumulus on the Willoughby ſide of the road, famous among the country people, called Croſshill. The name of Broughton ſet him to work to find out the Roman town. After ſome time he perceived, that he muſt be upon the ſpot. The field was called Henings, by which he ſuppoſed meant the ancient meadows. This is upon the brow of the hill overlooking Willoughby brook. Here is a place called Thieves, and on the other ſide of the valley a place called Wells, near where now ſtands a barn, and all this length they ſay the city reached, and that there was a church on the top of Wells, but the

[a] Itin. cur. pag. 100.

city was moſtly on the Willoughby ſide. Many braſs, and ſilver coins have been found here, and ſome few of gold. They have a notion of great riches being under ground, and a vulgar report, that one balk (or diviſion between two ploughed lands) has as much money under it, as would purchaſe the whole lordſhip. Many Moſaic pavements have been alſo diſcovered. Broad ſtones, and foundations are frequent upon the ſide of the Foſs. Several are found at Wells, and from the hill is a fine proſpect every way."

[t] Eſſay, Itin. Verometo.

Horſley[t] thinks this place Verometo, depending upon the order of the towns, and the road. And this opinion has been adopted by our modern travellers; indeed all circumſtances concur ſo agreeably in proof of it, that I am perſuaded no doubt can remain as to the Roman name of this place.

M P. XII.] The common reading here is XIII, but the ſame ſtage in the eighth Iter is no more than XII, which the total number of this Iter gives reaſon to believe the original reading in this place. By the map[u] of Leiceſterſhire it appears, that this town muſt have had about the ſame diſtance from Leiceſter with High Croſs, which it makes twelve miles. It may be however near thirteen. By Stukeley's deſcription Long Billington lies but part of a mile from the edge of Leiceſterſhire.

[u] Cary's.

MARGIDUNO. M P. XII. Near E. Bridgeford. Notts.

"From [x] Willoughby, Gibſon obſerves, the Foſs paſſes north eaſt through the vale of Belvoir, and therein through the field of Eaſt Bridgeford, in which are ſtill the remains of a Roman ſtation, near a ſpring called the Old Work Spring. And the field, in which this camp lies, is called to this day Boroughfield."

[x] Additions. Nottingham.

Stukeley[y] adds, that "hereabouts he ſaw the Roman foundations of walls, and floors of houſes, compoſed of ſtones ſet edgewiſe in clay, and liquid mortar run upon them. They told him, that frequently the ſtones were laid upon a bed of peaſe ſtraw, and ruſh rope, or twiſted hay, which remained very perfect. Houſes ſtood all along upon the Foſs, whoſe foundations have been dug up, and carried to the neighbouring villages. He heard alſo of a famous pavement near the Foſs Way. And an aged perſon told him, that he

[y] Itin. cur. pag. 100.

he had taken up large foundations in a paſture, called Caſtle Hill Cloſe, much ancient coin, and ſmall earthen pipes for water. There have been found many urns, pots, and Roman bricks, but none of them preſerved. About a mile ſouth of this place, upon an eminence near Bingham Lane, is a tumulus, from whence there is a fine proſpect of Belvoir Caſtle, Grantham, Nottingham, the Trent, &c." This learned traveller calls this place Ad Pontem, induced no doubt by its preſent name Bridgeford, but the order of the towns ſhews, that it muſt have been Margiduno, unleſs a tranſpoſition of the names ſhould be admitted.

In the map [a] of Nottinghamſhire a double Foſs road is laid down from Bridgeford for four, or five miles. The weſt branch called the Upper Foſs leads by the ſide of the Trent from Stoke to Bridgeford. If this was an original road, it ſeems to intimate, that Bridgeford itſelf occupies the ſite of old Margiduno. That it was however here, or very near in the neighbourhood, needs no additional proofs.

[a] Cary's. Nottingham.

M P. XII.] The number in this place is XIII like the laſt, and XII alſo in the eighth Iter, but the latter muſt be ſufficient for this diſtance. By the ſcale of the map it can be barely twelve miles from Billington to Bridgeford. I ſhould think it cannot be much more than eleven to the old town at the ſpring.

AD PONTEM. M P. VII. Farndon. Notts.

It was a very unfortunate circumſtance, that Stukeley ſhould forget the Itinerary diſtances in this part of his journey. His indefatigable curioſity might have furniſhed ſome evidence to have fixed this town with more certainty than is now poſſible. According to the numbers in the map, ſeven miles from Bridgeford brings us to a village on the bank of the Trent, called Farndon. Horſley [a] has ſuppoſed this the ſituation of Ad Pontem. "When at Newark, he took a view of this place, and did not think the appearance unpromiſing." But he adds no other proof beſides the diſtance.

[a] Eſſay, Itin. Ad Pontem.

It is by no means improbable, that the Romans had a bridge over the Trent near this village. It appears by the map, that a road now croſſes the Trent at this place.

I cannot make out, that the name Farndon has any thing in it expreſſive of Roman antiquity, but in Cheſhire a town of this name is only divided by the Dee from Holt Caſtle, where many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered; and on the edge of Northamptonſhire near Market Harborough is another Farndon, where there are very viſible remains of a Roman ſummer camp. Newark is thought to have riſen upon the ruins of this town, and Crococolana, and as that town has produced teſtimonies of its Roman antiquity, the very early decay of theſe towns may account for all traces of them being ſo intirely loſt.

M P. VII.] By the map of Nottinghamſhire it is ſeven miles from Bridgeford to Farndon, and it muſt be rather more from the point where Stukeley fixes the Roman town, which muſt be about the place in the map, where the tenth mile is marked.

CROCOCOLANA. M P. VII. Brough near Collingham. Notts.

[b] Additions. Nottingham.

Gibſon[b] gives the firſt hint of a Roman town in this place. "Near Collingham, he obſerves, in a large field, there is reaſon to fix another ſtation."

[c] Itin. cur. pag. 89.

Stukeley[c] calls this field "Brough near Collingham," but informs us, that "the old city has been moſt perfectly levelled by the plough. Many Roman coins have been found here, and all the way between this field, and Newark, in digging they find great foundations for half a mile together on each ſide of the road, with much ruſty iron, iron oar, and iron cinders, ſo that it is probable an eminent Roman forge has been here. Acroſs the road was a vaſt foundation of a wall, and part ſtill remains. Out of one hole, they ſhewed him, had been dug up ten or fifteen loads of ſtone, from hence it might be ſuppoſed to have been a gate. Many large copper coins have been found here, as alſo pots, urns, bricks, &c. They call the money Brough Pennies."

[d] Eſſay, Itin. Crocolana.

An old perſon ſold Horſley[d] one of the coins, and told him, that they often ſtruck upon ruins in ploughing, and digging. This author makes the poſition of this place a ſhort mile ſouth-eaſt of Collingham. A part of the old name is retained in that village.

M P. VII.]

M P. VII.] From Farndon to Lincoln the diſtance is according to [e] Ogilby and [f] Paterſon nineteen miles and a half. The preciſe ſituation of Brough is not deſcribed by any antiquary. Horſley's general idea, that it lay ſouth-eaſt of Collingham, is however ſufficient to ſhew, that it cannot be leſs than ſeven miles from Farndon.

[e] Survey. pag. 207.
[f] Road Book. pag. 270.

LINDO. M P. XII. See Iter V. Lincoln City.

M P. XII.] The whole diſtance from Farndon to this city has been found nineteen miles and a half; ſubtract ſeven miles for Collingham, and twelve miles and a half muſt be this diſtance.

ITER VII.

	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Author.	From Chicheſter	E. M.
A Regno Londinium	XCVI	CVI		to London	
CLAUSENTO	XX			Biſhop's Waltham	20
VENTA BELGARUM	X			Wincheſter	10
CALLEVA ATTREBATUM	XXII	XXXII	Diſtance	Reading	32
PONTIBUS	XXII			Old Windſor	22
LONDINIO	XXII			London	22

ITER VII.] This Iter goes intirely upon new ground, and communicates with the other Iters before it only in one of its extremities. It is ſhort, containing no more than ſix towns, but four of theſe were principal towns of as many different tribes. It commences on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland among the Regni, who are ſuppoſed to have inhabited Suſſex, and Surry, and from the name probably at their capital.

The courſe of it is firſt to the north-weſt to one of the chief towns of the Belgæ, and from thence it takes a northern direction to the head town of the Attrebates, and from this turns to the eaſt, and concludes at London, a chief town of the Cantii, and the Metropolis of Roman as well as modern Britain.

In this circuit we ſhall meet with only two towns, the ſituations of which have the general aſſent of all antiquaries, Wincheſter and London. To the others various poſitions have been aſſigned by different authors. The ſituation of Wincheſter points out the general tendency of the Iter. One or two corrections in the numerals will be neceſſary, but they are called for by the real diſtances of the towns, and prove ſo natural, that they cannot reaſonably be objected to.

A Regno Londinium. M P. CVI.] This is the ſum of the particulars in their corrected ſtate. The original reading in moſt copies is XCVI, which is the total of the particulars in their preſent form.

In

In the corrections propoſed in this Iter, it is a circumſtance rather ſingular, that one of the particular numbers has loſt an X, and that the total number ſhould have preciſely that figure redundant. Replace the X, where it ſeems wanted in the body of the Iter, and the remainder is exactly the ſum of the particulars ſo corrected. CVI miles.

REGNUM. City of Chicheſter. Suſſex.

Ptolemy does not mention any town of this name among the Regni, but calls their principal town Neomagus. A fortunate blunder however of another geographer, which he finds fault with, ſhews, that he meant the ſame [g] place under another name.

Camden [h] ſuppoſes Ringwood in Hampſhire the ſituation of this ancient town, but he had no other reaſon for it, except ſome ſlight approximation between the ancient, and modern names. His argument has been thought however of ſufficient weight by later writers, who have taken ſome pains to account for this ſituation of the Regni along the coaſt of the Belgæ.

That Chicheſter was the Regnum of the Itinerary is no new opinion, for Richard of Cirenceſter ſeems to have held it. In his fifteenth Iter, he plainly looks for this town to the eaſt of Clauſentum (placed by him at Southampton) in the way to Lemanis, and Dubris, towns in Kent; and at the diſtance of twenty miles from Southampton, which, though it will not quite reach Chicheſter, appears a pretty good proof, that it was the town intended.

No author has revived this idea till Horſley, notwithſtanding the diſtance of this town from Wincheſter, and the termination Cheſter in its name, muſt have been ſtrong recommendations. The tradition, that it was built by Ciſſa, the ſecond Saxon king of this province, probably prevented a higher degree of antiquity being attributed to it. But this account is by no means incompatible with its Roman antiquity. For it is extremely probable, that it might be deſtroyed in the firſt incurſions of the Saxons, and Ciſſa by rebuilding it many years after, might obtain the character of its original founder.

Its Roman exiſtence is however now very generally acknowledged, being atteſted by an altar with a curious inſcription found here, by the

[g] See Iter II. Noviomago.

[h] Britan. Regnum.

the concurrence of three, or four roads, and by the neighbourhood of two camps. For ſuch is the account given by Stukeley of this city.

[1] Itin. cur. pag. 188.

" We were [1] led, he tells us, to Chicheſter by the fame of a moſt ancient inſcription, lately diſcovered there. This has revived the luſtre of Chicheſter; for though the termination of its name. and a Roman road called Stanes ſtreet coming to it, is evidence ſufficient of its being a Roman city, yet no one has poſitively affirmed it, becauſe we have not been hitherto able to aſſign it a name. I doubt not but the walls of the preſent city are built upon the old Roman foundations chiefly. It is of a roundiſh form, the river running under part of the walls. Eaſtward of the cathedral is a place, called the Pallant, which ſeems derived from the latin Palatium. In the North ſtreet was dug up the inſcription above mentioned, in the ſpring of the year 1723. The ſtone lay about four feet underground with the face upwards, by which poſition it had the misfortune to receive a great deal of damage from the tools of the labourers, as they endeavoured to raiſe it. It was broke into four pieces, beſides a part of it left under the next houſe. Chicheſter, by this inſcription, muſt have been a town of eminence, very ſoon after the Romans had ſettled here, and in proceſs of time ſeems to have been much frequented, by the Roman roads ſtill viſible, that terminate here from Portſmouth, Midhurſt, and Arundel.

" When the inſcription was dug up, there were alſo two walls of ſtone diſcovered cloſe by it, three feet thick each, one running north, and the other eaſt, and joining in an angle, as the North ſtreet, and St. Martin's Lane now turn, which in all probability was part of the foundations of the temple, mentioned in the inſcription. Since this diſcovery a Moſaic pavement has been found in a garden, and when that was pulled in pieces, as uſual, a braſs coin was diſcovered under it of Nero, and Druſus Cæſar on one ſide, repreſented on horſeback, no doubt depoſited to ſhew the Æra of the work. At a little diſtance out of the city northwards, we paſſed by a Roman camp, called Brill, I ſuppoſe, Bury Hill. St. Roc's [k] Hill (three miles diſtant) is a fine elevation with a ſpacious circular camp on the top, a Caſtrum Æſtivum belonging to Chicheſter."

[k] Id. p. 195.

" Another

"Another[1] inſcription was found here on an altar in Eaſt ſtreet at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, and very near the ſame ſpot, where the other was found. The ſtone the ſame, and the letters of the ſame cut, and ſize, and very beautiful."

[1] Gough's, Camdeus.

The Roman antiquity of this town then is very fully eſtabliſhed, and its ſituation in a country, generally allowed to have been inhabited by the Regni, is very favourable to its preſent claim, as the capital of that people. The diſtance of this place from Wincheſter by way of Petersfield is thirty-four[m] miles, but it is plain by the[n] map, that there may have been a much more direct communication between theſe cities, by which the diſtance could not be ſo much as thirty miles, the ſpace ſpecified in the Itinerary.

[m] Paterſon. p. 314. 326.
[n] Cary's. Hampſhire.

CLAUSENTO. M P. XX. Biſhop's Waltham. Hants.

All antiquaries, from Richard of Cirenceſter to the lateſt writer upon this ſubject, concur in fixing this town at or near Southampton. Nor can there be any diſpute as to the Roman antiquity of that town, but the numbers of Antoninus do not allow, that it was Clauſentum. The diſtances on both ſides are too large, and it muſt be conſidered too great a liberty on any occaſion to alter the numerals on each ſide any particular town, unleſs ſome affinity in the name, or ſome other circumſtance can be alledged for the alteration, of more weight, than the general opinion of other writers, as to the ſituation of that town. But we have not here one argument, that excites any ſuſpicion of the neceſſity for ſuch an alteration. There can be no obligation to ſuppoſe Southampton to be Clauſentum in preference to any other place. That town is mentioned by no author, except Antoninus. His evidence therefore can alone merit our confidence.

This author gives the ſituation of this ancient town, as twenty miles from Regno, and ten from Venta Belgarum. The latter town has been long conſidered, on very ſufficient evidence, to mean Wincheſter. Here then we have a given point to ſet out from, and at the diſtance of ten miles, following a poſitive Roman road, we ſhall come to the town of Biſhop's Waltham. A writer in the [o] Archæologia deſcribes the road "going from the eaſt gate of Wincheſter along the turnpike road to Moreſtead, near which it

[o] Vol. IX.

branches weſt from the Goſport and Portſmouth roads to Ouſleſbury, and from thence to a wood, called Bowhay Coppice, and by Upham through Biſhop's Waltham to Portcheſter."

The ſituation of this town upon a Roman road is probable evidence, that it may have been a Roman town, and its exact diſtance from ſo certain a town as Wincheſter ſtrongly confirms the idea, that it has been the Clauſentum of the Itinerary. I ſhould not feel a doubt of it, if I could aſcertain its diſtance from Chicheſter with equal preciſion, yet I am pretty well convinced this interval can very little exceed twenty miles by the moſt direct line. The name of this town ſeems to intimate, that it may have been a walled, or fortified town.

I was long of opinion, that Old Wincheſter, or ſome town near it, perhaps Meonſtoke or Droxford, might have marked the ſite of Clauſentum, but the Roman road, and diſtance from Wincheſter gave the preference to Waltham. This is a ſmall market town, and has the name of Biſhop's from a ſtately ſeat, which the biſhops of Wincheſter had here, before it was ruined by the civil wars.

M P. XX.] I expect the road from Chicheſter to this town muſt have gone very near Staneſtead Park, or through it, and paſſed directly acroſs Bere Foreſt to Waltham, leaving Horndean part of a mile on the right, and not far ſouth of Hambledon. From a careful examination of the [p] map I am ſatisfied, this ſtage, by this road, will be found to coincide with the numerals. It may be near twenty-one miles.

[p] Cary's. Hampſhire.

VENTA BELGARUM. M P. X. Wincheſter. Hants.

This again is a city, the Roman antiquity of which has never been diſputed, and Leland [q] is the only antiquary, who aſſigns this Venta another ſituation. He ſuppoſes Briſtol to be the town, but Wincheſter muſt have a decided preference.

[q] Comment. Cyg. Cant. Vol. IX.

There are three towns named Venta in the Itinerary, but this alone has retained any thing of its ancient dignity, and importance. The Ventas of the Iceni, and Silures, are now nothing more than poor villages, and ſhew their former greatneſs only by their ruins, and the antiquities found about them. But this is

ſtill

ſtill a principal town, and ſeems to have continued ſo from the earlieſt times.

Camden [r] does not produce any evidence of the antiquity of this town from coins, or other antiquities found there, except a piece of old wall near the cathedral of great ſtrength, and thickneſs, towards the weſt gate of the church, which, he ſuppoſes, the remains of an old college of monks in the Roman times.

[r] Britan. Venta Belg.

"Theſe ruins, Gibſon [s] adds, are of Roman building, and conſiſt of ſmall flints with mortar as hard as ſtone, ſo that the wall ſeems to be one intire ſtone."

[s] Additions. Hampſhire.

Horſley [t] quotes from ſome later edition of the Britannia an account of "a pavement of brick, and ſome Roman coins of Conſtantine the Great, found in laying the foundations of the royal palace in this place."

[t] Eſſay, Itin. Vent. Belg.

"The walls [u] incloſe a long ſquare, about ſeven hundred paces one way, and five hundred the other. The city ſtands on the weſtern declivity of a hill, the river running below, many branches, and cuts of which paſs through the midſt of it, and render the gardens very pleaſant. The walls, and gates as repaired in times long after the Roman, and chiefly of flint, are pretty intire, no doubt built upon the Roman foundations. In the higher part of the city was the caſtle, which overlooked the whole. The main part of it was pulled down, when the plan for the king's palace here was projected."

[u] Itin. cur. pag. 183.

"There [x] has been in this city thirty-two pariſh churches, of which only eight remain. On St. Catharine's Hill near it, there is a camp with a ſingle work, and ſingle graffe, neither exactly round, nor ſquare, but according to the ground of the hill."

[x] Additions. Hampſhire.

M P. X.] From B. Waltham to Wincheſter ten miles. [y] Paterſon.

[y] Road Book. pag. 228.

CALLEVA ATTREBATUM. M P. XXXII. Reading. Berks.

This people, called Attrebates, have been very generally, and on good grounds, ſuppoſed to have occupied principally that part of Britain, which is now denominated Berkſhire. And accordingly this their chief city has been looked for by all antiquaries in, or at

no great diſtance from that county. Stukeley carries it to the greateſt diſtance. He fixes it at Farnhan in Surry.

[z] Britan. Cal. Atreb.

Camden [z] thought it to mean Wallingford from the appearance of a part of the ancient name in the modern one. He would read the name Gallena, and ſo it is written in one, and perhaps other copies, for "he is of opinion, that it was ſo called in the Britiſh tongue, as it were, Gaul hên, that is, the Old Fort. Which name being ſtill retained, and Ford, from a ſhallow place in the river added to it, the Saxons in ancient times called it Gual, or Wallengaford, and we now a days by contraction Wallingford."

But as this is the only proof, though his opinion has had many approvers, ſome have ſought this town in other ſituations. Gale prefers Henley upon Thames: — Stukeley, as before obſerved, removes it to Farnham: — and laſtly, Horſley takes to himſelf ſome little merit in being the firſt, who diſcovered, that Silcheſter is the real remains of this old town.

Each of theſe writers plead the diſtances as poſitive evidence in favour of their reſpective deciſions. But it has happenced with this town as with Mediolanum in the ſecond Iter. It has not only one, but four numbers to agree with. One of theſe is from Wincheſter direct, another by the circuit of Vindomi, a third from London, and a fourth from Bath. Theſe diſtances in the preſent ſtate of the numerals, it muſt be acknowledged, will ſuit no particular town, but there is a town, to which they have never yet been applied, with which they agree much better, than with any of thoſe, that have been propoſed. And this is Reading, which I have been therefore obliged to adopt as an Antonine town. Wallingford has not one inſtance in its favour, unleſs perhaps that from Bath, for by the map it appears to have nearly the ſame diſtance from Spene with Reading. Henley, Silcheſter, and Farnham have each the ſame objection to contend with. But Reading has not only three diſtances poſitively in proof of its claim, but the other requires an alteration ſo natural, and eaſy, and at the ſame time conformable with the corrections found neceſſary in other parts of the work, that I cannot perſuade myſelf to look for the metropolis of the Attrebates in any other ſituation.

Reading

Reading ſtill retains its preeminence in theſe parts, being by far the largeſt and moſt conſiderable town in Berkſhire, though Abingdon, I believe, is called the county town. Stukeley [a] thought this town Roman, and that the caſtle might be originally built by that people. And long before him Leland [b] has conſidered it the Pontibus of the Itinerary.

[a] Itin. cur. pag. 59.

[b] Comment. Cyg. Cant.

In tracing the Roman roads I have already ſhewn it to be very probable, that the great roads the Icning, and the Julian ſtreets croſſed each other in this town.

The accuracy of the ſeveral diſtances with reſpect to the neighbouring Antonine towns will be proved in the ſeveral Iters in which they occur.

Gibſon [c] ſpeaks of ſome coins found, in evidence of the antiquity of this place, particularly one of gold, and another of braſs, but of what people he did not learn.

[c] Additions. Berks.

Its conſequence in the Saxon times is evinced from its having "a caſtle [d], which the Danes got poſſeſſion of, and whither they retreated after King Ethelwolph had routed them at Inglefield, a little village in the neighbourhood. This caſtle was ſo demoliſhed by King Henry II. that nothing now remains but the bare name in the next ſtreet."

[d] Britann. Reading.

M P. XXXII.] The common reading here is XXII in all copies, that I have met with, but according to Paterſon, the diſtance between theſe towns is ſomething more than thirty-three miles, from whence there is reaſon to conclude, that at leaſt a ten has been dropped in this ſtage. And there is more reaſon for this ſuppoſition, becauſe in Iter XV, where a ſmall circuit is made to take in Vindomi, the diſtance between Calleva, and Venta Belgarum is thirty-ſix miles. But thirty-two miles is not equal to the real diſtance between theſe towns according to the road books. This difference may ariſe from ſome little alteration in the modern road. If it was not full thirty-three miles, the Itinerary would reckon it no more than thirty-two miles. A conſiderable difference between the road books, and the maps gives reaſon to ſuſpect ſome inaccuracy in this ſtage, Paterſon makes the diſtance from Baſingſtoke to Reading to be ſixteen miles, but the map by the ſame road only fourteen miles.

PONTIBUS.

PONTIBUS. M P. XXII. Old Windſor. Berks.

Colnbrooke has been very long, and generally conſidered as occupying the ſite of this old town. Camden firſt fixed it on this ſpot, but no particular evidence has even yet appeared in ſupport of this opinion. The diſtance is the principal argument uſed to confirm it, but this town is too far from Wallingford, and not a ſufficient diſtance from Henley. From Reading this proof is much more exact. I cannot however think that Colnbrook has any relation to Pontibus.

Not that any part of this neighbourhood can be more likely for a town of this particular name than near Colnbrook, where the river Coln divides itſelf into ſo many ſtreams, over moſt of which bridges would be neceſſary. In, and cloſe by Longford, Ogilby lays down four of theſe ſtreams, and gives the names of the bridges over them, which he calls Mat Bridge, High Bridge, and New Bridge, and all theſe in the compaſs of half a mile. To this village then the name Pontibus ſeems more applicable than to Colnbrook, with reſpect to ſituation, and the correction of one of the numerals will be found much more eaſy and natural, if the village has the preference.

But after all it may be, that the name of this town may have no reference to the ſituation of it among bridges. Its name may not be ſo perfectly Roman, as it appears to be. In Tripontium Stukeley has ſuppoſed the Britiſh word Pant, a Valley, concerned in the derivation of that name, which all former antiquaries had conſidered as relating to ſome bridge, or bridges near the Roman town. The ſame word may have been the origin of Pontes, if the ſituation of this town ſhould prove favourable to ſuch a concluſion.

In one of the two ſtages from Reading, the correction of the numerals ſeems neceſſary, becauſe that town is no more than thirty-nine miles, inſtead of forty-four miles, which the Itinerary ſtates to be its diſtance from London. If Longford is allowed to be Pontibus, this alteration will fall in the ſecond ſtage. But as both intervals have the ſame numerals aſſigned them, it may equally apply to the ſtage, we are now upon, and this will bring us to a town, which will be found to have much ſtronger pretenſions than either of thoſe hitherto propoſed.

This

This town is Windſor, ſo long honoured with being the country reſidence of our kings. It is deſcribed [d] as "ſituated amidſt the moſt beautiful vallies in the county of Berks, on the bank of the river Thames." But it has not been hitherto thought of Roman antiquity. The moſt ancient information Camden [f] could meet with concerning "this town is in Edward the Confeſſor's grant of it to the monks of Weſtminſter, who had not long held it in poſſeſſion, when William the Norman brought it back again to the crown." He granted two other towns in exchange for it, and gives as his reaſons, "the place being commodious by the nearneſs of the river, the foreſt fit for hunting, and many other things therein convenient for kings, being likewiſe a place fit for the king's entertainment." A caſtle was here before the conqueſt, which contained half a hide, parcel of the manor of Cluer. And ſuch a ſituation, commanding ſuch an extent of country, could not well eſcape the attention of the Romans. Twelve counties are reckoned to lie in view from the round tower. And that this ſpot was not unknown to them is clearly proved from a "Roman [g] lamp, coins, and urns, and ſeveral other antiquities found on St. Leonard's Hill near this town."

[d] Hiſtory of London.

[f] Britan. Windſor.

[g] Gough's Camden.

A very powerful objection however againſt this town, preſents itſelf in the name of a village at no great diſtance from it, which claims the honour of being the Mother Town. It is called Old Windſor, and appears in the map to lie about half way between this place and Staines. This diſtinction has been already obſerved in ſome other of theſe towns, which have been preferred to others on that account, ſuch as Old Lynn, Old Penrith, &c. Conſiſtency therefore obliges me in the firſt place to admit the name of this town, as an argument in its favour, and I ſuſpect, that it has a much ſtronger title to attention, which is, that its ſituation will be found agreeable to the numerals with reſpect to the diſtances on both ſides without any alteration of them. This circumſtance, if it ſhould prove the real fact, muſt give to this place a decided priority in my opinion, being the grand criterion of the preſent comment.

Horſley [h] ſaw no objection againſt ſettling this town near Windſor, and thinks the antiquities found on St. Leonard's Hill favourable to his conjecture, as alſo the name of Old Windſor.

[h] Eſſay, Itin. Pontes.

M P. XXII.] Old Windſor cannot be leſs than twenty-two miles from Reading, whether the communication led to it by the Walthams, and through Paley ſtreet, and Windſor, or by the road to Staines by Binfield, and Warfield, through the Great Park. The latter appears the more likely courſe of the Iter, and the approach from the road may have been by a line from the neighbourhood of Egham by Beaumont Lodge. By this road Paterſon [1] makes it twenty miles from Reading to Egham, and from that place to Old Windſor muſt be full two miles, perhaps near three miles.

[1] Road Book. pag. 48.

LONDINIO. M P. XXII. London.

See Iter II.

M P. XXII.] From Hyde [k] Park Corner to Staines ſixteen miles and three quarters. From the ſame point to Ludgate [l] two miles and a quarter. Whole diſtance of Staines from Ludgate nineteen miles. From Staines to Old Windſor cannot be leſs than three miles, and poſſibly may be near four miles. Total twenty-two miles. The Roman road indeed does not paſs by Hyde Park Corner, but croſſes from Turnham Green to Shepherd's Buſh in the Uxbridge road, and enters London by way of Oxford ſtreet, and Holborn, but this can make little difference in this diſtance, poſſibly may ſhorten it a quarter of a mile.

[k] Id. p. 29.

[l] Id Pref. pag. 8.

ITER VIII.

	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Autho.	From York to London	E.M.
Ab Eburaco Londinium	CCXXVII				
LAGECIO	XXI			Caſtleford	21
DANO	XVI			Doncaſter	16
AGELOCO	XXI			Littleborough	21
LINDO	XIV			Lincoln	14
CROCOCOLANA	XIV	XII	Iter VI.	Brough by Collingham	12
MARGIDUNO	XIV			Eaſt Bridgeford	14
VERNOMETO	XII			Near Willoughby	12
RATIS	XII			Leiceſter	12
VENONIS	XII			Claybrook	12
BANNAVANTO	XVIII	XX	Diſtance	Daventry	20
MAGIOVINTO	XXVIII			Near Fenny Stratford	28
DUROCOBRIVIS	XII			Dunſtable	12
VEROLAMIO	XII			Verulam by St. Albans	12
LONDINIO	XXI			London	21

ITER VIII.] It is a ſingularity in this Iter, that it does not contain one new town. It conſiſts of a few towns already given in Iter V. and nearly the whole of the ſixth Iter inverted, the towns Ad Pontem, Tripontio, and Lactodoro being omitted.

The names of ſome of the towns differ from thoſe of the ſame towns in other Iters, but the numbers leave no doubt of their identity. The Legeolium of Iter V. is here called Lagecium, and the Segeloci of the ſame Ageloco. The Benavenna of Iter II, and Iſannavatia of the ſixth, is in this Iter Bannavanto, and for the Verometo of the latter, we here read Vernometo.

Of the numbers one muſt be ſuſpected to be the blunder of ſome tranſcriber. It marks the diſtance between Lindo and Crococolana, and is laid down as fourteen miles, whereas in the ſixth Iter the ſame ſtage is no more than twelve miles, which number was there ſhewn to agree with the real diſtance between theſe towns. — The number annexed to Vernometo and Ratis have furniſhed corrections

in Iter VI. — The diſtance between Bannavanto, and Venonis is deſcribed as being only eighteen miles, but the total number requires, that it ſhould be twenty miles, and this has already been ſuppoſed in Iter II. to be the real diſtance between theſe towns.

It is difficult to conjecture for what purpoſe the author could inſert this Iter, rendered unneceſſary by the former parts of his work. May it not however be deemed a pretty clear proof, that each Iter deſcribes a journey really performed by ſome traveller, the Memoranda for which might be taken down on the completion of each of them, and therefore have no reference to thoſe of others? By this means a ſeries of the ſame towns may have been ſometimes repeated, when combined in a different form, as is the caſe in the preſent inſtance.

Nor is it eaſier to account for the varieties of the names of the towns, which occur in this, and ſeveral parts of this work. Many of them, no doubt, may be attributed to the careleſſneſs of copyiſts, but ſome cannot have proceeded from this ſource. Of this kind are Legeolio *, and Lagecio, Benaventa, and Iſannavatia, which not only differ, but have ſcarce any ſimilarity to occaſion a ſuſpicion, that they mean the ſame towns, if the diſtances, and other circumſtances of the reſpective Iters did not prove the fact. I have already taken ſome notice of one of theſe inſtances, but I do not pretend to trace the origin of them. He muſt be a bold commentator, or but little acquainted with the nature of his undertaking, who ſhall hope to be able to account for, and elucidate every particular in this very ancient, and abſtruſe work.

Ab Eburaco Londinium. M P. CCXXVII.

M P. CCXXVII.] This number agrees with the particulars in their preſent ſtate, in which however one number muſt be allowed to be erroneous. The real diſtance of the towns calls alſo for the correction of a ſecond number, but theſe neceſſary corrections do not

* Why are you ſo ſure Legeolio and Lagecio might not be a copyiſt's blunder? So too your other inſtance. Benaventa and Iſanavatia differ widely, but follow it through all the ſtages of corruption, and I am inclined to think the difference will be found to ariſe from the negligence of tranſcribers. Benavenna, Benaventa, Bannavantum, Iſannavantum (the B perhaps mutilated miſtaken for Is, every other letter alike) thence Iſannavatia, Iſanantia and other blunders. Biſhop Cloyne.

not occaſion any difference between the ſum total and the particular numbers.

EBURACUM. York City.

See Iter II.

LAGECIO. M P. XXI. Caſtleford. Yorkſh.

See Iter V. Legeolio.

DANO. M P. XVI. Doncaſter. Yorkſh.

See Iter V.

AGELOCO. Littleborough. Notts.

See Iter V. Segeloci.

LINDO. M P. XIV. Lincoln City.

See Iter V.

CROCOCOLANA. M P. XII. Brough by Collingham. Linc.

See Iter VI.

M P. XII.] The common reading in this place is XIV, but XII has been before found agreeable to the diſtance of theſe towns. Hearne points out the cauſe of this various reading. In his copy, and ſome others, which he mentions, the next town Margiduno (the diſtance of which is really fourteen miles) is omitted. Having by miſtake placed the numerals belonging to Margiduno oppoſite Crococolana, the copyiſt very naturally omitted the numerals belonging to Crococolana, and the town Margiduno, to which the inſerted numerals belonged. And the erroneous number has been careleſſly adopted in copies, where Margiduno has been reſtored, notwithſtanding the evidence of the ſixth Iter againſt it.

MARGIDUNO. M P. XIV. Eaſt Bridgeford. Notts.

See Iter VI.

In this interval Ad Pontem occurs in Iter VI.

VERNOMETO. M P. XII. Near Willoughby. Notts.

See Iter VI.

RATIS. M P. XII. Leiceſter Town.

See Iter VI.

M P. XII.] The diſtance in this, and the laſt ſtage, is made in Iter VI, XIII M P. but the preſent reading has been preferred as more agreeable to the real diſtances of the towns, and becauſe in the former Iter it reſtores the particular numbers to an exact agreement with the total, which they otherwiſe exceed.

VENONIS. M P. XII. Claybrooke. Leiceſ.

See Iter II.

BANNAVANTO. M. P. XX. Daventry. Northamp.

See Iter II.

M P. XX.] I cannot plead the authority of any copy for this reading, but I believe it to be the real diſtance of theſe towns by the route uſed in the Itinerary. In the preſent Iter, this number is neceſſary to make the particulars agree with the total, and it is the only number, that will admit of ſuch correction. In this diſtance there are no leſs than five various readings of the numerals. In Iter II. the number is XVII. and in ſome copies XVI M P. In Iter VI. where Tripontio intervenes, the diſtance is XII, and IX. M P. that is XXI miles. And in the preſent Iter we read XVIII. and in other copies XIX. M P. Under ſuch uncertainty there muſt be leſs objection to the admiſſion of the correction here propoſed, eſpecially as it is ſanctioned by two ſuch pleas in favour of it.

MAGIOVINTO. M P. XVIII. Near Fenny Stratford. Bucks.

See Iter II.

LACTODORO

LACTODORO is here omitted, though there can be no doubt, that the Iter muſt paſs through it. In ſuch a caſe it might be very naturally ſuſpected, that the town, thus unnoticed, might lie at ſome little diſtance out of the road, and therefore not be mentioned. But here we find a town in the catalogue, which there is a good reaſon to think did not join the road, when another is left out, through which it certainly paſſed. Theſe circumſtances are only deſerving notice, as they ſhew the neceſſity of guarding againſt the haſty inferences, frequently deduced from a view of ſome ſmall portion of this work.

DUROCOBRIVIS. M P. XII. Dunſtable. Beds.

See Iter II.

VEROLAMIO. M P. XII. Verulam. Herts.

See Iter II.

LONDINIO. M P. XXI. London City.

See Iter II.

ITER VIII.

	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Autho.	From Caſter to London	En. M.
A Venta Icenorum					
Londinium	CXXVIII				
SITOMAGO	XXXI			Stowmarket	31
COMBRETONIO	XXII			Stratford	22
AD ANSAM	XV			Toleſhunt Knights	15
CAMALODUNO	VI			Maldon	6
CANONIO	IX			Canewdon	9
CESAROMAGO	XII	XVII	Diſtance.	Widford	17
DUROLITO	XVI			Rumford	16
LONDINIO	XV	XII	Richard.	London	12

ITER IX.] The general tendency of this journey is pointed out by the mention of Ceſaromagus, already laid down in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, and by the ſituation aſſigned by Ptolemy to the people, called Iceni.

Two or three ſtages of it lie along the road, which is the baſis of the fifth Iter. It commences a few miles ſouth of the city of Norwich, and falls into the path of the former Iter at Stowmarket, along with which it enters the great road to the eaſtern coaſt at Ipſwich. With this road it proceeds into Eſſex to Colcheſter, or very near it. Here an excurſion leads away to the eaſt of the former Iter, and is ſuppoſed to have gone as far as Canewdon, from whence the line returns to Ceſaromagus, and continues to London along the path of the fifth Iter. In this laſt part an intermediate town makes its appearance, which was not taken notice of before.

In the numbers I find an authority for one various reading in Richard's copy, and a ſtrong intimation of another from a compariſon of the ſame copy with the common copies. Theſe two alterations are all, that ſeem neceſſary. Poſitive proofs indeed cannot be produced of all the diſtances in this Iter, but very good probable evidence, it is hoped, will leave little doubt of their correſpondence with the numerals.

CXXVIII.

CXXVIII. M P.] The ſum total of the particulars in the preſent form is no more than CXXVI, but by the propoſed alterations it is made to agree exactly with the total number. As every total number muſt have been the firſt written in copying each Iter, it has certainly the beſt chance of being correct, and at leaſt an equal chance with every particular number. Any alteration then in the particular numbers, which brings them nearer to an agreement with the total has ſome title to our attention, and acceptance. Some few of the total numbers however are ſo deranged, that they muſt be corrected by the particulars.

VENTA Icenorum. Caſter near Norwich.

There ſeems no reaſon to diſſent from the opinion commonly received, as to the ſituation of this town. Nor is the power and utility of the numerals often more conſpicuous, than in the preſent inſtance. The great, and flouriſhing city of Norwich, not intirely barren of Roman evidence in its favour, would have been a rival claimant, whoſe pretenſions this poor village could not well have withſtood, but the Itinerary numbers decide poſitively in favour of the village, and confirm the determination of Camden and our beſt writers upon this ſubject.

"On the river [m] Wentſum, this great antiquary obſerves, by others called Wentfar, formerly ſtood Venta, the moſt flouriſhing city of the Iceni, but now it has loſt its ancient name, and is called Caſter. Nor need we wonder, that of the three Ventas in Britain, this alone ſhould have loſt its name, when it has loſt its very being. For now ſetting aſide the broken walls, which in a ſquare contain about thirty acres, the marks where buildings have ſtood, and ſome Roman coins, which they now, and then dig up, there is nothing left."

[m] Britann. Venta Icen.

Ogilby [n] in his plan of the road from Ipſwich to Norwich calls the river, on which this town ſtands, Wentfar, and in the old maps of the Britannia it has the ſame name, in which ſome traces of the ancient name Venta may be thought to remain.

[n] Survey. pag. 196.

In Cary's new large map this river is called the Taſe, which ſeems to have been alſo an early name of it, as may be inferred from the name Ad Taum applied to ſome town upon it in Peutinger's

Peutinger's table. Taſborough has been generally looked upon as Ad Taum, but this name is equally applicable to Caſter and with more probability.

* Additions. Norfolk.

Gibſon * ſpeaks of this place as " a famous Roman camp, which agrees exactly with the deſcription given by Polybius, Vegetius, and others, concerning the Roman ancient way of encamping. The faces for the four gates are ſtill manifeſt to be ſeen. The Porta Pretoria looked toward the eaſt, oppoſite to which (without the Porta Decumana, and cloſe by the river ſide) there ſtill remain ſome ruins of a tower. The walls encloſing the camp were of flint, and very large bricks."

But this conjecture is oppoſed by the teſtimony of Antoninus, who expreſſly mentions this place, as a principal city of the Iceni.

P Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 62.

Mr. Whitaker P interprets Venta to mean the Head, or chief city.

SITOMAGO. M P. XXXI. Stowmarket. Suff.

No writer has yet propoſed the above ſituation for this old town, notwithſtanding the ſimilarity between the ancient, and modern names muſt have been a very ſtrong inducement, when ſcarce any other argument was thought of in ſettling theſe towns. Horſley ¶ was much inclined to adopt it on this very account, but was led to accede to Gale's opinion, who fixes it at Wulpit, on the ſuppoſition, that the diſtance favours the latter ſo much more as to give it a title to the preference. But in this point he appears to have been miſtaken, for the diſtance on each ſide of this town is ſo far from controverting its claim, that added to the name it is the only argument, and proof in its favour.

¶ Eſſay, Itin. Sitomagus.

I cannot learn, that any Roman antiquities have been found here, but they are ſaid to be very * numerous (particularly coins) in all this part of Suffolk. The road upon which it ſtands has been already ſhewn to have a title to Roman antiquity, being the baſis of the fifth Iter. This adds to the probability of its being the town here, ſuppoſed. Nor is it any objection, that it has been paſſed through unnoticed in the former Iter. There are other ſuch inſtances in this work, and one in the latter part of this very Iter.

M P. XXXI.]

* Circumquaque Romanorum Nummi in locis alias obſcuris ebulliunt. Gale.

M P. XXXI.]. This is the number in the editions of Aldus, and Simler. Surita's copies all read XXXII. Hearne [r] ſpeaks of four copies, in which XXXI is the numeral of this ſtage, and it ſeems equal to the real diſtance. By [s] Ogilby the village of Caſter is placed oppoſite to forty miles from Ipſwich, and Mendleſham oppoſite the fifteen miles. Cary's map alſo makes Mendleſham twenty-eight miles from Norwich. Caſter is three miles ſouth of that city. By theſe two proofs the diſtance between Caſter and Mendleſham muſt be twenty-five miles, or near it, allowing the road to have gone direct from one town to the other. From Mendleſham to Stowmarket Paterſon [t] gives the diſtance ſix miles and a half. The whole diſtance between Caſter, and Stowmarket is by this calculation nearly thirty-one miles and a half.

[r] Leland. Vol. III. Itin. Britan.

[s] Survey. p. 195, 196.

[t] Road Book. pag. 208.

COMBRETONIO. M P. XXII. Stratford, or near. Suff.

Horſley [u] fixes this town at Stratford, but he is the firſt, and only author, who has been of this opinion. "I would have, he ſays, ſo much regard to affinity of name, eſpecially when preſerved in a river, as to take it for granted, that this ſtation has been ſituated near the river Breton, provided the diſtance be any way ſuitable to the numbers of the Itinerary. Stratford is ſituated near the confluence of the Breton, and Stour. The ſituation is very proper, and the name Stratford ſeems to imply, that the military way paſſed the united rivers at this place."

[u] Eſſay, Itin. Combreton.

No poſitive proofs are produced of the Roman antiquity of this town, but that a Roman town has been ſituated in this neighbourhood is by no means a new idea. Richard [x] of Cirenceſter ſuppoſes this the ſite of Ad Anſam. In this opinion Stukeley joins, and I preſume, all thoſe, who conſider Colcheſter to be Camalodunum.

[x] Iter. III.

It is allowed then, that a Roman Antonine town has adorned the bank of the Stour in theſe parts. Whether its name was Ad Anſam, or Combretonio is the only matter in diſpute. The plan and principle of the preſent comment are decidedly in favour of Combretonio, and Horſley's determination has been therefore admitted as neareſt the truth. It ſeems moſt probable, that this town lay on the very bank of the Stour, perhaps on both ſides of that river.

I have ſome doubts, whether Dedham may not be remains of this town. Antiquaries have remarked, that theſe towns generally lie near the conflux of two ſtreams, on a Lingula, formed by the influx of a rivulet into a river. This is ſtrictly true of Dedham according to the map of Eſſex, and Paterſon's Itinerary. The town of Dedham [y] is deſcribed as at preſent "conſiſting of about four hundred lofty houſes, and the ſtreets, though not paved, yet clean, occaſioned by their lying pretty high." If the road to this place left the road from Ipſwich by the communication laid down in Paterſon's Itinerary, the difference of the diſtance between this town and Stratford from Ipſwich can be but a ſmall part of a mile.

[y] Luccombe's Gazetteer. Dedham.

M P. XXII.] This Iter does not enter the town of Ipſwich. It appears both from Ogilby, and Paterſon's Itinerary, that the road from Norwich, and that from Colcheſter meet at ſome little diſtance from Ipſwich. From Stowmarket to Ipſwich twelve miles and a half, and from the junction of the roads to Stratford ten miles. The whole diſtance twenty-two miles and a half.

I find ſome variations in the road books with reſpect to the diſtances in this ſtage. Both [z] Ogilby, and Paterſon in his [a] Itinerary agree in making the diſtance between Stratford, and the junction of the roads by Ipſwich ten miles, but the latter in his road [b] book lays down the ſpace between theſe town as twelve miles, which muſt be a miſtake.

[z] Survey. pag. 138.
[a] Vol. II. p. 132.
[b] Pag 201.

From Stowmarket to Ipſwich Paterſon [c] deſcribes as twelve miles and a half. Ogilby makes it not more than eleven miles and a half, but the road in the latter goes for the greater part on different ground, croſſing the Orwell at Needham, whereas the preſent road paſſes that river five miles below to the village of Claydon. Such diverſities occur but ſeldom, nor do I ſee any thing in theſe to excite a ſuſpicion, that Antonine's numerals are not agreeable to the real diſtance in this ſtage.

[c] Road Book. pag. 290.

AD ANSAM. M P. XV. Toleſhunt Knights. Eſſex.

I have been induced to propoſe this place as the ſituation of Ad Anſam from its having produced poſitive evidence of its Roman antiquity, and becauſe it lies in a direct line between Maldon, and the

the laſt town, a poſition required by the numbers, which will admit of no deviation, ſince the diſtance muſt be fully equal to them. But the line of the road having eſcaped the diligent reſearches of our antiquarian travellers, it is not in my power poſitively to prove an exact conformity between the numbers, and the diſtances.

In the enlarged, and improved edition of Camden, lately publiſhed, I found the following information with reſpect to this town. "It is [d] certain Roman pavements have been found on a hill above Toleſhunt Knights near the church, called Manyfield Wick."

[d] Gough's Additions. Eſſex.

The name of this place may add ſome weight to the preſent argument. In ſpeaking of Norwich, Camden gives three interpretations of the Saxon word Wic: — that Rhenanus obſerves, it ſignifies a Bay or Winding; but Hadrianus Junius interprets it to mean a ſecure ſtation where houſes are built cloſe to one another; and Alfric the Saxon informs us, that it denotes a caſtle. The firſt ſenſe of the word agrees no better with Norwich than with this town, and either of the other interpretations is very favourable to the ſuppoſition, that ſome town of more conſequence may have occupied this ſituation.

Ad Anſam has been placed at Coggeſhall; — at Witham, and in the Iſle of Merſey, but the diſtances will not ſupport theſe poſitions. Richard has changed the name to Ad Sturiam, where the laſt town (Combretonio) falls according to the preſent plan. The ſame opinion is adopted by Stukeley, and ſeveral writers ſince his time.

M P. XV.] In this, and the three following ſtages the aſſiſtance of the road books in determining the diſtances is unfortunately ſuſpended. The next beſt evidence ſeems to be the miles marked in Cary's maps in this neighbourhood. By the ſcale of theſe diſtances the preſent interval does not appear to exceed what the numbers call for. A farmer, who had lived at Toleſhunt Knights, informed one of my correſpondents, that it is ten miles from Toleſhunt to Colcheſter, and ſeven to Maldon. The preſent roads between theſe three towns appear in the map very circuitous, and irregular. The more direct roads of the Roman times may account for the difference of the diſtances, a difference by no means beyond the

reach of probability to reconcile. By [e] Ogilby, and Paterſon's [f] Itinerary it is ſix miles and a half from Stour river to Colcheſter, and by the moſt direct line from that town to Toleſhunt, I am pretty well aſſured, it cannot exceed nine miles, or but very little. In all fifteen miles and a half.

[e] Survey. pag. 138.

[f] Vol. II. p. 132.

CAMALODUNO. M P. VI. Maldon. Eſſex.

Richard of Cirenceſter, Leland, Stukeley, and ſome other authors of good authority have thought Colonia, and Camaloduno to mean one, and the ſame town, Colcheſter; while Camden, Gibſon, Horſley, and other antiquaries of equal eminence have fixed upon this town for Camaloduno, which they have conſidered as diſtinct from Colonia. The latter opinion is adopted here from its carrying with it the greater probability.

The ſimilarity between the ancient, and modern names is the principal circumſtance, which attracted the notice of Camden, and it is an argument ſtill very fairly admiſſible, where the evidence of diſtance can be brought in confirmation of it. The ancient name of this town in all the copies of Antoninus, which I have had acceſs to, is Camuloduno, but the V may be the miſtake of ſome tranſcriber, and not the original reading. The Roman A is frequently found in inſcriptions * without a tranſverſe thus ʌ. A copyiſt not acquainted with this circumſtance, might ſuppoſe it a V reverſed, and his correction might occaſion the preſent reading.

In three other inſtances we meet with the name of this town Camalodunum. It is ſo [g] called by Tacitus, alſo in an old coin of the Emperor Claudius, and again in an inſcription preſerved by Gruter. And to theſe proofs we may add, that the ſyllable MAL is preſerved in the modern name of this town. There is ſufficient proof then to believe the ancient name to be Camalodùnum. And if it was, ſo much of it remains in Maldon, that unleſs the diſtances form a poſitive objection, this particularity muſt be allowed to be very ſtrong evidence of the identity of this place.

[g] Britan. Camalodun.

Another

* DEAENYMPELAVN
NEINERICAET
IANVARIA, &c. Yorkſhire Inſcription IV. Horſley.

Another point much more applicable to this town, than Colcheſter, is that relation [h] of Tacitus of fearful appearances in the Æſtuary of the Thames, and the ocean, which preceded the deſtruction of this colony by the Queen of the Iceni. However fabulous the relation, it muſt be allowed to intimate, that the colony was ſituated near to the Æſtuary, and the ocean, and cannot ſo well agree with Colcheſter, which lies at the diſtance of ten or twelve miles.

[h] Britan. Camalodun.

The diſcovery of two genuine Roman coins affords ſo far poſitive evidence of the antiquity of this town. "In a garden [i] was found a piece of gold * almoſt as large as a guinea. It had on one ſide Nero, and on the other Agrippina, and was very exactly done." And a correſpondent of Mr. Urban's [k] (very far from a friend to the preſent hypotheſis) allows, that a coin † of Veſpaſian was alſo found here.

[i] Gibſon's Additions. Eſſex.

[k] Gent. Mag. Auguſt, 95.

Another uſual concomitant of the Antonine towns appears likewiſe near this town. This is a "a fortified [l] camp, which lies weſt from it containing about twenty acres, three ſides of which are ſtill viſible". Horſley does not ſay, that this camp was Roman, and I am informed by a very able antiquary, who has viewed it, that he has no doubt from its ſhape, which is a kind of irregular oval, that it is certainly Saxon. It has been attributed to one of our Saxon King Edwards. But neither of theſe arguments are perfectly concluſive againſt its Romanity. Camps, equally irregular, have produced proofs of their Roman original, which have with great ingenuity, as well as probability, been ſuppoſed the work of the Roman auxiliaries, who might not be ſo exact as the Romans themſelves. Nor can I find, that the author, who attributes this camp to one of our Saxon Kings, had any very clear proofs for his opinion.

[l] Eſſay, Itin. Camulodun.

Mr. Gough furniſhes a very ſtrong additional argument in favour of Maldon. Heybridge is a ſmall place, according to Paterſon, not more than three quarters of a mile from Maldon. And "at [m] the end of Heybridge cauſeway is an encloſure called the Stone, where in making a ditch ſome years ſince, were found a conſiderable quantity of Roman coins and an incredible number of rude ſhaped urns. They

[m] Additions. Eſſex.

* This coin is reckoned ſo valuable a treaſure, that it is always in the keeping of one of the bailiffs for the time being. Morant's Eſſex. Vol. I. p. 327.

† Morant alſo mentions this ſecond coin.

They lay about three or four feet under the ground, and evidently ſhewed, that all the parts contiguous to the ditch were equally filled with them."

The principal argument oppoſed to this evidence by the Advocates for Colcheſter are: — "the *ſituation of Colcheſter* ſo much better adapted for a royal reſidence, and a Roman colony," which may be very true, and yet neglected for ſome other advantages both by the natives, and coloniſts: — "*the great remains* of walls, coins, pavements, &c. together with the roads, which lead towards Colcheſter from every ſide, in all which Maldon appears to be very deficient." But theſe prove only, what no one can be diſpoſed to deny, that Colcheſter was a Roman town, and which has been already admitted in Iter V, and that it might probably be more fortunate than Camalodunum in the mercileſs depredations of the Saxons, and Danes, to which the latter by its nearneſs to the ſea would be more expoſed: — "*the diſtance from London*; Maldon is no more than thirty-ſeven miles, whereas Camalodunum is repreſented in the Itinerary as fifty-two miles, about the diſtance of Colcheſter." But if Canewdon was Canonium, we ſhall find the diſtance fully equal to the numbers. And I am pretty certain Maldon will anſwer to all the diſtances quite as well as Colcheſter:— "*Richard's Itinerary*, in which Colonia, and Camalodunum plainly appear to mean one, and the ſame place, and that lying within ſix miles of the Stour." And could this writer's authority be ſupported, the point would be indiſputably ſettled. Indeed I ſhould be intirely inclined to join the Colcheſter party, if the name of Maldon and its neighbourhood did not oppoſe Richard's teſtimony. But as the whole controverſy is merely about the name of this town, and in this particular the claim of Maldon is ſo full, and ſufficient, I cannot perſuade myſelf to look for Camalodunum in any other ſituation.

[a] Britan. Eſſex.

"Camalodunum was a Britiſh town, ſays [a] Camden, and the chief city of the Trinobantes, but when it was reduced under the ſubjection of the Romans, Claudius the Emperor placed here a ſtout band of veterans for a colony, and coined money in memory of this action, from which it appears, that this happened in the twelfth year of that Emperor, which falls in the year of Chriſt 52. And by an old inſcription it is known theſe veterans were of the fourteenth

fourteenth Legion, called by Tacitus, the conquerors of Britain. In this colony a temple was erected to the honour of Claudius. Tacitus calls it the altar of eternal dominion. Seneca too takes notice of it in his ſatire on the death and deification of that Emperor. 'It is no great matter, he obſerves, that Claudius has a temple in Britain, which the barbarous people now worſhip, and adore as a deity.' For there were prieſts choſen to his honour, who under pretence of religion juggled the poor Britons out of their fortunes, and eſtates. But after ten years ſpace, the courſe of things changed, and this colony was utterly ruined. For when the veterans exerciſed too cruel a tyranny over their poor ſubjects, the Britons under the conduct of Bunduica, or Boodicia plundered, and burned it. Yet the Romans raiſed it again out of its aſhes, for Antoninus makes mention of it a long time after."

Horſley's [o] account of this town is, that "it ſtands on the north ſide of the Chelmer on a gentle declivity, as Colcheſter lies above the Coln." He ſuppoſes the Roman town might occupy both ſides of the river.

[o] Eſſay, Itin. Camulod.

M P. VI.] No better proof of the diſtance can be produced in this ſtage than in the laſt. The ſcale of the maps, and a compariſon with the diſtances of the neighbouring towns, give room to conclude, that this diſtance does not exceed by the neareſt communication that ſpecified in the Itinerary.

CANONIO. M P. IX. Canewdon. Eſſex.

If we are allowed to ſuppoſe, that this Iter has carried its courſe one ſtage farther to the ſouth in this part of it, we ſhall meet with the village of Canewdon, which from the firſt ſyllable of its name, and its diſtance from Maldon, muſt draw our attention. Camden ſeems at firſt to have placed Canonio at this place. Cellarius [p], quoting perhaps the firſt edition of the Britannia, calls it Canonden in Eſſex, but as I cannot find any place of that name in this county I conclude this muſt be the town.

[p] Lib. II. Cap. IV.

I cannot hear of any Roman antiquities diſcovered here, but hiſtory proves, that the place is very ancient, and of much greater conſequence than its preſent appearance teaches to expect. It is deſcribed

described as "a large[q] parish, which was anciently called Canuti Domus, because Canute, the Dane, kept his court here. The manor house has been double trenched, and fenced after the old fashion."

[q] Luccombe's Gazetteer.

"The parish, I am[r] informed, is very extensive, consisting of a small village, and a great number of farm houses, which lie wide from each other. It is supposed to contain five or six thousand acres of land. The manor house is very old, built of wood, and appears to have been formerly surrounded with a double ditch, but there are now only a few traces of the outer ditch visible. The outer ditch appears to have enclosed about six acres."

[r] By the Rev. Mr. Walker.

The strength of this entrenchment, and the space of ground enclosed within it do not argue, that the original of it can have been for the security only of the manor house. It may perhaps be found on a more intimate inquiry to be the remains of a Roman station, or camp, within the safe bounds of which the first lord of this manor, placed his mansion, a situation very common among the Saxons for the houses of their kings, and first nobility. "It is an observation made by antiquaries, Gibson[s] tells us, that the Saxon kings and nobles seated themselves upon the forsaken camps and stations of the Romans."

[s] Additions. Essex.

But Canewdon village may not occupy the exact site of Canonium. That town might perhaps lie nearer the river. The hamlet of Pudsey may mark the situation of it. The road from Maldon to this town seems to have passed through Snoreham, between which town, and Pudsey is a kind of island formed by the divided stream of the river Crouch, which is called in Camden's map, Bridge Marsh. This name must be thought to indicate some passage of the river at this place, and that the road between these towns has been direct as possible. Future discoveries may settle the precise point, but I have no doubt the spot will prove to be in the parish of Canewdon.

M P. IX. Paterson[t] makes it eleven miles to Rochford from Maldon by Fambridge Ferry. If this statement is accurate, it cannot be more than nine miles from the same place to Canewdon through Snoreham, which lies directly in the line of the nearest communication. The present roads from Canewdon to Maldon are by Fambridge

[t] Road Book, pag. 306.

bridge Ferry and by Crickſea Ferry, and by both theſe circuits it is called twelve miles.

CESAROMAGUS. M P. XVII. Widford. Eſſex.

See Iter V.

M P. XVII.] The common reading here is XII, but this cannot be ſufficient to reach from Canewdon to Widford, nor can I think the XV of Richard's copy quite equal to this interval. The true number may be partly preſerved in each copy, and XVII be the real diſtance of theſe towns. Ogilby gives the diſtance between Chelmſford, and Raleigh as thirteen miles. If this diſtance is exact, it cannot be much more than ſeventeen miles from Canewdon to Widford.

DUROLITO. M P. XVI. Rumford. Eſſex.

Stukeley in his ſcheme of the Itinerary has given this as the ſituation of this Roman town, induced probably by the various reading of the numbers in Richard's copy, in which the diſtance between Ceſaromago, and Londinio is divided exactly, and the diviſion falls at this town.

Camden [a] is of opinion, that this ancient town was ſeated on the river Ley, and interprets Durolitum to ſignify in Britiſh, "the Water of Ley." He propoſes Leyton for the true poſition of it, and in this determination he has been generally followed by ſubſequent writers. But this opinion cannot be ſupported without a change of the numbers; and if a correction muſt be propoſed, that muſt deſerve the preference, which has the authority of a copy to recommend it.

[a] Britan. Durolitum.

For this reaſon the preſent ſituation has been admitted. Rumford has diſcovered no direct proofs of its Roman antiquity, but there are good grounds for believing, that it lies upon a Roman road, a probable argument in its favour. It was formerly famous for "its hog-market [z], and a building adjoining called Giddy Hall, which belonged to Thomas Coke, ſometime lord mayor of London, whoſe riches expoſed him to extraordinary dangers. For being in the worſt of times, though innocent, accuſed of high treaſon; although

[z] Id. Rumford.

through the integrity of one of his judges, he was acquitted, yet had he a ſevere fine impoſed upon him, to the value of very near his whole eſtate." It is ſtill remarkable for its markets, and is a very great thoroughfare town.

M P. XVI.] The fifth Iter paſſed through this town, where the diſtance of Widford from London has been ſhewn to be no more than twenty-ſeven miles and a half. We may therefore expect an exceſs of half a mile in the laſt ſtage, which will not only complete the ſixteen miles in this diſtance, but allow alſo for the quarter of a mile wanting in the next.

LONDINIO. M P. XII. City of London.

See Iter II.

M P. XII.] The common reading in this ſtage is XV, but in Richard's copy it is XII, which appears to be the true number. Rumford is not [y] quite twelve miles from London, but as the current of the Iter is from Widford, the ſmall deficiency is ſupplied in a former ſtage, the ſurplus of which being only part of a mile is not taken notice of in the Itinerary account.

[y] Road Book. pag. 200.

ITER X.

A Glanoventa	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Author.	From Cockermouth to Whitchurch	E.M.
Mediolanum	CL	CLV			
GALAVA	XVIII	XIII	Diſtance.	Keſwick	13
ALONE	XII	XVII	Id.	Ambleſide	17
GALACUM	XIX	XIII	Id.	Kendal	13
BREMETONACIS	XXVII	XXIIII	Long. Lib.	Lancaſter	24
COCCIO	XX			Ribcheſter	20
MANCUNIO	XVII	XXVII	Cuſan Cod.	Mancheſter	27
CONDATE	XVIII	XXIII	Richard	Middlewich	23
MEDIOLANO	XVIII			Whitchurch	18

ITER X.] No Iter in Britain has exerciſed the ingenuity of antiquaries ſo much, or been made out in a manner ſo little ſatisfactory, as this upon which we are now entering. Gale is ſo much out of humour with it, that he does not ſcruple to paſs a general ſentence of condemnation upon it. He ſays of it: — Cenſeo ego hoc Iter ab imperito aliquo ſubnexum fuiſſe veteri Itinerario. In hoc Itinere vix, et ne vix quidem una Statio rectos Milliarium Numeros ſecum attulit. The numbers are certainly erroneous in a larger proportion than in any other Iter relating to this iſland, and what is here ſaid of them, is I believe literally true as to every interpretation, which has been hitherto given of this Iter. But I am willing to hope, they may be ſo far made uſeful as to ſhew, that our ingenious countryman's cenſure is carried to too great a length when he ventures to pronounce this Iter not an original part of Antonine's work on their account, ſince they ſeem capable of very natural, and eaſy corrections, founded upon the real diſtances of the towns, ſuppoſed to be intended by the names, or the various readings of different copies.

The connection of this Iter with the other parts of the work is pointed out by the mention of Mediolano, Condate, and Mancunio, which have occurred before in the ſecond Iter. And the general

direction of it, along the weſtern ſide of the iſland towards the Wall, has the united ſanction of all former commentators by their placing Coccio at Ribcheſter, and Bremetonacis at Overborough both in the county of Lancaſter.

The method uſed in the preſent work to trace this Iter has been taking the ſum of the diſtances from Mancunio, a town the antiquity of which has never been diſputed, and trying whether it would reach to any particular town, without at firſt regarding the roads, or the intermediate towns. As it has no town north of Bremetonacis in common with Iter II, I was well aſſured it had not croſſed that Iter in any part of its courſe. Under this reſtriction Cockermouth was found to be a very probable extreme of it, and a particular examination of the intermediate diſtances confirmed the ſuppoſition. The corrected numbers between Cockermouth and Mancheſter exceed the common readings by only a ſingle unit.

The alteration of ſo many numerals may excite doubts as to the interpretation here given of this Iter, but it muſt be obſerved that not one of them is arbitrary, or fanciful. They are all founded in the rules of correction deduced from a view of the corruptions of the numerals, which occur in other places in this work, and are ſtrictly conformable to them. Three of them are taken from the various readings of other copies. And the tranſpoſition of a numeral from one ſtage to the next, as in the firſt towns, is ſo natural a miſtake, that it can ſcarce be doubted. The correction of the third number, which places Galacum at Kendal may ſeem the moſt objectionable, as XIX might be equally altered to XIV as XIII, but it is determined by the next various reading from the Longolian books, which confines that place to Kendal rather than Watercrook by its diſtance from Bremetonacis, here ſuppoſed to mean Lancaſter.

CLV. M P.] This is the ſum of the particulars in their corrected ſtate. The common reading is CL. The omiſſion of a numeral is a miſtake ſo eaſily made, that I feel no difficulty in ſuppoſing the preſent an inſtance of that kind. The particulars without correction amount to no more than 149.

GLANOVENTA.

GLANOVENTA. Cockermouth. Cumb.

If Camden's interpretation[z] of the ancient name of this town is well founded, it will furniſh an argument in favour of the preſent poſition aſſigned to it, which derives ſome value from the want of more ſubſtantial evidence. The names of ſeveral of the Antonine towns, it has been already obſerved, retain plain traces of their Britiſh derivations. And theſe are generally deſcriptive of ſome peculiarity in the ſituation of each town. Glanoventa is ſaid to mean a town "on the bank of Vent or Went." This is ſtrictly true of Cockermouth, which lies at the confluence of the Cocker, and Derwent.

[z] Britan. Glanoventa.

The following account is given of this place in Camden. "The [a] Derwent rolls on in great haſte to receive the river Cockar, which two rivers at their meeting almoſt ſurround Cockermouth, a populous, and well traded market town, where is a caſtle of the Earls of Northumberland. It is a town neatly built, but of a low ſituation between two hills, on one of which is the church, and on the other overagainſt it a very ſtrong caſtle." A note remarks, that "the latter is evidently an artificial mount caſt up on purpoſe to give a better proſpect to the caſtle."

[a] Id. Cumb. Cockermouth.

No Roman antiquities are mentioned as diſcovered at this town, but an old fortification at no * great diſtance from it, called Pap Caſtle, has produced abundant proofs, that the Romans were not unknown in this neighbourhood.

GALAVA. M P. XIII. Keſwick. Cumber.

This, like the laſt, appears to have been a Britiſh town, and to have had an exiſtence prior to the invaſion of the Romans, as may be inferred from the name, which is deſcriptive of its ſituation. Gal. ava, according to Mr. Whitaker[b], means a "Fort upon the Water." Nor is there a town, to which this name can be more juſtly applied. For Keſwick lies on the very bank of one of the largeſt

[b] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I p 223.

* Camden deſcribes the diſtance of this place from Cockermouth as "ad alterum Milliare," which his learned editor tranſlates "at ſome two miles," but gives the original expreſſion in the margin to enable his readers to judge for themſelves. Paterſon in his Itinerary gives the poſition of Pap Caſtle, and it proves to be not ſo much as one mile, ſcarce half a mile from the neareſt parts of the town.

largeſt lakes in Cumberland, called Derwent Water, "filled [c] by the Derwent, which here, falling through the mountains, ſpreads itſelf into a ſpacious lake, called by Bede, Pergrande Stagnum, a vaſt pool, wherein are three iſlands. — Upon the ſide of this lake, in a fruitful field, encompaſſed with wet dewy mountains, and protected from the north winds by that of Skiddaw, lies Keſwick, a little market town, formerly noted for mines, as appears by a charter of Edward the Fourth, and at preſent inhabited by miners. The Skiddaw mounts almoſt to the clouds, and views Scruffelt, a mountain of Anandale in Scotland, with a ſort of emulation."

[c] Camden. Keſwick.

Horſley * ſpeaks [d] of a Roman road pointing to this town from Plumpton wall.

[d] Pag. 112.

M P. XIII.] Ogilby [e] lays down the diſtance between Cockermouth and Keſwick as thirteen miles and three quarters. The road meaſured by him leaves a road from Cockermouth (which, by its direction, probably in the Roman times formed a communication between Glanoventa, and Luguvallio) near the northern extremity of Baſſenthwaite Water, about ſix miles from that town, and paſſes along the eaſtern ſide of that lake. The road in Paterſon, which I preſume is that moſt in uſe at this time, is more than a mile nearer, and takes a very different courſe. It is called in Ogilby "the worſt way to Cockermouth," and was probably little frequented, when he took his ſurvey.

[e] Survey. pag. 260.

The moſt common reading in this ſtage is XVIII, but the real diſtance gives room to think the V an intruder, probably transferred from the following number.

ALONE. M P. XVII. Ambleſide. Weſtmorland.

The commencement of a ſeries of poſitive Roman towns at this place, and at only two ſtages from the extremity of this Iter, is a circumſtance which renders it in a high degree probable, that the true line of it is at length diſcovered. And at the ſame time the diſtance of Cockermouth from this indiſputable Roman city, containing

* He in another place mentions Grayſtock park, as ſhewing a Roman road in it. This ſeems to be the road here taken notice of. Grayſtock park lies near half way between Plumpton wall, and Keſwick, and in a direct line between them. Page 483 and map of Northumberland.

taining exactly the ſpace pointed out by the numerals of Antoninus, is an additional evidence, that the commencing point of the Iter was really on the bank of the Cumberland Derwent. Ogilby makes it rather more than thirty miles from the ſouth end of Ambleſide to Cockermouth, and that preciſe number of miles is the ſum of the two ſtages in the Itinerary between Glanoventa, and Alone both in their preſent, and in their corrected ſtate.

The ruins of the old town near Ambleſide have been univerſally admitted to be Roman. The only controverſy has been concerning its ancient name.

Camden [f] ſuppoſes it to have been the Amboglanna of the Notitia, and gives the following deſcription of its appearance in his time. "At the upper corner of Winander Mere lies the carcaſe, as it were, of our ancient city, with large ruins of walls, and ſcattered heaps of rubbiſh without the walls. The fort has been of an oblong figure, fortified with a ditch, and rampire in length one hundred, and thirty-two ells, and in breadth, eighty ells. That it was a work of the Romans the Britiſh bricks, the mortar tempered with ſmall pieces of bricks, the little urns, or pots, the glaſs vials, the Roman coins commonly met with, the round ſtones, like mill ſtones, (of which ſodered together they uſed formerly to make pillars) and the paved ways leading to it, are all an undeniable evidence."

[f] Britan, Amboglanna.

Gibſon [g] adds, that "among other pieces of antiquity diſcovered about this ſpot, were ſeveral medals of gold, ſilver, and copper, ſome of which are in a collection ſince given to the univerſity of Oxford.

[g] Additions. Weſtmorland.

Horſley [h] thinks this place the Dicti of the Notitia, and "believes the military ways muſt have come here, which he obſerved paſſing from Ellenborough by Pap Caſtle, and from Plumpton wall through Grayſtock Park." — This, it is very probable, is the fact, but by the appearances of the country in the large [i] map, there ſeems good ground to ſuſpect, that they firſt united at Keſwick, and conſequently may be added to the evidence above propoſed in favour of the Roman antiquity of that town.

[h] Pag. 483. Dicti.

[i] Cary's map of England.

Ambleſide appears according to the preſent plan to have been the Alone of the Itinerary, and therefore more likely the Alione of the other work, than either Amboglanna, or Dicti.

A modern

[k] Walker's Tour to the Lakes.

A modern [k] touriſt deſcribes Ambleſide, as "a ſtraggling little market town charmingly ſituated in the center of three radiant vallies, that is, all iſſuing from the town, as from a center, and remarks the propriety of the Roman ſtation ſituated near the town, commanding one of the moſt difficult paſſes in England; for an enemy could not poſſibly get through this part of the country without paſſing this ſtation. Roman bricks, pots, broken altars, and coins are frequently found near its ſite, which is now an undefined heap of earth. A few weeks ago (Sept. 1791) ſome neighbouring gentlemen had the paved road laid bare, that leads from it over Kirkſtone. It is about eleven feet wide, very perfect, near a foot below the preſent ſurface, and is very traceable over the aforeſaid mountain towards the wall."—The map [l] ſhews the direction of the road here ſpoken of to have been by Ulles water to the old town at Brougham.

[l] Cary's. Weſtmorland.

M P. XVII.] The real diſtance between Keſwick and Ambleſide does not appear to be more than [m] ſixteen miles and a quarter, and at moſt ſixteen miles and a half, but the exceſs of the laſt ſtage will complete the ſeventeen miles. If then the V, ejected from the numerals in the laſt ſtage is inſerted in theſe, both will agree with the diſtances of the ſuppoſed towns. The ſum [n] of the two diſtances in their preſent ſtate gives the real diſtance of Cockermouth from Ambleſide. The corrections therefore only reſpect the poſition of the intermediate town. The preſent reading in this place is XII.

[m] Road Book. pag. 138.

[n] Ogilby. Sur. pag. 260.

GALACUM. M P. XIII. Kendal. Weſtmorland.

[o] Britannia. Kendal.

Camden [o] thought this town alſo to be a Notitia ſtation, though he afterwards changed his mind, and removed Concangii to another place. Gale [p] ſuppoſes it the Brovonacis of Antoninus. Theſe opinions ſhew that Roman antiquity has been before aſcribed to this town.

[p] Anton. Brovonacis.

The modern touriſt above quoted, in ſpeaking of this town, tells us that "the [q] old caſtle is a fine ruin. The vaults of great extent ſtill remain, and the plan of the interior building may be eaſily traced. The walls are of vaſt thickneſs, conſiſting of rough ſtones thrown promiſcuouſly together, and united into an impenetrable ſolid

[q] Walker's Tour.

ſolid by fluid mortar now as hard as the ſtone itſelf." From this account the walls exhibit every appearance of Roman maſonry. "This[r] caſtle boaſts of great antiquity. It was in poſſeſſion of many eminent families long before the conqueſt." This ſtrengthens the conjecture as to the origin of theſe walls, by tracing their exiſtence ſo near to the Roman times. "On a declivity of the high ground, this traveller adds, which ſkreens the town from the north, is a tumulus as large as that at Marlborough, and no doubt covers the remains of ſome ancient warrior."

[r] Walker's Tour.

Horſley[s] ſpeaks of "a round artificial mount, called Caſtle Hill, on the weſt ſide of this town, and obſerves, it is very like the exploratory mounts of other places, eſpecially near the military ways," but whether it is Roman, he does not pretend to determine.

[s] Pag. 484. Concangii.

Near this town is "Watercrooke[t] (ſo called from a remarkable crooking in the river) where on the ſide of the river is an old ſquare fort, the banks, and ditches whereof are ſtill viſible. That it was Roman, the diſcovery of coins, broken altars, and other pieces of antiquity, will not give us leave to make the leaſt ſcruple of, which if our[u] author had found, it is poſſible he might have fixed the Concangii rather here than at any other place."

[t] Additions. Weſtmorland.

[u] Camden.

The eſtabliſhment then of the Romans within a ſmall diſtance of Kendal, is thus proved in a very ſatisfactory manner, but hence ſome doubts will ariſe, whether Galacum means Kendal or Watercrook. The numbers* appear to determine poſitively in favour of the town of Kendal. The fort of Watercrook is ſaid to lie "about a mile ſouth of Kendal," and a crook in the river is viſible in the map at that diſtance. "The exploratory[x] fort at the town is within ſight of this ſtation," and might be erected to preſerve a communication. The particular advantage of the ſituation might induce the Romans to build this fortreſs at ſuch a diſtance from the town.

[x] Horſley. pag. 484.

M P. XIII.] The common reading in this ſtage is XIX. The error has ariſen from ſome tranſcriber laying the two laſt units acroſs each other, ſince the diſtance between Ambleſide, and Kendal is

* Particularly the diſtance from Lancaſter, for which we have the authority of a various reading.

[r] Road Book. pag 138.

is little more than XIII miles. Paterſon [r] makes it thirteen miles and a half.

BREMETONACIS. M P. XXIIII. Town of Lancaſter.

Overborough, a ruined town about a mile ſouth of Kirby Londſdale, has been, in the opinion of all antiquaries ſince Camden, the ſuppoſed ſite of this town, but its diſtance from Ribcheſter is directly againſt it. And on what account this place ſhould have been preferred to Lancaſter, I am intirely at a loſs to diſcover. The name of the latter invites our attention much more forcibly, and though it may not abound in poſitive proofs of its Roman antiquity, like Overborough, yet it is by no means deficient in that particular. To this it may be added, that the diſtances on both ſides are intirely in favour of Lancaſter.

[z] Britan. Lancaſter.

" In proof [z] of the Roman antiquity of this town, according to Camden, they ſometimes meet with the coins of the Emperors, eſpecially where the Friars had their cloyſters. For there, as they report, ſtood the marks of an ancient city, which the Scots in a ſudden inroad in the year 1322, wherein they deſtroyed every thing they could meet with, burned to the ground. From that time they began to build nearer a green hill by the river, upon which ſtands the caſtle, not very great nor ancient, but fair built, and ſtrong, and upon the very hill ſtands a church, the only one in the town. Below this, on the ſteepeſt part of the hill, there hangs a piece of very ancient wall, which is Roman. They call it Wery Wall. At preſent the town is not populous, and the inhabitants all huſbandmen, for the grounds about it are well cultivated, open, flouriſhing, and woody enough."

Richard has not given the name Bremetonacis in his Itinerary, but his Portus Siſtuntiorum will not be found to agree ſo well with any town as Lancaſter. And his ſubſtituting this name inſtead of the common one in the Itinerary, is not the only inſtance, in which his opinion of the ſituation of a town is pointed out by a different name. In tracing Ptolemy's account of the coaſts of this iſland, this place has been ſuppoſed to anſwer to his Portus Setantiorum, mentioned in theſe parts. In Richard's copy of Ptolemy it might

might be Siſtuntiorum. A modern [a] account of this town informs us, that ſhips of three hundred tons burden can float cloſe to the ſide of the town.

[a] Walker's Tour.

The ſame [b] traveller makes the following remarks upon this place. "The caſtle is now the county priſon. The gateway conſiſts of two octagonal towers of vaſt ſize, and the walls of the caſtle encloſe about two acres of ſpace. It is almoſt unneceſſary to obſerve, that the names of places, which end with Caſter, or Cheſter were originally Roman ſtations, or towns. They were generally ſituated on eminences, and if theſe eminences were ſurrounded nearly by a river, ſo much the better. This is preciſely the caſe here. The Lune, or Lon, (for ſo it was anciently called, and the country people call the town Loncaſter to this day) winds round the hill, on which the caſtle, and church ſtand, and on which was the ſtation, the remains of which are yet viſible in a double Vallum, that winds round the hill, and a round tower (now incorporated in the caſtle, and called the Dungeon tower) is ſaid to be a part of it, and built by Hadrian. Conſtantine, father of Conſtantine the Great, is alſo ſaid to have built another tower facing the town, called the Well tower from a well under it." The preſent work countenances the tradition of the tower built by Hadrian.

[b] Id.

Great [c] abundance of Roman curioſities are mentioned by Mr. Gough as found at this town, but for the account of them I muſt refer to his Camden, leſt I ſhould ſeem to add more proofs, than are neceſſary to my purpoſe.

[c] Vol. III. pag. 141.

M P. XXIIII.] This, according to Surita, is the original reading of the Longolian copies of this work, though corrected by ſome later hand to agree with the other copies. "In Longolianis [d] Libris Bremetonacis M P. XXVII et XXIIII corrigitur." But the latter appears to be the true number, as it agrees with the real diſtance between Kendal, and Lancaſter. Nor is it the only inſtance in Lib. Longol. where a falſe reading has been put in the ſtead of a genuine one by this kind of correction. See Manduеſſedo ITER II, where XVI the true diſtance is altered to VI. Kendal to Lancaſter twenty-four miles and a quarter. [e] Paterſon.

[d] Gale's. XV. Scrip. Sur. Notes.

[e] Pag. 132.

COCCIO. M P. XX. Ribcheſter. Lanc.

Here again the name, the antiquities found, and the diſtances on both ſides confirm the opinion generally received, as to the ſituation of this ancient town.

[e] Vol. IV. pag. 21.

Leland viſited this place, "Ribcheſter[e], he obſerves, is now a poor thing. "It has been an ancient town. Great ſquared ſtones, vaults, and antique coins be found there. And there is a place, where that the people fable, that the Jews had a temple." He does not however ſpeak of it, as an Itinerary town.

[f] Britann. Coccium.

Camden is much more particular. "The[f] Rhibel turning ſhort about to the weſtward, he informs us, gives its name to a village, called at this day Ribblecheſter, where ſo many ſigns of Roman antiquity, ſtatues, coins, pillars, pedeſtals of pillars, chapiters, altars, marbles, and inſcriptions are commonly dug up, that this hobling rhyme of the inhabitants does not ſeem to be wholly groundleſs.

It is written upon a wall at Rome,
Ribcheſter was as rich, as any town in Chriſtendom.

"Moreover military ways led hither, one, plain from its cauſeway, from York, the other from the north through Bowland, a large foreſt, and for ſeveral miles together is plainly viſible. But the inſcriptions are ſo defaced by the country people, that though I met with many, I could hardly read above one, or two. However theſe give us no light, whereby to diſcover the ancient name of the place, for which we are at a loſs, except it has often changed the name, a thing not at all unuſual, for Ptolemy makes Rhigodunum to be in this place, and at the ſame diſtance from Mancheſter, Antoninus places Coccium. But when the grandeur of this city, having come to its full period, was at laſt deſtroyed by either wars, or an earthquake (for ſo it is commonly ſuppoſed) ſomewhat lower, where the tide flows up the Rhibel, from the ruins of it ſprang Preſton, a large town, handſome for theſe parts, and populous."

Mr.

Mr. Whitaker [g] takes notice of another deſtructive enemy of this town. "The river has made great incroachments upon it for the laſt few years. One whole ſtreet of houſes, and a range of orchards, and gardens have been carried away by the ſtream. And the church itſelf, raiſed as it is, on a lofty bank, and placed at a little diſtance from the margin of it, is likely to follow them in no very long time."

[g] Hiſt. Manc. Vol. I. p. 131.

That Ptolemy ſhould mean the ſame town by his Rhigodunum is no poſitive objection againſt its being the Coccium of the Itinerary. A ſimilar inſtance has already occurred in the town [h] Regnum, which ſeems to be called by the geographer Neomagus.

[h] Iter VII.

M P. XX.] The diſtance from Lancaſter to Preſton, which lies on the ſame river with Ribcheſter, and at no great diſtance below, is according to Paterſon [i] twenty-one miles. In Cary's map of this county theſe miles are marked by the ſide of the road, by which ſcale the twenty miles will reach ſufficiently near Ribcheſter to ſhew, that this number may be equal to the real diſtance of theſe towns. The road uſed in this ſtage is, no doubt, that mentioned by Camden, as paſſing northwards through the foreſt of Bowland.

[i] Road Book. pag. 132.

MANCUNIO. M P. XXVII. Mancheſter. Lanc.

See Iter II.

M P. XXVII.] The copy Cuſan in Weſſeling reſtores the true reading in this diſtance. In all other copies it is XVII, though the ſpace between the towns plainly exceeds ſeventeen miles by at leaſt ten miles. I can only give a comparative ſtatement of this diſtance, the direct road not being laid down in the road books. Paterſon [k] makes it twenty-ſix miles from Mancheſter to Whalley, the road to which town runs over nearly the ſame tract of country, as the road to Ribcheſter. The diſtance of Whalley, taken in the map will not quite reach Ribcheſter, which may be therefore twenty-ſeven miles. The road has paſſed by, or near Blackburn, and through Preſtwich, and Radcliff to Mancheſter.

[k] Road Book. pag. 147.

CONDATE.

CONDATE. M P. XXIII. Middlewich Cheſh.

See Iter II.

MEDIOLANO. M P. XVIII. Whitchurch. Shropſh.

See Iter II.

M P. XVIII.] Paterſon [1] makes it nine miles from Whitchurch to Namptwich and ten miles from thence to Middlewich. In all nineteen miles. Some difference in the road may have ſhortened the diſtance a mile, or at leaſt a part of a mile.

[1] Road Book. p. 370. 371.

ITER XI.

A Segontio	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities	From Caer Seiont	En. M.
Devam	LXXXIII	LXXIII		to Cheſter	
CONOVIO	XXIIII	XXVII	Diſtance.	Caer Hên	27
VARIS	XIX			Bodvari. St. Aſaph	19
DEVA	XXXII	XXVII	Id.	Cheſter	27

ITER XI.] In examining the two ſhort Iters, which occurred before, there was found great cauſe to complain of the incorrectneſs of the numerals. Why very ſhort Iters ſhould be more liable to errors in their numbers than others, it is not eaſy to gueſs, but in this Iter again the fact is undeniable. Of the four numbers, which it contains, not more than one, if there is one, appears to retain its original reading.

The ſcene of this Iter lies in the country of the Ordovices, called now North Wales, and antiquaries have pitched upon three ſituations for the towns mentioned in it, two of which ſeem indiſputable, nor do I directly controvert the poſition of the third, but I muſt ſtate the claims of a rival.

Horſley was "aſſured[m] by a good hand, that the military way from Cheſter to the ſea coaſt may be certainly known, being yet viſible in ſeveral places, and that it paſſes near Bangor." I have not however been ſo fortunate as to meet with any author ſince his time, who has given a more particular deſcription of this road, — a piece of information very deſireable, and neceſſary in order to furniſh a ſatisfactory account of the courſe of this journey. I muſt therefore be content chiefly with ſtating, what has been done upon this ſubject by former writers, and what are the arguments, which have induced them to decide upon the poſitions of theſe towns.

[m] Eſſay, Itin. Segontium.

M P. LXXIII.] This total is LXXXIII in the copies of Surita, uſed both by Burton, and Gale, and yet Weſſeling[n] ſays all the MSS read LXXIIII. The truth perhaps lies between both, and if on

[n] Antoninus. Not. ad Loc.

on the authority of the MSS. we throw out a ten, the original reading may not only be reſtored, but point out the proper corrections, which are neceſſary in the particular numbers.

SEGONTIUM. Caer Seiont. Carnar.

The ſtrong tincture of the ancient name of this town retained in the river, which empties itſelf into the ſea near Caernarvon, probably attracted the attention of our antiquaries very early to that ſpot to ſeek for the ruins of it. This river is called in ſome [o] maps the Seint and in others the Seiont.

[o] Cary's county and large map.

Richard, long before any other evidence that we now have, muſt have been acquainted with this ruined town. This is plain from the courſes of both his firſt, and ſecond Iters. Particularly his Heriri Mons in the ſecond, which is the Welſh name for Snowdon, but here means ſome town in its neighbourhood, (Dolwyddelan perhaps, by the line) clearly marks the ſpot of his Seguntio.

Camden [p], ſpeaking of the narrow ſea, which divides Angleſea iſland from the main land, obſerves, "on this ſtrait ſtood the city Segontium, mentioned by Antoninus, of the wall whereof I have ſeen ſome ruins near a ſmall church built in honour of Publicius. It took its name from the river, that runs by it, called to this day the Seiont, which iſſues out of the lake Lhyn Peris."

[p] Britan. Segontium.

To the ſhort account of this ancient author I ſhall add the obſervations of a very [q] ingenious modern traveller, who in a tour through North Wales viſited this place. "Near the ſteep bank of the river Seiont, at a ſmall diſtance from Carnarvon caſtle is an ancient fort. On two ſides the walls are pretty intire. Much of the facing is taken away, which diſcovers the peculiarity of the Roman maſonry. The place ſeems to have been intended to ſecure a landing place from the Seiont at high water. And I was informed, that, on the oppoſite ſhore, had been other ruins, the work of the ſame people. At a ſmall diſtance above this, and about a quarter of mile from the Menai is the ancient Segontium, to the uſe of which the fort has been ſubſervient. It forms an oblong of a very conſiderable extent, ſeemingly about ſix acres, placed on the ſummit of a riſing ground and ſloping down on every ſide. It is now divided by a publick road, but in ſeveral parts appear the veſtiges of walls, and in

[q] Pennant's Tour.

in one place the remnant of a building, made with tiles, and plaſtered with very hard, and ſmooth mortar. The mortar in all other parts is very hard, and mixed with much gravel, and ſand. A gold coin of about ſeventeen ſhillings weight, was found here inſcribed T DIVI AVG FIL AVGVSTVS."

From this evidence very little doubt can be entertained of the Roman antiquity of the ruins, nor yet whether, or not they mark the ſite of the Segontium of Antoninus, though the numbers are too incorrect poſitively to prove the fact.

CONOVIO. M P. XXVII. Kaer Rhun. Carnarv.

This town may naturally be expected to lie at no great diſtance from the river Conway, in which ſuch evident traces of its ancient name remain. And near the weſtern bank of that river about four or five miles ſouth of Aberconway, an old city has been diſcovered, though now reduced to a poor little village, a circumſtance however by no means peculiar to this place, many other inſtances having been already given of the preſent reduced ſtate of ſeveral of theſe towns.

" The town Conovium, ſays[r] Camden, received its name from this river, which though it be now quite deſtroyed, and the very name (in the place, where it ſtood) extinct, yet the antiquity of it is preſerved in the preſent name: for in the ruins of it we find a ſmall village called Kaer Hên, which ſignifies the Old City. Out of the ruins of this city King Edward I. built the new town at the mouth of the river, which is therefore called Aberconway."

[r] Britan. Conovium.

Gibſon[s] adds, that " the name of this village is Kaer Rhûn, which was alſo the vulgar name of it in Camden's time, as appears by ſome old writings. Nevertheleſs I incline to his conjecture, that Kaer Rhûn is only a corruption of Kaer Hên, that is, the Old City, unleſs we ſhould rather ſuppoſe it called Y Gaer hŷn, which ſignifies the Elder Town, or City, with reference to the town of Conway. The common tradition of the neighbourhood is, that it received its name from Rhun ap Maelgwn Gwynedh, who lived about the end of the ſixth century, but this I ſuſpect to be the mere conjecture of ſome antiquary. However it certainly was a city long before his time, there being no room to doubt but it was the old Conovium

[s] Additions, Carnarvon.

of the Romans. Not many years ſince there was a Roman hypocauſt found at this place, agreeable in all reſpects (by the account I hear of it) with thoſe found at Kaer Lheion ar wſk, mentioned by Giraldus, and near Hope in Flintſhire, deſcribed by Mr. Camden. So that in all places in Wales, where any Legion had their ſtation, ſuch ſtoves or hot vaults have been diſcovered. Several brick tiles have been found near the church inſcribed LEG. X. And in a collection of a gentleman of the neighbourhood are many curioſities received from this place. Among others a hollow brick from the hypocauſt above mentioned, thirteen inches long, and five and a half ſquare, having a round hole in the middle of about two inches diameter."

The Roman antiquity of this place is thus clearly ſubſtantiated, and that it was the ancient Conovio can ſcarce be doubted from the name of the river, near which it ſtands, but the diſtance from Carnarvon is certainly greater than the preſent number can cover. This however may be obviated by a correction called for by the real diſtance of the towns.

M P. XXVII.] Paterſon gives the diſtance between Aberconway and Bangor ſixteen [t] miles, and from Bangor to [u] Carnarvon twelve miles. The Roman road appears near Bangor. Conſequently the road from Caer Rhun muſt have joined that from Aberconway about Llanaber, and the diſtance cannot be much leſs than from Aberconway. The common reading is XXIIII, the real diſtance is XXVII, which we may therefore preſume to be the true number. The diſtance may be ſhortened a mile, or more by leaving Bangor out of the line.

[t] Road Book. pag. 118.
[u] Dictionary. pag. 26.

VARIS. M P. XIX. Bodfarri, or St. Aſaph. Flintſh.

Bodfarri is the ſituation, which antiquaries have very generally aſſigned to this old town, though ſome likeneſs between the ancient, and modern name is the chief ground of this opinion. The numbers in their preſent ſtate do not ſupport it, and an alteration in both diſtances will be neceſſary to accommodate them to the ſanction of it.

Camden is the firſt in this determination. "In the [x] confines of the county of Flint, and Denbighſhire, where the mountains with a gentle

[x] Britann. Varis.

gentle declivity ſeem to retire, and afford an eaſier paſs into the vale, the Romans built at the very entrance a ſmall city, called Varis. This without diminution of its name is called at this day Bod Vari, which ſignifies the Manſion of Varus, and ſhews the ruins of a city on a ſmall hill adjoining, called Moel y Gaer, the city hill. Varia in the old Britiſh is ſuppoſed to mean a Paſs. Nor does the ſituation of this town contradict the conjecture, it being ſeated at the only convenient Paſs through the mountains."

" The name of this village, according[y] to Gibſon, is Bodfarri, and though he does not diſpute but it may have been the Varis of the Itinerary, he thinks the name of the city on the adjoining hill a ſlender confirmation of it. The word Kaer ſignifies ſtrictly only a wall, fortreſs or encloſure, and there are divers camps upon the mountains called Kaereu, where there is not the leaſt ground to ſuſpect, that ever any cities were founded. This fortification is exactly round, and about one hundred, and ſixty paces over. We may frame an idea of it by ſuppoſing a round hill with the top cut off, and ſo made level, and almoſt oppoſite to the avenue, there is a kind of tumulus, or artificial mount."

[y] Additions. Flint.

The form of this city ſeems to have been ſimilar to that of Old Sarum (Sorbiodunum,) but not more than half its ſize. Their circular ſhapes may ſhew, that they are of Britiſh original, but cannot be alledged againſt their exiſtence in the Roman times, and their being occupied by that people.

Mr. Pennant " croſſed[z] the Clwyd on purpoſe to ſearch for the remains of Varis in the pariſh of Bodfarri. But neither his own examination, nor that of ſome intelligent friends availed any thing. The ſole remaining antiquity is Britiſh, a poſt on a hill. The beauty of the ride made amends for his diſappointment, the vale, though narrow, being fertile, diverſified with groves, and watered by the chryſtal Wheeler."

[z] Tour in North Wales.

The common name of this village, Bodfarri, does not prove, that its real name is not Bodvari. The vulgar pronunciation of the names of towns is ſeldom the beſt guide to the true, and real orthography of them. And in the long period, which has elapſed ſince Camden, though no antiquities, or other evidence have confirmed

his opinion, yet no antiquary has propoſed a ſituation for this town on any better foundation.

I have thus ſtated the opinion hitherto very generally received with reſpect to the ſituation of the Roman Varis. And in doing it I have not only endeavoured to give the arguments their full force, but to obviate the objections ariſing from the particular form, and preſent name of it. But this poſition cannot be aſſigned to this town without the alteration of the numbers on each ſide of it. I therefore feel myſelf obliged to propoſe another place for it, where only one correction will be neceſſary, and which on that account ſeems preferable to this ſo commonly adopted.

The town of St. Aſaph is of conſiderable antiquity, and the ſituation of it, with another circumſtance annexed to it, ſtrongly ſupports its claim to the dignity of an Antonine town. The ſituation is ſimilar to many other of theſe towns. It lies at the conflux of two rivers, the Cluid and the Elwy, and is called in the Britiſh Lhan Elwy.

[a] Britan. St. Aſaph.

"Neither [a] the town is memorable for its neatneſs, Camden obſerves, nor the church for its ſtructure, or elegancy, yet in regard of its antiquity it is requiſite it ſhould be mentioned. For about the year five hundred, and ſixty, Kentigern biſhop of Glaſgow, fleeing from Scotland, inſtituted here an epiſcopal ſeat, and a monaſtery; placing therein ſix hundred, and ſixty-three monks, whereof three hundred, being illiterate, were appointed for tilling the land; the ſame number for other employments within the monaſtery; and the reſt for divine ſervice; and all of theſe he ſo diſtributed in convents, that ſome of them attended at prayers continually. Upon his return afterwards into Scotland, he appointed Aſaph, a moſt upright and devout man, governor of this monaſtery, from whom it received its preſent name."

The great antiquity of this town is highly favourable to the preſent hypotheſis. Nor can we ſuppoſe it at that time a place of little conſequence, when it was capable of affording an aſylum to the epiſcopal exile, and accommodating ſo large a colony of monks. This incident is ſtated to have happened within little more than a century after the departure of the Romans. They are ſuppoſed to have left this iſland about [b] the year 450.

[b] Horſley's Chronol. Tab.

But

But the circumſtance of the greateſt weight is the mention of a large Roman camp near this town. "Near it are the remains of a large Roman camp with an area of one hundred and ſixty paces." I have at preſent only met with this ſhort memorandum in Luccombe's Gazetteer, but I ſhall endeavour to trace the original ſource of this information, as it may probably afford ſome additional particulars with reſpect to the town. I have found however very reſpectable authorities for many accounts contained in this ſmall work, and have therefore no doubt but the information may be depended upon, though I ſhould not be able to meet with the original author.

In the compariſon of theſe two ſituations for Varis, I cannot heſitate to prefer St. Aſaph, but having ſtated the arguments for both, I muſt leave them to their reſpective merits.

M P. XIX.] From St. Aſaph to Aberconway Paterſon ſhews to be twenty miles [c], and the diſtance from Caer Rhûn can differ but little. It may be part of a mile leſs. In Cary's large map a road is laid down between theſe towns, which paſſes through a village, called Bettws, ſituated upon the road between Denbigh and Conway.

[c] Road Book. pag. 118.

If Bodfarri is preferred, the number muſt be corrected XXI, but I ſcarce think the correction is equal to the real diſtance. From Bodfarri to Denbigh is four [d] miles. From Denbigh to Aberconway [e] twenty miles and three quarters. Whole diſtance at leaſt twenty-four miles. Caer Rhûn cannot be ſo far from Denbigh as Conway, but I cannot believe it to be ſo much leſs as three miles, if the map [f] may be at all depended upon.

[d] Ogilby. pag. 57.

[e] Road Book. pag. 122.

[f] Cary's large map.

DEVA. M P. XXVII. City of Cheſter.

See Iter II.

M P. XXVII.] The reading here in all copies (except * Richard's) is XXXII, but this will agree with neither of the propoſed towns. From St. Aſaph by Caerwis [g] to Cheſter is twenty-ſix miles and a half; by the current of the Iter it may be full XXVII. From Bodfarri to Cheſter is XXII [h] miles and a half. Both theſe corrections are ſo natural, that they cannot be objected to, but the firſt has the total number moſt in favour of it.

[g] Road Book. pag. 118.

[h] Ogilby. pag. 57.

ITER

* Richard's Diaphrag. Iter I. Deva — Varis M P. XXX.

ITER XII.

	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Author.	From Carmarthen to Wroxeter	M.
A Mariduno	CLXXXVI	CLXXVI			
Urioconium					
LEUCARO	XV	XX	Diſtance	Lwghor	20
NIDO	XV	XI	Id.	Neath	11
BOVIO	XV	XXV	Id.	Boverton	25
ISCA LEG. II. AVG	XXVII			Caerleon	27
BURRIO	VIIII	VIII	Id.	Uſk	8
GOBANNIO	XII			Abergavenny	12
MAGNIS	XXII			Kencheſter	22
BRAVINIO	XXIIII			Lentwardine	24
URIOCONIO	XXVII			Wroxeter	27

ITER XII.] Under the ſanction of the general opinion of our firſt writers upon this ſubject, I have ventured to follow Burton's example in diſengaging this Iter from the fifteenth, with which it is joined, I believe, in all the copies of the Itinerary, that have been hitherto diſcovered. The copy of Richard may have been perhaps an exception, becauſe he paſſes the [i] Severn without heſitation, and looks for Bomio, Nido, and Leucaro in his way from Caerleon to St. David's. But this argument is not poſitively concluſive, becauſe Camden, and others have ſince done the ſame, who acknowledge the confuſed ſtate of theſe two Iters.

[i] Iter XI.

Horſley [k] has ſupported the common reading, and endeavoured to form his comment agreeably to it, but I cannot perceive, that his opinion as to the towns between Durnovaria, and Iſcalegua (Iſca Silurum) has given much ſatisfaction. I find it adopted by only one writer ſince his time, and that perſon a foreigner (Weſſeling) and conſequently unable to correct any miſtake, or to adopt the moſt rational opinion from any knowledge of the country *.

[k] Eſſay, Itin. Iter XII. Preface.

Neither the title of the Iter, nor the total number are in favour of this conjunction, but the latter eſpecially, in all copies but one, falls more than a hundred miles ſhort of the ſum of the particulars.

The

* I have been ſince told, that Strutt of Maldon, and Henry in his hiſtory of England have alſo adopted this hypotheſis of Horſley.

The moſt natural title, which is in[l] Gale's, and ſome other copies, is A Muriduno Urioconium. In the copy in Hearne's Leland the title is A Muriduno Viroconiorum. In theſe titles no notice is taken of Calleva, from whence the Iter is made to commence, a very ſingular circumſtance, if it really began originally from that town. Horſley[m] reads A Calleva Muridunum Urioconium, and quotes another copy, where it is A Calleva Muriduno Urioconium. Both theſe inſtances have grammatical difficulties not eaſy to reconcile. This author refers alſo to a different copy, where it is A Calleva per Muridunum Urioconium. This title would deſerve ſome attention, if it was not poſitively irreconcileable with the ſtate of the towns. Another variety of this title is in one of Harriſon's[n] copies, where it is A Calleva, alias Muriduno, alias Urioconiorum, which proves nothing but its own abſurdity. This diſagreement among the ſeveral copies of the Itinerary ſtrongly intimates ſomething wrong, and every attempt to lay down the towns according to this arrangement can leave no doubt upon this queſtion.

[l] XV Scriptores.

[m] Eſſay, Itin. Iter XII.

[n] Burton's Preface.

This connection of the two Iters however muſt have been of conſiderable antiquity, as it appears in ſo many copies. And it originated very probably from Ptolemy's blunder, or rather miſinformation, with regard to the Iſca, which was the quarters of the Legion. Among the Silures he heard of only one town, called [o] Bullæum, he might therefore very properly ſuppoſe the Iſca, where this Legion lay, muſt be the town of that name among the Dumnonii. The Geographer's work indeed does not ſeem perfect in this place, for in our preſent copies Legio ſecunda Auguſta is made a diſtinct town with a latitude ten [p] minutes ſouth of Iſca Damnoniorum, but in the ſame longitude. The longitude, and latitude, I truſt, may be with great juſtice attributed to ſome ignorant tranſcriber.

[o] Geography. Silures.

[p] Id. Damnonii.

The Iſcas being in this manner confounded, it was an eaſy matter to ſuppoſe Moridunum, and Muridunum, one and the ſame town. But it is very extraordinary, that any copyiſt ſhould attempt ſuch an abſurdity, as on that account to form this conjunction of the two Iters, on no other foundation, than his own fooliſh conjecture. Such an error once adopted might be ſoon propagated in the

the ſucceeding copies, becauſe nothing could oppoſe it, but an intimate knowledge of the relative ſituations of the Roman towns in this iſland.

I ſhall only add, that this connection of theſe two Iters is not of any very material conſequence, ſince it only renders doubtful the ſituations of the towns Leucaro, Bovio, and Nido, which yet are more likely to have occupied the poſitions here aſſigned them, than thoſe propoſed for them by Horſley [q] on the eaſtern ſide of the Severn in a line between Dorcheſter, and the mouth of the river Avon.

[q] Eſſay, Itin. Leucero.

M P. CLXXVI.] The preſent total CLXXXVI exceeds the particulars in their preſent ſtate by a difference of no leſs than twenty-two miles, but when they are corrected by the real diſtances of the towns, as far as they can be made out, it will be found to retain only one ten too much, the total of the particulars corrected being CLXXVI miles.

MARIDUNUM. Town of Carmarthen.

[r] Geography. Dimetæ.

Ptolemy [r] places the people, called Dimetæ, in theſe parts to the weſt of the Silures, and gives the names of two of their towns. One of theſe is Maridunum, and ſuppoſed to mean the town, here intended by Antoninus. In Burton's copy from Surita, this place is called Maridunum, moſt probably the true original reading. I have before [s] had occaſion to remark, how eaſily ſuch an alteration might happen from the Roman A not always having a tranſverſe line. But it ſeems to be written MVRIDVNVM in all our preſent copies, except Burton's. Whether however the name be Maridunum, or Muridunum, there appears good grounds to believe, that the capital of the Dimetæ is meant in this Iter. This may be inferred from the courſe of the Iter, if traced from Wroxeter, which proceeds into the country of the Silures, as far as their town Iſca, allowed by all antiquaries to be Caerleon, between which town, and Carmarthen the progreſs of it is marked by the particular names of the three intervening towns.

[s] See Camalodunum.

[t] Britannia. Maridunum.

Camden [t] looks for this Antonine town "on the bank of the Towey, which, he obſerves, runs by Carmardhin, called by Ptolemy Maridunum,

Maridunum, and by Antoninus Muridunum, who continues not his journey any farther than this place, and is here by the negligence of tranſcribers, very ill handled. For they have very careleſſly confounded two journies. This is the chief town of the county, pleaſantly ſituated for meadows, and woods, and a place of venerable antiquity, fortified neatly, ſaith Giraldus, with brick walls, partly yet ſtanding on the noble river Towey."

This antiquary does not confirm his opinion by the teſtimony of Roman curioſities found here, but this deficiency has been ſince ſupplied, as I learn from a ſmall modern publication, intitled the [a] Beauties of Britiſh Antiquity. "At Carmarthen, this author informs us, the principal town of South Wales, the track of the ancient city wall is ſtill in ſome meaſure viſible, and at the weſt end of the town is a Prætorium, of which the inhabitants are totally ignorant. Here too many coins, and urns have been diſcovered at different times, particularly in a ploughed field near Llangunner, a mile from the town. And at Abercover, two miles ſouth of Carmarthen, was found in the laſt century a remarkable fine teſſellated pavement, with a prodigious quantity of ſilver, and copper coins of the lower empire." The laſt proof applies to Carmarthen no otherwiſe than as it is an additional evidence of the ſettlement of the Romans in theſe parts. [a] Colliſon's.

LEUCARO. M P. XX. Lwghor. Glamorg.

Some difficulties attend the aſcertaining the poſitions of this, and the two following towns, on account of the imperfections of the maps of South Wales, but as Ogilby meaſured the road to St. David's along the coaſt, this defect does not affect the preſent inquiry ſo much, as it otherwiſe would have done.

Camden [x] fixes this ancient town here, and though his only argument is the likeneſs between the Roman, and modern names, I ſee no reaſon to diſſent from his opinion. Here are the remains of an old caſtle, but I cannot hear of any Roman proofs in favour of this town, unleſs it may perhaps lie upon a Roman road, for ſuch a road Higden, and many others ſuppoſe to have come from St. David's along this coaſt. [x] Britan. Leucaro.

M P. XX.] This Iter begins with three ſtages together of XV miles each, a circumſtance, which will be found very ſeldom verified by the fact. There is always good reaſon to ſuſpect, that ſuch numbers will not all be found accurate. The preſent number is one inſtance. The diſtance between Carmarthen, and Lwghor muſt be more than XV miles. Paterſon[y] makes it twenty-nine miles from Carmarthen to Swanſea, and Lwghor is ſix miles weſt of Swanſea. I think then it cannot be leſs than twenty miles, and have adopted that number, becauſe the total number calls alſo for it, if the other numbers are properly corrected. I cannot however poſitively prove this diſtance. Nor will it be found the only inſtance in this Iter, the greater part of which proceeds along unmeaſured roads, or it makes ſuch digreſſions from the meaſured roads, that the diſtances in general can only be ſtated by a compariſon of the diſtances of other places. The communication in this ſtage, I expect, has been by Llanelthy direct. That given by Paterſon has taken the circuit of Kidwelly.

[y] Dictionary. pag. 67.

NIDO. M P. XI. Neath. Glamorg.

The argument of the name is, in this place again, the only one given for aſſigning this ſituation to this town, "Nidum, ſays [z] Camden, our antiquaries have for a long time ſought in vain, yet we find Neath at the proper diſtance from Bovium, in Britiſh Nêdh, a town of conſiderable note, retaining ſtill its ancient name intire." In one copy the name is [a] Nedum.

[z] Britan. Nidum.

[a] H's Leland. Ben. 2.

I have no other proofs to confirm this conjecture. Horſley did not viſit this place. Prejudiced in favour of the common reading of the joined journies, he did not extend his reſearches in this neighbourhood beyond Caerleon. Well acquainted as he was with theſe kind of inquiries, he might have furniſhed ſome better evidence for theſe towns, had he taken a perſonal view of them.

We find in Richard's Itinerary plain teſtimony, that the earlieſt of our antiquaries attributed the ſame poſitions, which are yet moſt generally admitted, to theſe towns.

"Neath ſtands upon a river of the ſame name, and in its neighbourhood are immenſe copper works, iron forges, tin works, and coal mines[b]. It had formerly a caſtle, of which few remains are now

[b] Luccombe's Gazetteer.

now extant. On the other ſide of the river are the ruins of a fine monaſtery, but the houſe belonging to it, being a large ſtructure, is kept in good repair. It has a market on Saturdays."

M P. XI.] Paterſon [c] makes this diſtance not quite eleven miles. Some ſmall difference in the road may have ſhortened this ſtage, for it appears very probable, that the original number has not been XV, but XI, which is fully equal to this ſpace.

[c] Road Book. pag. 86.

BOVIO. M P. XXV. Boverton. Glamorg.

The evidence in favour of the two laſt towns has not been of the moſt ſatisfactory kind, but we from hence ſhall proceed upon ſurer grounds, and the preſent town will be ſupported by ſuch proofs, as will leave little doubt of its identity.

Camden [d] would read this name Bovium, and thinks Bomium a corruption. But it is certain, that the generality of copies read Bomium. One however in the Bodleian library has [e] Bovium, which ſupported by the preſent name of the town, gives ſome probability to the conjecture. Speaking of Cowbridge he obſerves, "In regard Antoninus places the city Bovium in this tract, and at this diſtance from Iſca, I flattered myſelf once, that this muſt be Bovium. But ſeeing, that at three miles from hence we find Boverton, which agrees exactly, I could not without an injury to truth, ſeek for Bovium elſewhere. Not far from this Boverton ſtands St. Donat's Caſtle, near which there were dug up lately ſeveral ancient Roman coins, but eſpecially of the thirty tyrants, and ſome of Æmilianus, and Marius."

[d] Britan. Bovium.

[e] H's Leland. Bern. a.

A paper in the Archæologia prefers Llantwit major to Boverton for the following reaſons: — "Becauſe [f] there are no foundations of ancient buildings at Boverton, which is a village in the pariſh of Llantwit, and a meaſured mile eaſt of it, whereas Llantwit ſeems the ſkeleton of ſome large old town, there being ſeveral ſtreets of walls, with hardly a houſe ſtanding, but the ruins of many: — Becauſe there are five or ſix roads leading to it. And a little weſtward of the church is a field termed Kaer Delweau, or the Field of Images:—Becauſe this place before Iltutus Days was called, according to Dr. Powell's chronicles, the lordſhip of Boviarton: — And laſtly,

[f] Archæol. Vol.

laſtly, becauſe there is a Via Vicinalis leading from hence to * Ewenny, where it runs into the great road."

Another contributor to the ſame publication remarks of this Roman town, that "other[g] antiquaries fix it at Boverton, a few miles ſouth of Cowbridge, near the ſea coaſt, where Roman coins have been found. From the many ruins I obſerved about there, Boverton ſeems to have been formerly a much more conſiderable place." Could this ancient town contain within its limits both Boverton, and Llantwit? Or might not the name be preſerved in the former, and the latter be the remains of the town, as we have already ſeen in Catarick, and Thornborough?

[g] Vol. IX.

M P. XXV.] Here again we have a diſtance, which the common number XV cannot fill up. From Neath to Cowbridge, Paterſon[h] ſhews to be twenty-four miles and a half. It cannot therefore be leſs than twenty-five miles to Llantwit or Boverton. In Cary's maps the ſame ſpace is laid down between Ewenny and Cowbridge as between the former place and Llantwit. This may be allowed probable evidence, that the corrected number is equal to the diſtance.

[h] Road Book. pag. 86.

ISCA. M P. XXVII. LEG. II. AVG. Caerleon. Monm.

That the Iſca here mentioned lay in the country of the Silures, and near the town, now called Caerleon, is clearly evinced from its being deſcribed as the quarters of LEG. II. AVG. Several inſcriptions have been found in this neighbourhood, in which the name of this Legion is very conſpicuous, and even the modern name of this town has a relation to this circumſtance.

"This Legion, according to[i] Camden, was tranſlated out of Germany into Britain by Claudius under the conduct of Veſpaſian, and he ſuppoſes it placed here by Julius Frontinus to keep theſe people in awe, after he had conquered them in the reign of Veſpaſian."

[i] Britan. Iſca.

This place has produced abundant poſitive proofs of its Roman antiquity. How great a city this was may[k] be learned from Giral-

[k] Id.

dus

* It has been ſuggeſted to me, that perhaps this town has ſtood in Mr. Tuberville's park at Ewenny, where is a camp, and other marks of a ſtation. Roman coins are alſo found. But this place is not leſs than ſeventeen miles from Neath and full thirty from Caerleon. The numbers therefore are againſt this idea.

dus in his Itinerary of Wales. "A very ancient city this was, ſays he, and enjoyed honourable privileges, elegantly built by the Romans with brick walls. There are yet remaining many footſteps of its ancient ſplendor; ſtately palaces, which formerly with their gilded tiles emulated the Roman grandeur (for that it was firſt built by the Roman nobility, and adorned with ſumptuous edifices) an exceeding high tower, remarkable hot baths, ruins of ancient temples, theatrical places, encompaſſed with ſtately walls, which are partly yet ſtanding. Subterraneous edifices are frequently met with, not only within the walls, but alſo in the ſuburbs, aqueducts, vaults, and (which is well worth our obſervation) hypocauſts, or ſtoves, contrived with admirable artifice, conveying heat inſenſibly through ſome very narrow vents on the ſides. This city was excellently well ſeated on the navigable river Uſk, and beautified with meadows, and woods."

Several altars have been found here with inſcriptions upon them. Alſo "in digging in a meadow adjoining, ſome labourers found on a chequered pavement, a ſtatue of a perſon in a ſhort truſſed habit with a quiver, and arrows. But now this place, which was once of ſo great extent on each ſide of the river, that they affirm St. Gilian's, now about a mile out of the town, to have been in the city, is become an inconſiderable ſmall town."

Horſley[1], who viſited this place in ſearch of Roman antiquities, gives copies of ſome inſcriptions, which he met with. He tells us, "the town has been walled about, and had a ſtrong caſtle, but now in ruins. Near the town are ſome encampments, among which is a large ſquare one on the riſing ground about half a mile from it." He ſuppoſes "a Roman ſtation to have been near the river, and that the Roman town ſtood round it, for remains of Roman antiquities are found on all ſides, eſpecially many bricks have been dug up with inſcriptions on them. He ſaw a ſmall braſs image of Jupiter, found here in building a houſe. The left hand was broken off, but the thunder was plain in the other. The ancient name Iſca is pretty much retained in the preſent name of the river Uſk, as is the word Legio in the latter part of the preſent name of the town. Several inſcriptions mentioning the LEG. II. AVG, have been diſcovered at this place. All which put together render

[1] Pag. 320.

render it very certain, that Caerleon muſt be the Iſca here mentioned."

[m] Archæol. Vol. VI.

A writer in the Archæologia maintains, that "the modern Caerleon lies more to the eaſt than Iſca, though it may occupy a part of the ancient city, perhaps the eaſtern ſuburbs."

The numbers in the Itinerary favour this conjecture, as they do alſo the tradition, that a large part of the town lay on the ſouth ſide of the river.

M P. XXVII.] This number ſeems agreeable to what muſt have been the real diſtance of theſe towns. From Cowbridge to [n] Newport is twenty-three miles and a half. If Iſca included St. Julian's, it muſt approach within little more than a mile of Newport. The allowance of two miles, or nearly ſo much, for the difference of the diſtance of Boverton more than Cowbridge from Cardiff muſt be, I expect, fully ſufficient. Total twenty-ſeven miles.

[n] Road Book, pag. 85.

BURRIO. M P. VIII. Uſk. Monmouth.

Camden's determination, which fixes this old town here, has been very generally, and it appears juſtly, aſſented to. Its ſituation between Caerleon, and Abergavenny very naturally excites this idea, and the diſtances on both ſides are by no means unfavourable.

[o] Britan. Burrium.

"The town [o], called by Antoninus Burrium, is ſeated where the river Byrdin falls into Uſk. It is called now in Britiſh by a tranſpoſition of letters Brynbiga for Burenbegi, and alſo Kaer Wſk, and in Engliſh Uſk. It ſhews only the ruins of a large caſtle."

[p] Pag. 320.

Horſley [p] ſpeaks of Roman coins found here, and thinks the ſituation, and ſhape of the town, lying in ſquares, ſome proof of its being a Roman town.

[q] Harris Archæol.

A more [q] modern traveller has diſcovered "a large camp a mile and a half north weſt of this town, and weſt of the river, called Craig y Gaerkig, where Roman coins have been found."

M P. VIII.] This is the reading in Richard's copy, and appears to agree with the real diſtance better than the common number, which is VIIII. It is very probable, that the Roman road, if it croſſed the river, paſſed through Tredonnock, where a Roman inſcription

inſcription has been diſcovered. Paterſon in his Itinerary makes the diſtance by [r] this line eight miles and a quarter. By the moſt direct [s] road this ſtage is no more than ſeven miles and a half, but half a mile would be added by the ſituation above aſſigned to old Iſca.

[r] Vol. I. pag. 207.
[s] Road Book. pag. 89.

GOBANNIO. M P. XII. Abergavenny. Monmouth.

This is a town, concerning the ſituation of which there has never been any controverſy. The name, the diſtance, and the diſcovery of antiquities all unite in confirming its pretenſions.

Horſley heard of "ſeveral [t] Roman bricks found here about an old caſtle, ſome of which had LEG. II. AVG. impreſſed on them, as alſo a gold coin of Otho. He was likewiſe told of a Roman Balneum, or Sudatory, that was not very long ago to be ſeen at the caſtle, but now filled up." He thinks theſe things, together with a military way yet viſible, ſufficient proofs, that this was the Gobannium of the Itinerary."

[t] Pag. 319.

M P. XII.] In all copies this is the number, yet Paterſon makes this diſtance no more than [u] eight miles and a half. But there is reaſon to ſuſpect ſome miſtake in this diſtance, ſince in another road he lays [w] down Ragland, as ten miles from Abergavenny. If we compare the diſtance of Ragland with that of Uſk in the map, the latter cannot be leſs than twelve miles from Abergavenny. The ſame diſtances in both the [x] maps contradict the road books.

[u] Road Book. pag. 317.
[w] Id. p. 223.
[x] Cary's County and Large.

MAGNIS. M P. XXII. Kencheſter. Heref.

The courſe of the Iter, directed towards Wroxeter, brings us next to Kencheſter, which muſt have been therefore the Magnis of Antoninus and not the Ariconium, as Camden, and ſeveral others have thought it to be. This was Horſley's [y] opinion, which it could not but be, becauſe he paid more attention to the order of the towns, and their reſpective diſtances, than any commentator before him. But he believes himſelf ſingular in this idea, ſince Old Radnor has been generally ſuppoſed to have marked the ſite of Magnis.

[y] Eſſay, Itin. Magnis.

"Kencheſter, according [z] to Camden, has at this day no clear marks of a town, having been deſtroyed by an earthquake, as it is reported. It ſhews ſome ruins of old walls, about which are dug

[z] Britan. Ariconium.

dug up ſtones of inlaid chequer work, Britiſh bricks, Roman coins, &c.'

[a] Itin. cur. pag. 66.

Stukeley [a] paid a viſit to this place, and has given a plan of it in his Itinerarium Curioſum, which agrees with the above deſcription. He has not laid down any ſtreets, nor indeed a ſingle houſe within the track of the old walls. A ſmall part of it is repreſented as a hop yard; a larger portion as planted with trees, and more than half the whole plot, as a ploughed field.

"Nothing remains, he tells us, of its ſplendor, but the piece of a temple probably, which is five feet high, and three broad within, built of Roman brick, ſtone, and indiſſoluble mortar. There are many large foundations near it. A very fine Moſaic floor a few years ago was found intire. In the year 1670, old Roman buildings of brick were diſcovered underground, on which oaks grew. The bricks are of two ſorts, ſome ten inches ſquare, and one thick, and ſome two feet ſquare, and three inches thick. A bath was alſo found here with the pipes of lead intire; thoſe of brick were let artificially into one another. All round the city the walls may be eaſily traced, ſome ſtones being left every where, though overgrown with hedges, and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher than the circumjacent country. There appear no ſigns of a Foſs, or ditch round it. The ſite of the place is a gentle eminence of a ſquare form, overgrown with brambles, and oak trees, full of ſtones, foundations, and cavities, where they have been digging. Many coins, and the like have been found here. It has been ſheltered from the north by a prodigious mountain called Credon Hill, crowned at the top with a vaſt camp, which engirdles its whole Apex with works altogether inacceſſible. It ſeems of Britiſh original. From the top of this hill are viſible the Roman camp on Dinder Hill, and another upon the Lug called Sutton Walls.

This place lies upon a ſmall river called the Ine, which runs into the Wye nearly oppoſite to Eaton Camp, and about five miles weſt from the city of Hereford, which is ſuppoſed to have riſen from the decay of it.

M P. XXII.] The roads in this, and the following ſtages, not being now uſed as publick roads, I cannot poſitively prove, that the

the diſtances agree exactly with the numbers, but from a compariſon of the diſtances of the other towns in the ſame neighbourhood, whoſe diſtances are given in the road books, I feel no doubt upon the ſubject. Thus the diſtance is given between Abergavenny, and Hereford, which Paterſon [b] ſhews to be twenty-four miles. In the map [c] of Herefordſhire the direct diſtance from the point, where the roads divide, will be found not ſo great to Kencheſter, as to Hereford, and the ſtraighter courſe of the Roman road might make the difference ſo much as two miles.

[b] Road Book. pag. 286.
[c] Cary's.

BRAVINIO. M P. XXIIII. Lentwardine. Salop.

Camden, and all the older commentators, have looked upon Worceſter to be the town intended in this place, but if any attention is paid to the numbers, this idea cannot be admitted for a moment. The Roman antiquity of Worceſter I have no doubt of, but whether it had its original later than the Itinerary, or from whatever cauſe, it appears to be almoſt the only CESTER of any conſequence, that has not a place in it.

The diſtance, and the known ſituation of Wroxeter point out a more direct line for the remainder of this Iter. Aware of this, Horſley [d] fixes on Ludlow, as the ſite of Bravinio, but he does not ſeem to have been quite ſucceſsful. The Roman road [e] north of Kencheſter paſſes through a Stretford, and a Street directing its courſe towards Lentwardine, where it muſt have croſſed the Teme in its way to the Shropſhire Strettons.

[d] Eſſay, Itin. Bravinium.
[e] Map of Herefordſh.

" Near this village, Gibſon [f] tells us, about the meeting of the rivers Teme and Clune, are two Barrows, in which were met with a great deal of coals, and ſome pieces of burnt bones. But in the middle was found an urn, about two feet and a half high, full of coals, and aſhes. And a little way eaſt of Teme, at Brandon, is a ſingle ſquare work with four ports, very commodiouſly ſituated, as having near it a river to ſerve them with water, a thing the Romans were always careful of, if poſſible. And theſe are the reliques of the Romans."

[f] Additions. Shropſhire.

The name of this camp is Brandon. I do not find any town of this name near it, nor do I meet with any author, who ſpeaks of this fortification as the remains of a town.

Invited by the proofs of the Roman road taking this direction, and the diſtance, I had fixed upon this neighbourhood for the ſituation of Bravinium, before I was acquainted with any Roman remains near it, or that any other perſon had entertained the ſame opinion. It therefore gave me great ſatisfaction to meet with two reſpectable authors, who had adopted the ſame idea.

The firſt was Green in his hiſtory of Worceſter. He did not fall in with the generally received notion of "Worceſter being this old city, becauſe the line of the road muſt have gone very wide of that town, and the diſtances laid down in the Itinerary are irreconcileable with the ſuppoſition, but, he continues, if we look along the Teme, and place Bravonium at Brandon near Lentwardine, where the Roman ſtreet croſſes the Teme, and where ſquare entrenchments, in appearance Roman, ſtill remain, all difficulties vaniſh."

[g] Military Antiquities.

Gen. [g] Roy is my other authority. " "The Bravonium of Antoninus, he ſays, is the ſame with the Branogenium of Richard, the modern name of which place is Brandon." He does not however ſuppoſe this town abſolutely attached to this camp. He doubts whether Brampton Brian, or ſome town near, may not be the remains of this city.

But if the entrenchment, called Brandon is not itſelf the ſite of this Roman town, I ſhould prefer Lentwardine, as it lies at the conflux of two rivers, and at the very paſſage of a ſtreet over one of them. This ſituation, added to the contents of the barrows near it, gives it a very fair claim.

[h] Road Book. pag. 240.

[i] Iter XIII.

M P. XXIIII.] From Hereford to Ludlow Paterſon [h] ſtates to be twenty-five miles and a quarter. It is plain therefore by the map this ſtage cannot exceed twenty-four miles. In Richard [i] this diſtance is XXIII miles. I cannot perceive in the map how Kencheſter has communicated with the main road.

URIOCONIO. M P. XXVII. Wroxeter. Salop.

See ITER II.

M P. XXVII.] From Ludlow to Shrewſbury is thirty miles, and the map ſhews, that this diſtance cannot be leſs than twenty-ſeven miles.

ITER XIII.

Ab Iſca Callevam	M P. CIX	Corrected Numbers. CXIX	Author.	From Caerleon to Reading	E. M.
BURRIO	VIIII	VIII	Richard	Uſk	8
BLESTIO	XI	XII	Id.	Monmouth	12
ARICONIO	XI			Roſs	11
GLEVO	XV			Gloceſter	15
DUROCORNOVIO	XIV	XVI	Diſtance	Cirenceſter	16
SPINIS	XV	XL	Id.	Speen	40
CALLEVA	XV	XVII	Id.	Reading	17

ITER XIII.] This, and the following Iter have both the ſame towns at their extremities, and the poſitions of theſe towns have been already determined in the preceding Iters. The general courſe of the preſent Iter is ſufficiently marked by its having in it three towns, the Roman antiquity of which have never been diſputed, nor whether they are the towns intended by Antoninus. Theſe are Gloceſter, Cirenceſter, and Speen.

In the next Iter occur only two ſuch towns, but the ſituations of theſe very clearly point out the line of it. Theſe towns are Bath and Speen.

Being thus certain of the direction of each Iter, if towns or remains of towns can be found at the diſtances laid down in the Itinerary, there will be leſs reaſon to doubt their ancient names.

The numbers in the preſent Iter are conſiderably deranged by tranſcribers. But the corrections are very natural, and as little liable to objection as poſſible, ſince we have the authority of a copy for two of them; two others of them lie between towns, the identity of which have never been called in queſtion; and the laſt will receive almoſt indiſputable proof of its propriety in this very Iter.

M P. CXIX.] The common form of this total is CIX, which number exceeds the particulars in their preſent ſtate nearly twenty miles. But when the latter are corrected by the real diſtances of

the towns, the total number is found to have loſt a ten from it, the ſum of the particulars being CXIX inſtead of CIX.

ISCA. Caerleon. Monmouth.

See Iter XII.

BURRIO. M P. VIII. Uſk. Monmouth.

See Iter XII.

BLESTIO. M P. XII. Town of Monmouth.

The diſtance favours this town ſo much, added to the known tendency of the Iter, that it is unneceſſary to look for any other ſituation for this ancient city. Old Town (or Old Caſtle, as it is called in the map of Herefordſhire) has been very generally ſuppoſed to mark the ſite of this place, but as that ancient fortreſs lies ſome miles north-weſt of Abergavenny, it is plainly out of all diſtance for Uſk on the one ſide, nor will the other diſtance reach near to Glévo, acknowledged by all to mean Gloceſter.

Horſley with much greater probability propoſes Monmouth as the place. "The town [k] is ancient, he obſerves, and near Doward in Whitchurch pariſh, is a camp or fortification, which ſome take to be Roman. This is not far from Monmouth and may have been the Æſtiva to this ſtation."

[k] Eſſay, Itin. Bleſtio.

The ſituation of Monmouth has the peculiarity common to theſe towns. It lies "at the [l] confluence of the Monnow, and the Wye, which almoſt encompaſs it. It has alſo an ancient caſtle, which, as appears from the King's records, flouriſhed in the time of William the Conqueror."

[l] Camden. Monmouth.

"In [m] the garden of the head maſter of the free ſchool in this town were found in 1767 two coins of Conſtantine the Great.

[m] Gough. Vol. II. pag. 483.

" IMP CONSTANTINUS PFAVG
MARTI PATRI PROPUGNATORITFPTR

Mars grandivus, dextra haſta, ſiniſtra Scutum.

The other

IMP CONSTANTINUS AVG
SOLI INVICTO."

This

This town has retained its original importance much longer than ſome of its neighbours. "It [n] is the chief town of the county, which bears its name. And on the north ſide, where not guarded by the rivers, it has been fortified with a wall, and ditch." [n] Britan. Monmouth.

M P. XII.] This is the number in Richard's copy, and appears more agreeable to the real diſtance of theſe towns, than the common one, which is XI. Paterſon [o] gives this ſtage XII miles, and by the Roman road it might be near thirteen miles. By the map [p] of Monmouthſhire the road through Ragland is marked to be thirteen miles. [o] Road Book. pag. 87. [p] Cary's.

ARICONIO. M P. XI. Roſs. Hereford.

To find this town it is neceſſary to take a line of eleven miles from Monmouth, and, on the other ſide, of fifteen from Gloceſter. And near the interſection of two ſuch lines this ancient town may be expected. At nearly theſe diſtances from theſe towns we find the town of Roſs, which muſt have therefore a ſtrong claim. This place indeed has not yet been ſuppoſed Roman by any writer, unleſs R. Gale may have had ſome idea, that it was Ariconium. The copy of Burton's Antoninus, which I have had the peruſal of, was formerly in his poſſeſſion, and contained ſeveral ſhort manuſcript notes written by him. In the margin oppoſite Ariconium the words occur: "Arien Britannice Ros, nunc Roſſe. Diſtantia inter Kencheſter et Glevum longe major quam Antonino ponitur." He appears then to have preferred Roſs as Ariconio to Kencheſter, which had been by all former commentators ſuppoſed to be the place. The firſt part of the remark I have not been able to unravel, but no doubt it has a pertinent meaning.

Horſley [q] doubts whether to fix upon Capellar Hill, or Wilton near Roſs. "As I have diſlodged this town from Kencheſter, where it had been ſeated with a general conſent of antiquaries, I muſt now ſeek out a new ſituation for it. Near Brockhampton, on Capellar Hill, is a camp thought to be Roman. It is double ditched, half a mile long, but not near ſo broad, and called Wobury. Wilton caſtle is near Roſs, though on the other ſide of the river. [q] Eſſay, Itin. Ariconium.

Camden

Camden takes a particular notice of it. Somewhere hereabouts would I chooſe to fix Ariconium."

But Capellar Hill muſt be near five miles, poſſibly more, north of Roſs, conſequently out of all diſtance. And Wilton is ſo far objectionable, that it will diminiſh the diſtance from Monmouth, already ſhort enough, and add a mile to the diſtance from Gloceſter.

Roſs therefore appears in all points preferable, though I cannot meet with any proofs to alledge but the diſtances, which I believe to be exact.

The map of Herefordſhire ſhews a camp at Brampton Abbots about two miles north of Roſs. If that camp is Roman, and the diſtance will reach, that place would have a better claim.

[r] Road Book. pag. 344.

MP. XI.] The diſtance from Monmouth is according to [r] Paterſon no more than ten miles, but a ſmall exceſs in the laſt ſtage, added to the paſſage of the Iter through the town of Monmouth, will amply make up the difference.

GLEVO. M P. XV. City of Gloceſter.

The antiquity of this town, and that it was the Glevo of Antoninus, has the univerſal aſſent of all our antiquaries.

[s] Britan. Glevo.

Camden obſerves, "this [s] city was built by the Romans on purpoſe to be a curb to the Silures, and a colony placed there. It was called Colonia Glevo, for I have ſeen the remains of an ancient ſtone in the walls of Bath near the north gate, with the following inſcription:

DEC COLONIÆ GLEV
VIXIT ANN LXXXVI.

"The city lies extended upon the Severn, and on that ſide, where it is not waſhed by the river, is ſecured in ſome places with a ſtrong wall, being beautified with many fair churches, and handſome well built ſtreets. On the ſouth part was once a caſtle, built of ſquare ſtone, but now almoſt ruined. It was firſt raiſed in the time of William

William the Conqueror, and ſixteen houſes were demoliſhed in that place (as domeſday book mentions) to make room for this edifice." The monaſteries in this city were once ſo numerous, that it gave occaſion to the monkiſh proverb "as ſure as God is at Gloceſter."

Leland's account of this town is ſomewhat earlier, and more particular. "The town of Gloceſter, he[t] ſays, is ancient, well builded of timber, and ſtrongly defended with walls, where it is not fortified with the deep ſtream of Severn water. In the wall be four gates, by eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth, and ſo bear the names, but that the eaſt gate is called Aillifgate. The ancient caſtle ſtandeth ſouth of the town on Severn's left ripe. I learned that the old Key on Severn ſtood hard by St. Oſwalds, and for ſtrife betwixt the townſmen, and that houſe it was thence removed. When the Key was here, there were divers pretty ſtreets, that now be clean decayed, as St. Bride's ſtreet, and Silver Girdle ſtreet. The truth is, that thoſe ſtreets ſtood not moſt wholeſomely, and were ſubject to the raging floods of Severn, therefore men deſired more to inhabit in the higher places of the town. The beauty of the town lieth in two croſſing ſtreets, as the gates of the town lie. There be ſuburbs without the eaſt, north and ſouth gates. At the weſt gate lieth a bridge with a cauſeway of ſtone, forced up through the low meadows of Severn, by the length of a quarter of a mile. There are eleven pariſh churches in this town. In the ſuburbs one. I cannot ſurely tell, whether this be one of the eleven."

[t] Itinerary. Vol. IV. pag. 74.

It is a very ſingular circumſtance with reſpect to this city, that it has only the termination CESTER in its name to plead in favour of its Roman antiquity. Its title is readily admitted by all, yet no one writer, that I have met* with, has mentioned any coins, or any other Roman remains, which it has produced. We have then here

* A friend tells me, that he has not long ago ſeen "an account of ſome Roman antiquities found in a gravel pit coming out of Gloceſter." He is certain of the fact, but cannot call to mind his authority. But if very lately found, they diminiſh very little the force of the preſent argument.

I have ſince ſeen ſeveral Roman antiquities found in this gravel pit. They are in poſſeſſion of Mr. S. Lyſons in the temple and very curious. This gentleman told me, that an account of them from him had been inſerted in a volume of the Archæologia. It was one which I was not ſo fortunate to meet with. Great numbers of ſimilar curioſities have been found in the ſame place for ſome years laſt paſt. Mr. L. thinks that coins have been always found in and about the town, but could not be certain. It does not however appear, that Camden, Stukeley or Horſley ever heard of any in their inquiries.

here a poſitive, and indiſputable Antonine town, where the evidence of Roman antiquities are wanting, and we ſhall have leſs reaſon for objections, if we ſhould meet with the ſame deficiency in the proofs of other towns.

[a] Road Book. pag. 90.

M P. XV.] Roſs to Gloceſter fifteen miles. [a] Paterſon.

DUROCORNOVIO. M P. XVI. Cirenceſter. Gloceſ.

[b] Itinerary. Vol V. pag. 61.

"Cireceſter [b] corruptly for Churnceſter, ſays Leland, peradventure of Ptolemy called Coriminum, ſtandeth in a bottom upon the river of Churn. The compaſs, of which there are now but few veſtiges, was near two miles. A man may yet, walking on the bank, evidently perceive the compaſs of foundations of towers ſometime ſtanding in the wall. And near to the place, where the right goodly clothing mill was ſet up a late by the Abbot, was broken down the ruin of an old tower towards making of the mill walls, in the which place was found a quadrate ſtone fallen down, but broken in pieces, whereon was a Roman inſcription, of the which one, ſcantly lettered, that ſaw it, told me that he might perceive Pont Max. Among divers coins found frequently, Diocletians be the moſt fair. But I cannot affirm the inſcription to have been dedicated to him. In the midſt of the old town, in a meadow, was found a floor of various coloured Teſſellæ, and by the town in our time was found a broken ſhank bone of a horſe, the mouth cloſed with a peg, the which taken out, a ſhepherd found it filled with ſilver coins. In the ſouth weſt ſide of the wall by likelihood, hath been a caſtle, or ſome other great building, the hills and ditches yet remain. The place is now a warren for conies, and therein hath been found mens bones of a very large ſize, alſo two ſepulchres of wrought ſtone. In one was a round veſſel of lead covered, and in it aſhes and pieces of bones. More than three parts of the old town is now goodly meadow ground. The fourth part is yet well inhabited, having one pariſh church, very richly wrought, and an abbey of black canons. Coming from Gloceſter, to Cirenceſter, in the middle way, where the wood faileth, and champaign country towards Coteſwould appeareth, the fair old way, made by the Britons, is evidently ſeen, and ſo goeth as ſtraight

as

as a line to Cirenceſter. The abbot of Cirenceſter told me, that about Cirenceſter ſhould be croſs meeting of all the four ways."

Camden calls this town "a famous[x] city of great antiquity. That it was a conſiderable place the Roman coins, chequered pavements, and inſcriptions in marble here dug up, do evidently prove. The road, which leads to Gloceſter, and is ſtill viſible as far as Birlip hill, to a curious obſerver ſeems to have been paved with ſtone."

[x] Britan. Durocorno.

Other antiquities continue to be diſcovered at this place. Stukeley[y] informs us, that "they dig them up every day, eſpecially in the gardens, and plain fields; moſaic pavements, rings, intaglios, and coins innumerable. Large quantities of carved ſtones are carried off yearly in carts to mend the highways, beſides what are uſeful in building. A fine moſaic pavement was dug up Sept. 1723, with many coins; alſo a vault, ſixteen feet long, and twelve broad, ſupported with ſquare pillars of Roman brick, three feet, and a half high on a ſtrong floor of terras. Theſe ſeem to have been the foundations of a temple, for in the ſame place are found ſhafts of pillars, with corniſhes, very handſomely moulded, and carved with modilions, and the like ornaments. Mr. Aubrey in his MSS collections ſays, an hypocauſt was here diſcovered. Little of the abbey is now left, beſide two old gateways, neither large, nor good. Eaſt of the town about a quarter of a mile is a mount, or barrow, where ſeveral Roman gold coins have been dug up of about the time of Julian."

[y] Itin. cur. pag. 62.

Ptolemy calls this place Corinium, and makes it the principal town of the Dobuni.

Its Roman antiquity has been proved by abundant teſtimonies, and no one has queſtioned its being the town denominated by Antoninus Durocornovium.

M. P. XVI.] The latter part of this number has ſuffered a tranſpoſition in all the copies extant, in which it is XIV. The real diſtance between theſe towns (the identity of both which is univerſally admitted) is according to Paterſon's road[z] book ſeventeen miles, but in his Itinerary he ſhews, that the ſeventeenth mile is

[z] Pag. 74.

not fully completed. Or ſome little difference in the road between Birlip and Gloceſter, may have increaſed the preſent ſtage.

SPINIS. M P. XL. Speen. Berks.

This little village of Speen by Newbury by its name naturally attracts the notice of every inquirer after the Spinis of the Itinerary. And our attention is more forcibly directed to it in the next Iter, where it preſents itſelf ſo preciſely in the line of the other towns from Bath, as to leave no doubt, that it marks the very ſituation of this ancient town, or ſhews that it was at no great diſtance. A part of Newbury is called Spinham Land, and thought by ſome the remains of this Antonine town.

[a] Britan. Spinæ.

Camden prefers Speen. "Following[a] the river Kennet, he tells us, it comes to Spinæ, the old town mentioned by Antoninus, which retaining ſtill its name is called Speen, but inſtead of a town is now a poor village, ſcarce a mile from Newbury, a noted town, that had its riſe out of the ruins of it. For Newbury is with us, as the new borough, that is, in regard of Speen, which is quite decayed, but has left the name in part of Newbury itſelf, ſtill called Spinham Lands. If nothing elſe, this might prove, that Newbury fetched its original from Speen, for that the inhabitants of Newbury own Speen for their mother."

[b] Itin. cur. pag. 59.

Stukeley[b] is more inclined to Newbury, or Spinham Land. "A little weſt of Newbury, he obſerves, is a village called Speen, which has given antiquaries a reaſon to look for the town, called in Antoninus Ad Spinas, hereabouts, and doubtleſs it was, where now ſtands the north part of Newbury, ſtill called Spinham."

Which of theſe opinions is the truth cannot be poſitively determined by the Itinerary numbers, becauſe they are unfortunately incorrect both in this, and the next Iter in the two laſt ſtages, but in my judgement the corrections will be found in favour of Speen.

The roads, which form the baſis of this Iter, and the next, appear by the map to unite within leſs than a mile weſt of Speen.

The arguments from Roman remains are equal in both ſituations, no antiquities being announced as found at either of them. And yet there can be no doubt, but one of them marks the real ſite of an Antonine town.

The

The mention of this town in this Iter muſt be allowed a ſtrong preſumptive proof, that Calleva had a ſituation at ſome diſtance ſouth of both Wallingford, and Henley, and that it could be no other town but Reading, to which the point of the Iter is ſo naturally directed. I cannot think Silcheſter can be ſo much as twelve miles from Speen, and therefore not a more likely place than Reading.

M P. XL.] The error in the common number XV in this ſtage is much greater than any, that are found in the part of the Itinerary relating to Britain. Durocornovium is univerſally allowed to mean Cirenceſter, and the difference of opinion as to Spinis is only a ſingle mile in diſtance. We are then certain, that fifteen miles can fill but a ſmall ſpace between theſe towns. The real diſtance is XL miles, and can we heſitate a moment to think that number the original reading? Cirenceſter to Newbury forty-one miles: Paterſon's [c] dictionary. Speen lies a mile nearer Cirenceſter.

[c] Pag. 83.

CALLEVA. M P. XVII. Reading. Berks.

See Iter VII.

M P. XVII.] The correction of the reading generally found in this ſtage is not only called for by the diſtance of this town from Speen, but it is alſo ſanctioned by the total number of the Iter. If we ſum up the particulars, including Speen, we ſhall find ſeventeen miles, required to fill up the total number, and it is extraordinary, that this ſhould prove the very diſtance from Speen to Reading.

ITER XIV.

Alio Itinere	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Author.	Another way	E.M.
Ab Iſca, Callevam.	CIII			From Caerleon to Reading	
VENTA SILURUM	IX			Caerwent	9
ABONE	IX			Near the Severn	9
TRAJECTUS	IX			Briſtol	9
AQUIS SOLIS	VI	XI	Diſtance	Bath	11
VERLUCIONE	XV			Spy Park	15
CUNETIONE	XX			Rudge Farm	20
SPINIS	XV	XIII	Id.	Speen	13
CALLEVA	XV	XVII	Id.	Reading	17

ITER XIV.] The numbers in this Iter are, as uſual, not quite exact. There are however only two, out of the three miſtakes, to be corrected here. One of them has occurred in the former Iter, and the true number, there pointed out, is here confirmed. The diſtances of the towns are the only authorities for the correction of the numbers, but they are alſo ſanctioned by the total number, with which they make the particulars correſpond. I have nothing to add to the general account of this journey, given in the laſt Iter.

M P. CIII.] This total exceeds the particulars five miles, but it will be found, that there is a deficiency in one of the diſtances of that exact number of miles. This being ſupplied, the total and the particulars perfectly agree.

ISCA. Caerleon. Monm.

See Iter XII.

VENTA SILURUM. Caerwent. Monm.

This place, though nothing more now than a very poor village, produces ample proofs of its ancient conſequence.

Deſcribing Chepſtow, Camden ſuppoſes it to have riſen from the "ancient Venta[d] about four miles from it, the name of which place

[d] Britannia. Venta.

place neither enemies nor time have been able to deſtroy, for at this day it is called Caerwent, or the city Venta. But the city itſelf, he informs us, is ſo much deſtroyed by one or the other, that it only appears to have had an exiſtence from the ruins of walls, the chequered pavements, and the Roman coins. It took up about a mile in circumference. On the ſouth ſide a conſiderable part of the wall is yet remaining. What repute it had heretofore we may from hence gather, that before the name of Monmouth was heard of, this whole country was called from it Wentſet, or Wentſland."

But this laſt circumſtance Gibſon [e] in his additions doubts of for a reaſon, which he gives. This learned editor ſpeaks of many additional Roman antiquities diſcovered here, ſince the time of his author. The following account of Roman pavements, which are ſo often found among other Roman remains, and many of which are found about this village may not be unacceptable, as it is curious. "Chequered pavements conſiſt of oblong cubical ſtones, commonly about half an inch in length, whereof ſome are natural ſtones, wrought into that form, and others artificial, made like brick. Theſe are of ſeveral colours, as white, black, blue, green, red, and yellow, and are cloſe pitched together in a floor of fine plaiſter, and ſo diſpoſed by the artiſt with reſpect to colour, as to exhibit figures of men, beaſts, birds, fiſhes, trees, &c. In one of the pavements diſcovered at this old town, according to the relation of the owner, were delineated ſeveral flowers, which he compared to roſes, tulips, and flowers de luce. Another had the figure of a man in armour from the breaſt upwards. There were alſo other varieties of figures, which, had they been preſerved, might have been inſtructive, as well as diverting to the curious in the ſtudy of antiquities."

[e] Additions. Monmouth.

In Leland's time the remains of this town were much more perfect. "The places [f], where the four gates were, he tells us, yet appear, and the moſt part of the wall yet ſtandeth, but all miniſhed and torn. In the lower part of the wall, towards a little valley, ſtandeth yet the ruin of ſome ſtrong building. Within, and about the wall be a ſixteen, or ſeventeen ſmall houſes for huſbandmen of a new making, and a pariſh church of St. Stephen. In the town yet appear pavements of the old ſtreets, and in digging they find foundations of great bricks, teſſellated pavements, and coins of gold, and

[f] Itiner. Vol. V. pag. 5.

and ſilver. A great likelihood is, that when Caerguent began to decay, then began Chepſtow to flouriſh. For it ſtandeth as upon Wye there ebbing, and flowing by the rage coming out of Severn."

[g] Eſſay, Itin. Caerwent.

Horſley found the "Roman [g] road from Caerleon to this village moſtly very grand, and conſpicuous, as it is alſo on the eaſt ſide of the town, but he obſerved it to leave the road to Chepſtow, and bend its courſe towards the Severn." From this circumſtance he concludes, that "the Roman paſſage has been below the mouth of the Wye, and that the name of the Old Paſſage may not have ſo diſtant a retroſpect, as the Roman Trajectus."

The courſe of this Iter gives weight to this conjecture, as will appear when we come to ſpeak of the next town.

[h] Pag. 207. 243.

M P. IX.] By Paterſon's [h] Itinerary it is made a diſtance of two miles and a half from Caerleon to Cats Aſh, and from thence to Caerwent by this road ſeven miles. In all nine miles and a half.

ABONE. M P. IX. Near the Severn. Gloceſt.

Before we ſpeak particularly of this place it may be neceſſary to make ſome inquiry as to the preciſe ſpot, at which this Iter has paſſed the Severn. But this point has been already in a great meaſure determined in treating of the Julian ſtreet, which has been ſhewn to have paſſed the Severn nearly in the line of the preſent paſſage, called the New Paſſage. This road is the baſis of the preſent Iter, and conſequently the paſſage of the one has been the paſſage of the other. And the numbers, which give the diſtances between Caerwent, and Bath, (two towns, the identity of which has never been doubted) will by no means admit ſo large a circuit, as the Auſt Paſſage, where the general opinion has ſuppoſed this Iter to have croſſed this river.

The New Paſſage lands in Gloceſterſhire in the extenſive pariſh of Henbury, but does not bring us to any place, where any traces of a Roman town have been yet taken notice of. The deſtruction of this old city muſt have been probably in very early times, that all veſtiges of it ſhould be ſo completely done away. This pariſh is ſaid to contain a ſpace of twenty-five miles in compaſs. And in a part

part of it; called Blaſe hill, Roman coins, and medals have been dug up, but this hill is too far from Severn bank to have been the ſite of this Antonine town.

Horſley[1] propoſes the village of Aunſbury, the name of which ſeems to have ſome likeneſs to the ancient name. "At Knowle in this pariſh is an ancient fortification with a double ditch, but is ſuppoſed to have been a work of the Saxons." This writer thinks the numbers will reach this village without alteration, but in this he muſt be miſtaken. Aunſbury cannot be leſs than three miles from the New Paſſage.

[1] Eſſay, Itin. Abone.

To theſe places then there is reaſon to object on account of their diſtances being too great from Caerwent, but I have not been able to meet with any evidence of the true ſituation of this old town. In Cary's large map a ſmall hamlet, called Marſh, is laid down at the junction of the roads leading to the two paſſages. It is there made nine miles from Briſtol. Between this hamlet, and the New Paſſage is another ſmall place called Redwick Green. One of theſe, I am perſuaded, muſt occupy the ſituation of Abone, but which it was, I do not take upon myſelf to determine. This muſt be left to future diſcoveries. A very intelligent inhabitant of Briſtol told me, that there is a place in the pariſh of Henbury by the Severn, where there is a tradition, that the Romans uſed to paſs by a ford to the camp at Sudbrooke.

M P. IX.] Meaſures of diſtance by water can have no great certainty in them, particularly as taken in ancient times, when inſtruments, proper for the purpoſe, muſt have been very incorrect. Nor do our modern meaſures appear intirely to be depended upon. Paterſon[k] gives the diſtance acroſs the Severn at the New Paſſage, three miles, but he makes the[l] Old Paſſage to be alſo three miles, which is ſhewn in the maps to be little more than half the width of the New Paſſage. The water diſtance therefore being ſo uncertain, it is unneceſſary to attempt to prove the coincidence of the preſent ſtage with the numbers. I ſhall only ſay, that I ſee every reaſon to believe, that a place near the Severn, which is nine miles from Briſtol, cannot be leſs than nine miles from Caerwent.

[k] Road Book. pag. 243.

[l] Id. pag. 240.

TRAJECTUS.

TRAJECTUS. M P. IX. Briſtol. Gloceſt.

[m] Cyg. Cant. Comment.

[n] Burton. Abone.

That Briſtol has been a Roman town is no new idea, for [m] Leland ſuppoſes it Venta Belgarum, and Fulk [n] (an old commentator upon the Itinerary) propoſes it as Abone. The latter opinion, I underſtand, has been revived in a modern hiſtory of this town, which I have not been ſo fortunate to obtain a ſight of, and therefore I am ignorant of the arguments, by which this writer ſupports its pretenſions to Roman antiquity.

Itin. Vol. VII. pag. 84.

Leland viſited this town. "The caſtle [o], he tells us, and moſt part of the town by north ſtandeth upon a ground, metely eminent, betwixt the rivers Avon, and Frome. There riſeth a hill of a notable height in reſpect of the plot of the town from Frome bridge to the cathedral church, and there endeth. There be in ſome parts of the town double walls; a token that the town hath been augmented. In the caſtle be two courts. In the outer court, in the north-weſt part of it, is a great dungeon tower, made as it is ſaid, of ſtone brought out of Cane in Normandy by the red Earl of Glouceſter. A pretty church, and much lodging were in the ſecond area. There be many towers yet ſtanding in both the courts, but all tendeth to ruin."

[p] Britan. Briſtol.

"At what time [p], or by whom this town was built Camden finds it hard to ſay, but he thinks it of a late date, ſince in all the Daniſh plunders, it is not ſo much as mentioned in our hiſtories. His own opinion is, that it roſe in the cloſe of the Saxon government, ſince it is not taken notice of before the year of our Lord 1063, wherein Harald (as Florence of Worceſter has it) ſet ſail from Brytſtow to Wales, with a deſign to invade it."

But this is mere negative evidence againſt the antiquity of this town, and very little to be depended upon. A variety of circumſtances may account for a town not being mentioned by hiſtorians, without ſuppoſing its nonexiſtence. The Roman antiquity of Chicheſter had been doubted on ſimilar proofs. One particular is related by this antiquary with reſpect to this town, and is confirmed by Gibſon, which appears to me an intimation, that this town is of Roman original. "It caſts, he obſerves, a beautiful ſhew both of private, and publick buildings, and there are what he calls

Goutes

Goutes (in Latin Cloacæ) built in the ſubterraneous caverns of the earth, to carry off, and waſh away the filth, ſo that nothing is wanting either for neatneſs or health. But by this means it comes, that carts are not uſed here."

The account in the Additions[q] is yet ſtronger, and more to the preſent argument. " Next the Avon runs to Briſtol, eminent for its goutes, or ſubterraneous vaults, by reaſon of which they draw all things on ſledges for fear the ſhaking of cart wheels ſhould looſen theſe arches." [q] Additions. Gloceſterſh.

Such ſubterraneous works are a common appendage to Roman towns of conſequence. Such have been taken notice of in this work, at Verulam, at Cheſter, and at Caerleon, and ſuch are[r] ſaid to have been diſcovered alſo under the moſt populous parts of the city of Worceſter. And if the reaſon given for the uſe of ſledges here be a real fact, it is a plain teſtimony, that theſe works muſt be of great antiquity, ſince had they been modern, they would have been contrived in ſuch a manner, that their ſtrength might be depended upon. Immenſe caverns, and ſewers are made under many of the principal ſtreets in London, but no ſledges are uſed there on that account. [r] Green's Worceſter.

Several camps are upon the hills about this town; one in particular Stukeley[s] deſcribes " above it having four trenches, as many vallums, and but one entrance." He thinks it impregnable to any thing but hunger, and I am told, that many Roman coins have been found at a place called the Old Fort in this city. [s] Itin. cur. pag. 142.

Gale[t] propoſes a tranſpoſition of the names of this, and the laſt town, and to place Abone here. And in Richard's copy they ſeem to have been thus tranſpoſed. For in his eleventh Iter he places Ad Abonam ſix miles from Aquis, inſerts a new town, which he calls Ad Sabrinam, and carries Trajectus over to Sudbrooke. The ſituation of this town upon the river Avon, which may ſeem to retain ſome relation to Abone, is the principal argument for this change. [t] Antonin. Trajectus.

But another equally good (perhaps it may be allowed more weight) pleads in favour of Trajectus, and this is, that Brigſtow, the ancient name of Briſtol has nearly the ſame meaning with Trajectus. " Brigſtow, ſays[u] an author," (who by no means ſup- [u] Britan. Glevum. Note.

poſed Briſtol the Trajectus of the Itinerary) " plainly points out to us a bridge, or paſſage over à river."

M P. IX.] New Paſſage to Briſtol nine miles and a half.

[x] Road Book. pag. 243. [x] Paterſon.

AQUIS SOLIS. M P. XI. Bath. Somerſet.

This town has been aſſigned this ſituation by the general conſent of all antiquaries. Nor is there any room to doubt upon the ſubject. The name very plainly points out the town intended, and abundance of Roman antiquities, found there, confirms its pretenſions.

[y] Britan. and Eſſay, Itin. Aq. Solis. Camden [y], and Horſley mention ſeveral Roman inſcriptions, and ſtones with figures upon them, which are built into the walls of this city, and ſome preſerved in other ſituations.

[z] Itin. cur. pag. 138. Stukeley [z] attributes the diſcovery of the waters, and the conſtruction of the baths originally, to the Romans. " The walls on the north ſide of the city he found for the moſt part intire, and perhaps the old Roman work, except the upper part, which ſeemed repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings, among which, to the ſhame of the repairers, are many Roman inſcriptions, ſome ſawn acroſs to fit the ſize of the place, ſome with the letters towards the city, and ſome on the outſide. — At Walcot, a village about a mile north-eaſt from Bath, has been a camp, and many Roman antiquities are frequently found."

The great Roman road, called the Foſs, has paſſed through this city, and is therein croſſed by the great road from Wales, called the Julian ſtreet, which is the baſis of the preſent Iter.

In this town we have a ſolid foundation to build the remainder of this Iter upon, which has not been hitherto laid down in a manner intirely ſatisfactory.

M P. XI.] The ſum of the particulars compared with the total gives reaſon to expect, that one of the numbers will be found deficient five miles. This proves to be preciſely the caſe in the preſent ſtage, which is indeed XI miles, and not VI, which is the common reading. Paterſon [a], in his road book, makes both the roads

[a] Pag. 222.

roads from Bath to Briſtol thirteen miles, but in his [b] Itinerary the road north of the Avon is ſhewn to be no more than eleven miles and a half. This agrees with the account of the ſame road in the Bath Guide 1791, where it is laid down eleven miles and a half. This alſo favours the correction here propoſed, the part of the mile not being taken notice of by Antoninus.

[b] Vol. I. pag. 86.

VERLUCIONE. M P. XV. Spy Park. Wilts.

Opinions are very much divided as to the ſituation of this old town. Camden [c] would place it at Warminſter, which he writes Werminſter, to make ſome likeneſs between the ancient, and modern names. Gibſon [d] prefers Weſtbury as more agreeable to the diſtances both from Aquis Solis, and Cunetione. "This town ſtands near a little river called the Ware, and many Roman curioſities have been found here." But the general diſtance between Aquis and Spinis will not admit ſo great a deviation from the direct road, which being alſo poſitively Roman, there is the leſs cauſe to leave.

[c] Britan. Verlucio.

[d] Additions. Wiltſhire.

Stukeley [e] with much more probability therefore fixes upon Heddington, which ſtands within a mile of this road, and where great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up. But the diſtance of Bath is rather too much. And Horſley comes ſtill nearer the point in propoſing the neighbourhood of Leckham, or Laycock, for the numbers will bring us to Spy Park, rather more than a mile eaſt of the latter village.

[e] Itin. cur, pag. 134.

Between Spy Park, and Bowood Park, lies a ſmall hamlet, called Sandy Lane, which I look upon to be the remains of the ancient town, we are now in queſt of, as in both theſe parks many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered. For the following account of theſe diſcoveries I feel myſelf under very great obligations to the preſent vicar of Calne.

"Sandy Lane, he informs me, is a ſmall village in the pariſh of Calne, through which the old Roman road, and the old turnpike road to Bath formerly paſſed. It is a wide lane with houſes on each ſide. Behind the houſes to the ſouth runs Spy Park for a mile, and half towards Bath. Beyond the houſes the road went through the park a conſiderable way, being a ſtraighter line than the preſent road to Laycock, which goes round the park to the north-eaſt.

Several curioſities have been found in this park, ſuch as teſſelated pavements, and coins, ſo that the Romans muſt have been fixed ſomewhere near the place. Behind the houſes on the north-eaſt ſide of Sandy Lane lies Bowood Park, in which alſo have been found many ſymptoms of the Romans having been there, ſuch as pavements, and abundance of coins. I have ſeen one of the pavements very near to the houſe, and but a little nearer to Calne a few years ago a Roman bath was diſcovered. There is every reaſon to think the Roman town might occupy a part of both theſe parks."

This communication is very valuable, as it fills up very completely this Iter with a town long loſt from it. I have not met with any account of the antiquities found in theſe parks in any publication. I think the greater part of the town has been in Spy Park.

M P. XV.] In the laſt ſtage was an exceſs of half a mile. And the courſe of the Iter through a part of Bath muſt make ſome addition to it. From Sandy Lane to Bath Paterſon makes in his [f] Itinerary full ſixteen miles. In his road [g] book we find only fifteen miles and a quarter, but here appears to be a miſtake, I believe, between Pickwick, and Box, made in a former road three miles and three quarters, in this place two miles and a half. The exceſs of near two miles, I preſume, muſt be ſufficient to allow for the more direct line of the Roman road from Bath to Laycock.

[f] Vol. I. pag. 84.
[g] Pag. 67.

CUNETIONE. M P. XX. Rudge * Farm. Wilts.

This town has been very naturally looked for near the bank of the river Kennet, and Marlborough, from the time of Camden, has been thought to mark the ſite of it. But the numbers of Antoninus do not accord with this opinion. Marlborough, by the common road, is not thirty-two miles from Bath, and by the Roman road cannot be more than thirty. For this reaſon I have been obliged to look for a new ſituation for this Antonine town, and was long convinced, that Rameſbury muſt be the place, the diſtance of which from the towns on each ſide correſponded very nearly with the numerals, and its having been in early times the See of a biſhop ſeemed

* Mr. Gough calls this place Rudge Coppice on the Icnild ſtreet. Vol. I. p. 113.

ſeemed to confirm the conjecture. But a paper in the Archæologia informed me of another poſition, only divided from Rameſbury by the Kennet, and a ſmall ſpace of ground, where abundance of Roman Remains leave little doubt of its being the very place intended by Antoninus. This is Rudge Farm in the pariſh of Froxfield, about half way between Marlborough and Hungerford.

" At this [h] place the walls and foundations of a Roman hypocauſt, and other buildings have been diſcovered. In which ruins, and in a wall were found earthen pots with large quantities of Roman medals, and ſeveral inſtruments belonging to their ſacrifices."

[h] Archæol. Vol.

Horſley [i] deſcribes a very curious cup in poſſeſſion of lord Hertford found in a well at this place, and he alſo ſpeaks of the diſcovery of teſſellated pavements, and other Roman monuments here. But as he only calls it Rudge without intimating the particulars of its ſituation, or its relation to any other place, except Marlborough, I had no ſuſpicion, that this farm had any connection with the preſent inquiry, till the Archæologia ſhewed it to be in the pariſh of Froxfield, and Cary's large map pointed out the very ſpot it occupies.

[i] Pag. 330.

In this inſtance we find a town reduced to a ſingle farm houſe perhaps, yet exhibiting ſtrong teſtimonies of its former conſequence. It is called in the Archæologia Rudge Farm, and in Cary's large map it is placed about half a mile from the Bath road oppoſite Rameſbury, poſſibly it might extend itſelf towards the bank of the Kennet.

The Ryknild ſtreet, which croſſes the Bath road in this neighbourhood, muſt have paſſed through or very near this town.

M P. XX.] From Sandy Lane by the Old Bath road to the point neareſt to Rudge Farm in Cary's map is near twenty-two miles. The exceſs here again will allow for the more direct courſe of the Roman road. This town probably did not lie upon the road, and I expect the diſtance muſt be very nearly twenty-one miles.

SPINIS. M P. XV. Speen. Berks.

See Iter XIII.

M P. XIII.]

M P. XIII.] In this Iter the diſtances in the two laſt ſtages are the ſame as in the laſt Iter, where they both proved erroneous. In this therefore they cannot be correct. The whole diſtance however between Calleva, and this town is ſo near the truth, that as ſeventeen miles has been found the diſtance between Speen, and Reading, XIII may be ſuppoſed to have been the number here. And this will be found to agree with the fact, if rather more than half a mile exceſs is admitted in the laſt ſtage, an exactneſs that can hardly be diſputed.

CALLEVA. M P. XVII. Reading. Berks.

See the laſt Iter.

ITER XV.

A Calleva	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Author.	From Reading	E.M.
Iſca Dumnuniorum	CXXXVI	CXXXXVI		to Exeter	
VINDOMI	XV			Vine near E. Sherborn	15
VENTA BELGARUM	XXI			Wincheſter	21
BRIGE	XI			Broughton	11
SORBIODUNI	VIII	VIIII	Diſtance	Old Sarum	9
VINDOCLADIA	XII	XXII	Id.	Blandford	22
DURNOVARIA	VIIII	XVI	Edit.Flor.	Dorcheſter	16
MORIDUNO	XXXVI			Honiton	36
ISCA DUMNUNIORUM	XV	XVI	Diſtance	Exeter	16

Iter XV.] This concluding Iter proceeds in general along a line of towns not touched upon in any of the other Iters. The courſe of it for the greater part lies nearly parallel with the laſt Iter, but at a conſiderable diſtance ſouth of it, running for more than a hundred miles not far from the ſouth coaſt of the iſland. The towns have been moſt of them determined by antiquaries, and have been admitted without diſpute, but to three of them I have been induced to aſſign new poſitions, chiefly on the ground of diſtance.

Some of the numbers have ſuffered here as uſual by tranſcribers, but not more than in moſt other Iters.

This Iter completes the ſurvey of Britain, every part of which has been viſited in ſo regular a manner, that perhaps a perſon, wiſhing to take a general view of the whole iſland, could not adopt a better plan for his guide than this, which is exhibited in this work of Antoninus.

M P. CXXXXVI.] This total in the common reading CXXXVI neither agrees with the particular numbers in their preſent ſtate, (carrying an exceſs of nine) nor yet when they are corrected, but here we diſcover that a ten has been loſt from it. The ſum of the corrected

rected numbers is CXXXXVI. But it may ſeem an objection, that it is not uſual to write four tens for forty. Weſſeling [k] gives one inſtance of this number written in the ſame manner, and I doubt not many others may be found. "D. Reginenſis An. XXXX."

[k] Atnonin. pag. 415.

CALLEVA. Reading. Berks.

See Iter VII.

VINDOMI. Vine. E. Sherborn. Hants.

Antiquaries have very generally united in the opinion, that Silcheſter is the remains of this Antonine town. Horſley [l] is the only exception, who would remove it to Farnham in Surry, and place Calleva at this village. And if the numbers of the Itinerary are attended to, Vindomi could not be ſituated on this ſpot, ſo as to agree with any poſition, which has been hitherto aſſigned to Calleva, or with the required diſtance from Venta Belgarum. On this account I have been obliged to look for a new ſituation for this town, which may not have theſe difficulties to contend with.

[l] Eſſay, Itin. Vindomi.

At the ſame time another objection lies againſt Silcheſter, which is, that probably it was not in being, when the Itinerary was written. Camden quotes the account given by Nennius of the foundation of this city by Conſtantius, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great. "How far this hiſtory is true he does not preſume to ſay, but he is certain this city was in great repute in that age, for that he himſelf found here ſeveral coins of Conſtantine junior, ſon of Conſtantine the Great."

[m] Britan. Vindonum.

This tradition is rendered more probable by the omiſſion of this town in the Itinerary, and I cannot think any ſcheme can bring it in, where attention is paid to the numbers. If then this town had ſo late an original, it not only accounts for its omiſſion in the preſent work, but affords alſo a very good reaſon, why all traces of Vindomi ſhould be ſo intirely obliterated. The neighbourhood of this new town might rob it of its inhabitants, even before the Romans left the iſland, nay, they might not improbably be tranſplanted thither by its founder to people his more favourite town.

For at no greater diſtance than four or five miles ſouth of Silcheſter I expect, (but I preſume not to ſpeak with more certainty)

Vindomi

Vindomi was ſeated. The place of it is now marked by a ſingle houſe only, in which circumſtance this town has met with the ſame fate with Cunetione in the laſt Iter. This houſe lies at no great diſtance north of the village of Eaſt Sherborne near Baſingſtoke. It is called, the Vine, and in Camden's time this name was ſo ancient, that he [a] could not trace the original of it. He accounts for it by ſuppoſing, that it was ſo "called from vines, which we had, he ſays, in Britain more for ſhade than fruit ever ſince the time of Probus the Emperor." But he does not alledge the quantity of vines at this place, or any other reaſon for the Etymology he propoſes, and it is by no means impoſſible, that he was miſtaken. There ſeems much more reaſon to think it derived from the ancient Vindomi, of the name of which it retains the firſt ſyllable. This town the diſtances from Calleva and Venta call for in this neighbourhood. I have not met with any other particulars relative to this houſe, and conſequently can produce no farther proofs of its Roman antiquity.

[a] Britan. Hants. Vine.

M P. XV.] If this number is correct, the road here uſed has paſſed though Aldermaſton. By this route this houſe is not quite ſixteen miles from Reading. Paterſon makes it ten miles from Reading to Aldermaſton, and ſix from thence to Sherborne, but the Vine lies part of a mile north of that village, and therefore is reckoned here only fifteen miles.

[b] Road Book. pag. 342. 327.

Or ſhould it be ſuppoſed, that this number was originally XII, that number, I believe, will be found agreeable to the diſtance of this place by the road through the Stratfords. But the other numbers do not excite a ſuſpicion of any miſtake in this ſtage.

VENTA BELGARUM. M P. XXI. Wincheſter. Hants.

See Iter VII.

M P. XXI.] The Roman road from Wincheſter to Silcheſter, which paſſes not far to the weſt of Sherborn, cannot well be ſuppoſed to have been made before the latter town was erected. We may then expect this Iter to have kept on into the road through Baſingſtoke. From Sherborn to Baſingſtoke Paterſon [b] makes three miles.

[b] Road Book. pag. 327. 41.

miles. The exceſs in the laſt ſtage adds near a mile to it. From Baſingſtoke to Wincheſter is ſeventeen miles and a half. Total twenty-one miles.

BRIGE. M P. XI. Near Broughton. Hants.

The Roman road from Wincheſter to Old Sarum paſſes ſo near this place that I ſee no reaſon to diſſent from the general opinion, that hereabout was ſituated the ancient Brige of Antoninus. The name of this village no doubt induced Camden to fix upon this ſpot, and no other writer has removed it to any great diſtance.

[q] Gough's Camden.

Gale [q] ſaw "in a wood near Broughton very large banks, which he thought to be the remains of this old town."

[r] Itin. cur. pag. 177.

Stukeley [r] informs us, that "a little north of Weſt Titherley, the Roman road goes cloſe by a farm houſe, and a large barn, on a riſing ground at the edge of a wood, where Roman antiquities are often found. This he thinks the ancient Brige. The Britiſh name imports a town on the top of a hill, *Brig* Cacumen. All this country being part of the new foreſt, this colony of the Romans ſhared in the great depopulation, made for the conqueror's diverſion. This houſe is on the woody hill, overlooking Broughton on the river Wallop, where Camden places the Brige. A little way farther upon the ſame hill ſtands a large Celtic Barrow, diked about, called Bolts Turret. There are ſeveral Barrows hereabouts, and probably ſome Roman, for the Roman road, here called the Cauſeway, proceeds along this edge to the river at Boſſington, from whence it makes directly to Wincheſter weſt gate."

This opinion ſeems more agreeable to the Itinerary numbers than that, which propoſes the village of Broughton, as the ſituation of this town. They can admit no room for deviation from the road. And as this farm houſe lies weſt of Broughton, it diminiſhes that ſtage, to which the numbers ſeem the moſt unequal. A Roman [s] pig of lead was found near Broughton brook.

[s] Gent. Mag.

[t] Road Book. pag. 228.

M P. XI.] Paterſon [t] gives the diſtance between Wincheſter and Stockbridge eight miles and a half. This diſtance compared in the map with Broughton ſhews, that the Itinerary numbers muſt be ſufficient for this ſtage.

SORBIODUNI.

SORBIODUNI. Old Sarum. Wilts.

Old Sarum has very long, and generally been looked upon as the remains of this town. The direction of the Roman road from Wincheſter, and the coins found here, with other circumſtances, leave no grounds for diſſent from this opinion.

Stukeley [a] gives a very particular account of this moſt ſingular place. "This city is perfectly round, and formed upon one of the moſt elegant deſigns one can imagine, and was probably a fortreſs of the old Britons. The proſpect of this place is at preſent very auguſt, and would have afforded us a more noble ſight, when in perfection. Such a one will not be difficult to conceive, when we have deſcribed it. It fills up the ſummit of a high, and ſteep hill, which originally roſe equally on all ſides to an apex. The whole work is ſixteen hundred feet diameter, included in a ditch of a prodigious depth. It is ſo contrived, that in effect it has two ramparts, the inner and the outer, with the ditch between. Upon the inner, which is much the higher, ſtood a ſtrong wall of twelve feet thick, which afforded a parapet at top for the defendants, with battlements quite round. Upon a ſtill higher ground is another deep circular ditch of five hundred feet diameter. This was the caſtle or citadel. Upon the inner rampire of this was likewiſe another wall; I ſuppoſe of like thickneſs, ſo that between the inner ditch, and the outer wall, all around was the city. This was divided into equal parts by a meridian line. Both the banks are ſtill left, one to the ſouth, the other to the north, and theſe had walls upon them too. The traces of all the walls are ſtill manifeſt, and ſome parts of them left. In the middle of each half, towards the eaſt and weſt, is a gate with each a lunet before it deeply ditched, and two oblique entries: that to the eaſt is ſquare, to the weſt round. In every quarter were two towers, the foundations plainly appearing. Then with thoſe, that were upon the cardinal points, the gates, and the meridian rampart, as it muſt be neceſſarily underſtood, there were twelve in the whole circumference. Now ſuch is the deſign of the place, that if one half was taken by an enemy, the other would ſtill be defenſible, and at laſt they might retire into the caſtle. The city is now ploughed over, and

[a] Itin. cur. pag. 175.

not one houſe left. In the angle to the north-weſt ſtood the cathedral, and epiſcopal palace, the foundations of which are at preſent ſo conſpicuous, that I could eaſily mark out the ground plot of the former. Near this is a large piece of the wall left, made of hewn ſtones, with holes quite through at equal ſpaces. Many wells have been filled up, and no doubt with noble reliques of antiquity. They muſt have been very deep, and eſpecially that in the caſtle, and dug out of ſolid chalk. Of the caſtle wall a good deal of huge fragments, and foundations are left. In the north-eaſt corner of the city there is another rampart, including a ſquariſh piece of ground, probably ſome publick edifice. Certainly for ſtrength, air, and proſpect over the lovely downs, and for ſalubrity, this place was well calculated, and impregnable to any thing but death, and hunger. The river Avon runs near the bottom of the hill."

To this deſcription of Old Sarum this ingenious traveller has added ſeveral drawings, both plans, and views, in order to aſſiſt his reader in forming a clear idea of it. In one plate he has given the ichnography, profile, and ſection of it, and in two others, perſpective views, ſhewing its appearance from the country. All which prove, that it muſt be well worth the attention of ſuch as are inquiſitive after the curioſities of our iſland.

A line of road from Wincheſter, another ſtill more remarkable from about Kingſclere in Hants, a third from the north by Haradon Hill, and a fourth from Dorcheſter, all point to this ancient city.

Gibſon obſerves in his additions to Wilts, that this town ſeems to have been much frequented in the times of the later Emperors, as appears by coins of Conſtans, Magnentius, Conſtantine and Criſpus found here.

M P. VIIII.] The road from Stockbridge to Saliſbury is laid down in Paterſon's [x] Itinerary. Broughton appears on the left hand of the road, and a road to Titherly. We may therefore gueſs pretty near the ſpot deſcribed by Stukeley. This appears to be near ten miles from Saliſbury, but may not be more than nine miles from Old Sarum. I therefore propoſe the addition of a unit to the preſent number, which is VIII. This ſmall alteration muſt, I think, make the number equal to the diſtance.

[x] Vol. I. p. 62.

VINDOGLADIA.

VINDOGLADIA. M P. XXII. Blandford. Dorſet.

The town of Blandford has never yet been generally ſuppoſed ſo ancient, as to have exiſted in the Roman times. But this is no poſitive argument, that it did not; and its poſition in the line between Old Sarum, Dorcheſter, as well as its diſtance from the latter town exactly correſponding with the numerals, as given in ſome copies, form very good probable evidence, that it was the Vindogladia of the Itinerary. Old Sarum, and Dorcheſter are two Antonine towns, about which there is no diſpute, but the diſtance between them according to the reading of the numerals, in moſt copies, is leſs than their real diſtance by the great difference of ſeventeen miles in thirty-eight. This can leave no doubt of their being corrupted. But the diſtance in the ſecond ſtage is reſtored by a various reading, and the addition of a ten will, I expect, correct this number ſo as to fill the ſpace between Sarum, and Dorcheſter. And theſe numbers, ſo corrected, fix upon Blandford for the town we are in queſt of.

In the county [y] map of Dorſetſhire the road between Blandford, and Old Sarum is called a Roman road. In the map of Wilts the line ſpeaks for itſelf. And Stukeley "found [z] upon a hill above this town an odd entrenchment, a ſquariſh work, with others like the foundations of ſmall towers: — a barrow near it." The ſquare form is in favour of this being a Roman work, and the probability will be increaſed, if Blandford ſhould prove to have been a Roman town.

[y] Cary's Dorſet.

[z] Itin. cur. pag. 181.

And this town appears "of great [a] antiquity from domeſday book, as alſo from ſeveral ſtone coffins, that have been dug up here, wherein were bones of an enormous ſize, and the head of a ſpear, known to have belonged to the Britons, ſeated here perhaps before the arrival of the Romans."

[a] Luccombe's Gazetteer.

Gibſon [b] calls it an ancient borough, and obſerves, that it ſent burgeſſes to parliament in the reign of Edward III.

[b] Additions. Dorſet.

M P. XXII.] The preſent reading is in this ſtage XII in all the copies that I have ſeen. But here is good ground for believing a ten loſt, becauſe the diſtance between Saliſbury, and Blandford is twenty-

[c] Road Book. pag. 30.

[c] twenty-two miles. This diſtance cannot be leſs; it may be near a mile more, but the Roman road in Wiltſhire appears ſo much more direct than the turnpike road, that the two diſtances may be nearly equal.

[d] H's Leland. Vol. III. pag. 141.

In ſome [d] copies where this Iter is joined with the twelfth this number is XIII miles. If we read here twenty-three miles we are certain it will be ſufficient, becauſe Old Sarum is [e] but one mile and three quarters from Saliſbury. By the circuit of Saliſbury therefore it can be but twenty-three miles and three quarters between Sarum and Blandford. But I am pretty well aſſured the direct road cannot be ſo much by a full mile.

[e] Road Book. pag. 347.

DURNOVARIA. M P. XVI. Dorcheſter. Dorſet.

The Roman antiquity of this town has never been called in queſtion, nor whether it was the Durnovaria of Antoninus. The termination of its modern name, and the many Roman remains and antiquities, found here, are very favourable to the ſuppoſition, but if the numbers between Sorbiodunum, and this place are to be deemed ſacred, and all correction prohibited, Durnovaria muſt have been ſituated as far eaſtward from this town, as the river Stour, on the bank of which the town of Blandford is ſeated. Nothing but a correction of theſe numbers can admit the claim of Dorcheſter.

[f] Britannia. Durnovaria.

" This is reckoned, ſays [f] Camden, the principal town of this county, but it is neither large, nor beautiful. It daily diſcovers ſome viſible footſteps of its antiquity: — ſuch are the Roman conſular ways, and ſome braſs, and ſilver coins of the Roman Emperors, which the common people call King Dorns Pennies, whom they fooliſhly conceive, in alluſion to the name, to have been the founder of the town. And a mile off there is a dyke with a bulwark on the top of a hill, called Maiden Caſtle, which one may eaſily imagine to be a place, where the Romans encamped in ſummer time."

[g] Itin. cur. pag. 153.

Stukeley [g] gives a very full, and particular deſcription of this town and its antiquities. " Dorcheſter is a good regular town, and has been encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, and ditch, if not two, though now levelled into arable. The town ſtands conformable to the four cardinal points, with the river on its north ſide, and had a gate in the middle of each ſide. On the weſt ſide great part of the old Roman

Roman wall is ſtanding twelve feet thick, made of rag ſtones laid ſide by ſide, and thence covered over with very ſtrong mortar. I ſaw the foundation of it in a ſawpit, laid upon the ſolid chalk. Much more of this wall remained within memory. The foundations appear quite round the town, but eaſtward a ſtreet is built upon them, and the ditch filled up. It is called, The Walls. On the north is the area of a caſtle, out of which the Grey Friars built their convent.

" The level of the old city was much lower than the preſent, for antiquities, which are found in great quantities, always lie deep. Much teſſellated work has been found. And from this town many Roman roads diſperſe themſelves.

" Half a mile weſt of it is a Roman camp, called Poundbury, probably more ancient than the town. It ſtands upon the brink of the river, which is very ſteep; in form ſquare; the rampart high, but the ditch inconſiderable, except at the angle by the river. The chief entrance was in the ſouth ſide. The ground riſes in the middle, from whence is a good proſpect.

" Maiden Caſtle is of vaſt extent, and very ſtrong, but apparently of a much later date than the foregoing. Its manner ſavours of the inferior times of the empire. It has every where a double ditch, and a double rampire, in ſome places treble, or more. It takes in the whole ſummit of a great hill. For healthful air, and proſpect this is certainly a delightful place, and for ſight of barrows, I believe, not to be equalled in the world, for they reach ten miles."

Beſides theſe remains he gives a very curious, and circumſtantial account of a Roman " Amphitheater, which lies about a quarter of a mile ſouth weſt of this town, cloſe by the Roman way leading to Weymouth. The Vulgar call it Maumbury. It affords a pleaſant circular walk, and a proſpect of the town with a wide plain of corn fields all around. This work is raiſed of ſolid chalk upon the level, without any ditch about it. I believe the method of building it was to join the ſolid chalk, cut ſquare like ſtones, and the mortar made of burnt chalk, was run in the joints. So that it is not much inferior in ſtrength to thoſe of ſtone, though infinitely leſs expenſive. On the top is a terras walk, twelve feet broad at the leaſt, beſides the parapet outwardly, five feet broad, four high. Horſes very conveniently

conveniently ſeveral abreaſt, may go upon it, and frequently do. It is a maſter piece of ſkill, and I am ſurprized, that it has not been more defaced in ſo long a time. The area was originally about one hundred, and forty feet diameter the ſhorteſt way, and two hundred and twenty the longeſt. To give the reader a calculation of the number of people, that might be accommodated in this place, the people hereabouts told me, that once they had a woman executed for petit treaſon in the middle of the area by burning, which brought all the country round to the ſight, and filled the whole place. They by a groſs gueſs ſuppoſed there might be ten thouſand."

This town is called by Ptolemy Durnium, and Dunium, which he deſcribes, as the capital of the Durotriges.

This is the ſecond inſtance of a town with Dur in its name not in a damp ſituation. This ſtands on a chalky ſoil not unlike Dunſtable, which is the other, and called Durobrivis.

M P. XVI.] This was the reading in Camden's copy, and I have ſince found it among Hearne's [h] various readings, taken from a very ancient edition of this work publiſhed at Florence A. D. MDXIX. It appears to be the original number, becauſe it agrees with the fact. From Blandford to Dorcheſter Paterſon [i] makes exactly ſixteen miles. The common reading IX is one, that has loſt all relation to the true number, but ſuch inſtances are by no means common.

[h] Leland. Itin Vol. III. pag. 141.

[i] Road Book. pag. 30.

MORIDUNO. M P. XXXVI. Honiton. Devon.

Camden [k] fixes upon Seaton, a ſmall town near the mouth of the river Axe, as the remains of this ancient town. His principal, and indeed only argument is the ſignification of the name, for he obſerves, that "Moridunum is the ſame in Britiſh, that Seaton is in Engliſh, a town on a hill by the ſea." But he produces no other proofs in its favour.

[k] Britan. Moridun.

And the diſtances are directly againſt this ſuppoſition, ſince Ogilby [l] makes it twenty-one miles from Exeter to Cullyford, and the map ſhews, that Seaton lies at leaſt the ſame diſtance. This induſtrious ſurveyor meaſured the diſtance between Exeter, and Dorcheſter by the road through Cullyford, and it proves exactly agreeable

[l] Survey. pag. 254.

agreeable to the numbers of Antoninus, but at the required diſtance from both towns, which point falls near two miles eaſt of Sidford, there appears no kind of town upon the road, or indeed near it either in the ſurvey, or the map.

Stukeley [m] adopts the common opinion, that Seaton is the place, and expreſſes his decided approbation of Camden's opinion. But notwithſtanding theſe great authorities, if due regard is paid to the diſtances, it is abſolutely neceſſary to look for this town in ſome other ſituation, which may be more agreeable to them.

[m] Itin. cur. pag. 151.

The numbers of the Itinerary will bring us from Dorcheſter to Honiton and what muſt add conſiderable weight to this new propoſition is, we ſhall find this town at very near the required diſtance from Exeter alſo.

Honiton is allowed to be an ancient town, though it has produced no evidence of a Roman original, except its ſituation upon a Roman road, for I have met with the teſtimony of a very reſpectable author in confirmation of what I before ſuſpected, that the Foſs road has paſſed through this town. Muſgrave was a phyſician, reſident at Exeter, and conſequently had the beſt opportunity of ſpeaking from his own obſervation. In his Belgium [n] Britannicum he informs us, that "he traced the Foſs road from Ilcheſter to the river Ax (a circumſtance not taken notice of in any author) and to Honiton, which appears to him an ancient town. Beyond the Ax, and between that, and Honiton he found the marks of the old road very plain, and certain, and again ſtill plainer between Honiton, and Exeter about Fair Mile."

[n] Cap. VII. Sec. II.

No antiquarian traveller has given any account of this town. Gibſon [o] mentions one curious particular, which is, that it had its market on Sunday till the reign of King John, as had Exeter, Launceſton, and Chard, and ſome other towns in theſe parts."

[o] Additions. Devon.

This town [p] ſtands upon the river Otter over which it has a bridge, in the beſt, and pleaſanteſt part of the country. It is populous, and well built with a channel of water running through the main ſtreet. The pariſh church ſtands on a hill half a mile from the town.

[p] Luccombe's Gazetteer.

M P. XXXVI.] Thirty-ſix miles and half. [q] Paterſon.

[q] Road Book. pag. 30.

ISCA DUMNUNIORUM. M P. XVI. Exeter. Devon.

The courſe of this Iter having brought us near to Exeter, the name, and other circumſtances will not permit us to look for the capital of the Dumnonii in any other ſituation. And the ſame is the united opinion of all our antiquaries, except Horſley, whoſe ſtrange attachment to the conjoined Iters could not be reconciled with the common perſuaſion of the poſition of this town.

[r] Britannia. Iſca Dumnuniorum.

Camden[r] remarks, that "this city is called by Ptolemy Iſca, and by Antoninus," and he has extracted the following early account of this town from one of our old monkiſh writers.

'This city, though the ground about it be wet, and filthy, and will ſcarce bear a crop of bad oats, and often yeilding empty ears without corn in them, yet by reaſon of its ſtatelineſs, the richneſs of the citizens, and the reſort of ſtrangers, all kind of merchandiſe is ſo plentiful in it, that one need lack nothing there, that is neceſſary.'

"It ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Ex upon a hill of eaſy, and gentle riſe to the eaſtward, and falling again to the weſtward, encompaſſed with a ditch, and very ſtrong walls, having many towers. The town is a mile, and a half in circuit, with ſuburbs ſhooting out here, and there for a long way. It contains fifteen pariſh churches (thirteen of which were expoſed in Oliver's time to publick ſale by the common cryer) and in the higheſt part, near the eaſt gate, it has a caſtle, called Rugemount, formerly the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon kings, afterwards of the Earls of Cornwall, which has now nothing to recommend it, but its antiquity, and its ſituation. It is ſuppoſed to have been the work of the Romans, and as a place of great conſequence has always been intruſted from time to time to perſons of high rank. It commands the city underneath it, the country on all ſides, and has a very pleaſant proſpect of the ſea."

[s] Itin. cur. pag. 150.

Stukeley[s], who paid a viſit to this town, is of opinion, that "a houſe in Corylane, ſuppoſed to have been a palace of king Athelſtan, has been originally a Roman building. And the ſouth gate ſeemed to him to be Roman. He has no doubt but the walls of the city are on the Roman foundations for the moſt part. In digging behind the guildhall in Pancras Lane, a great Roman pavement of ſmall white ſquare ſtones was found eight feet deep. A pot of Roman coins

coins of two pecks was diſcovered near St. Martin's Church. I ſaw ſome of them in Dr. Muſgrave's Poſſeſſion of Gordian, Philippus, Julia Mæſa, Creta, Gallienus, and the like."

Horſley does not agree with his antiquarian predeceſſors with reſpect to this town. He "does[t] not think Exeter the Iſca Dumnuniorum of the Itinerary, though he allows it to be Roman from its name, and antiquities found there. The diſtances he looks upon to be unfavourable to the ſuppoſition, and he could never hear of any military way leading to, or from it."

[t] Eſſay, Itin. Iſca Dum.

In the former circumſtance he is certainly miſtaken, which is extraordinary, ſince he admits Dorcheſter to have been Durnovaria, and was acquainted with Ogilby's ſurvey, who gives the diſtance between Dorcheſter, and Exeter exactly conformable with Antonine's numbers. He alſo quotes Muſgrave's work, in which the Foſs road is traced through this city. He might then have known of a Roman road to this town, if it had fallen in with his hypotheſis to have made himſelf acquainted with ſuch a proof. I have before obſerved, that this opinion has made few converts. The general voice is ſtill in favour of Exeter, as the Iſca Dumnuniorum of Antoninus.

M P. XVI.] Paterſon[u] makes this ſtage ſixteen miles and a half. Ogilby ſixteen miles and a quarter. The number here, which is XV may therefore have loſt a unit. The road appears in the map ſo direct, that I ſcarce think the addition in length can have been made by any modern alteration in it.

[u] Road Book. pag. 31.

APPENDIX.

ITINERARIUM ANTONINI.

AN abridged VIEW of the whole WORK, exhibiting all the Titles, and Total Numbers of the Itinerarium, with ſome ſelect parts of it, and nearly the whole of the Itinerarium Maritimum.

ITINERARIUM
PROVINCIARUM
OMNIUM IMPER
ANTONINI AUGUSTI.

COLUMNÆ HERCULIS.

[a] A Tingi Mauritaniæ, id eſt, ubi Bacuetes, et Macenites morantur per maritima Loca Carthaginem uſque. M P. XVIII. XLVIIII [b].

Ab Exploratione quæ ad Mercurios dicitur Tingi uſque. M P. 174.

LITORA MANSIONIBUS HIS.

Sala. Lix Col.

Litoribus navigatur uſque ad Portus divinos.

Ruſſader. M P. 318 [c].

Flumen Malva dirimit Mauretanias duas.

Incipit Cæſarienſis.

Cæſarea. M P. 493.

Scaldis. M P. 218.

Ruſicade. M P. 318.

Hippone Regio. M P. 215.

Carthagine. M P. 113.

Iter a Tocoloſida Tingi. M P. 148.

Iter a Carthagine Cirta. M P. 321.

Muſti—Theveſte—Cirta.

Iter a Cirta Sitifi. M P. 100.

— a Sitifi Cæſarea — 301.

— a Sitifi Saldas — 79.

— a Lambeſa Sitifi — 102.

— a Theveſte per Lambeſam Sitifi. M P. 212.

— a Turri Cæſaris Cirta. M P. 40.

— a Tamugadi Lamaſbam — 72.

— a Lamaſba Sitifi — 72.

— a Calama Ruſuccuro — 394.

— a Ruſuccuro Saldis — 107.

— a Saldis Igilgili — 159.

— a Lambeſe Cirta — 84.

— a Muſti Cirta. M P. 199.

— a Cirta Hippone Regio. — 94.

— ab Hippone Regio Carthagine. 218.

Tuburbum.

Item alio Itinere ab Hippone Regio Carthagine. M P. 228.

Muſti.

Iter a Thenis Theveſte. M P. 172.

Suffetula.

Iter ab Aquis Regis Sufibus. M P. 43.

— ab Aſſuris Thenis — 192.

Iter

[a] This firſt notice is not exact, for the work does not commence from Tingi, but from Explor. ad Merc. near two hundred miles from it.

[b] The ſum of the numbers from Exploratione to Carthagine is 1849, which may be intended by theſe numerals. I cannot learn, that the Romans uſed to expreſs numbers in this manner, but if this number is perfect, it muſt be admitted to be an inſtance, and proof, that they did.

[c] Theſe numbers are the ſums of all the intermediate diſtances between each town, and not original numbers.

Iter a Tuburbo per Vallos Tacapas. M P. 308.
Muſti. Sufibus. Suffetula Cellæ.[d].
—a Carthagine in Byzantio Suffetula uſque. M P. 172.
—a Carthagine per Adrumetum Suffetula uſque. M P. 190.
—a Tuſdro Theveſte. M P. 195.
Item alio Itinere a Theveſte Tuſdrum. M P. 185.
Suffetula.
Iter a Sufibus Adrumetum. M P. 108.
— a Suffetula Clypea. M P. 216.
Adrumetum.
Iter a Carthagine Clypeis. M P. 85.
—a Carthagine Thenis — 217.
Adrumetum — Tuſdrum.
Inde Lepti magna. M P. 422.
Gitti — Sabrata.
Inde Alexandria. M P. 902.
Charotus — Ptolemais — Catabathmus.
Item alio Itinere a Ptolemaide in Alexandriam.
Cyrene.
FINES MARMARIÆ.
Catabathmus.
FINES ALEXANDRIÆ.
Iter quod Limitem Tripolitanum per Turrim Tamaleni a Tacapis Leptimagna ducit. M P. 605.
—a Telepte Tacapas — 142.

SARDINIÆ.

Iter a Portu Tibulis Caralis. M. P. 252.
Ulbia—Porticenſis.
Alio Itinere ab Ulbia Caralis M P. 173.
Sorabile.
Iter a Tibulis Caralis. M. P. 213.
Ad Medias.
Iter a Portu Tibulis per Compendium Ulbia. M P. 16.
— a Tibulis Sulcis. M P. 260.
Ad Turrim — Neapolis.
Iter a Sulcis Nura. M P. 69.
—a Caralis Nura — 32.

CORSICÆ.

Iter a Mariana Palas. M P. 125.

SICILIÆ.

Iter a Trajectu Lilybæo. M P. 258.
Catina — Agrigentum.
Alio Itinere Lilybæo Meſſana. M P. 300.
Hyble — Catina.
Iter a Meſſana Tyndaride. M P. 36.
—a Lilybæo per maritima Loca Tyndaride uſque. M P. 208.
Panormus — Calacte.
Iter a Thermis Catina — M P. 91.
Centuripa.
Iter a Catina Agrigentum Manſionibus nunc inſtitutis. M P. 91.
Capitoniana.
Iter Agrigento per maritima Loca Syracuſis. M P. 137.
— ab Agrigento Lilybæo. M P. 175.
Panormus.
Iter ab Hyccaris per maritima Loca Drepanis uſque. M P. 46.

ITALIÆ.

[d] In order to ſhew the courſe of ſeveral of the Iters in the map, it has been neceſſary to give ſome of the intermediate towns. Theſe are added to the titles, but without numerals.

ITALIÆ.

Iter quod a Mediolano per Picenum et Campaniam ad Columnam, id eſt Trajectum Siciliæ ducit. M P. 956.

Ariminum — Aterno — Nerulo — Conſentia.

Iter ab Urbe Via Appia recto Itinere ad Columnam. M P. 455.

Capua — Nerulo.

Iter a Capua Benevento. M P. 33.

— a Capua Equo Tutico ubi Campania Limitem habet. M P. 53.

Beneventum.

Iter ab Equo Tutico per Roſcianum Regio. M P. 478.

Venuſia—Heraclea—Roſcianum.

Iter ab Equo Tutico Hydrunto ad Trajectum. M P. 235.

Canuſio — Barium.

Iter a Brundiſio Tarentum ad Litus. M P. 44.

— a Bario per Compendium Tarentum. M P. 60.

— a Benevento Hydruntum. M P. 165.

— a Benevento Tarentum. M P. 154.

Venuſio.

Itera Terracina Benevento. M P. 113.

Minturnæ.

Iter a Terracina Neapoli. M P. 87.

— a Neapoli Nuceria Conſtantia. M P. 37.

— a Literno Miſeno. M P. 12.

— ab Urbe Mediolano. M P. 528.

Spoletium—Calle—Ariminum.

(Ab Arimino recto Itinere Ravenna. Inde navigantur ſeptem Maria Altinum. uſque) Mutina.

Inde Aquileia. M P. 260.

Inde Sirmio. — 401.

Celeia—Petovia—Murſa.

Inde Nicomedia. M P. 815.

Viminiacum—Serdica—Heraclea—Nicomedia.

A Conſtantinopoli uſque Antiochia.

Inde Antiochia. M P. 682.

Nitazi—Ægea.

Inde Alexandria. M P. 802.

Tripolis—Ceſarea—Peluſium.

Inde in Ægypto Hieraſycaminos uſque. M P. 762.

Memphis—Ptolemais—Talmi.

Iter a Peluſio Memphi. M P. 122.

Thou—Heliu.

Iter per Partem Arabicam trans Nilum. M P. 836.

Contra Pſelcis — Thebæ — Babylon —Clyſma.

Iter a Serapio Peluſio. M P. 60.

Magdolo.

Iter a Copto Beronicen uſque M P. 208.

Afrodito—Ariſto.

ITER THRACIÆ*.

Iter a Cabyle per compendium Hadrianopolim uſque. M P. 78.

— a Plotinopoli Heraclea. M P. 92.

— a Sebaſtia Cocuſo per Melitenam. M P. 293.

Iter

* The two firſt Iters only are in Thrace. All that follow to Iter ad Ripam are in Aſia.

Iter a Sebaſtia Cocuſo per Ceſaream. M P. 258.
Ceſarea—Comana—Ptandari.
Iter a Sebaſtia Cocuſo per Compendium. M P. 206.
— ab Arabiſſo per Compend. Satalam. M P. 268.
Apollinaris. LEG. XV.
Iter a Germanicia per Dolichen et Zeugma Ediſſam uſque. M P. 87.
— a Germanicia per Samoſata Ediſſa. M P. 70.
Samoſata. LEG. VII.
Iter ab Antiochia Emeſſa. M P. 133.
Apamea. Lariſſa.
Iter ab Arabiſſo Muzana. M P. 48.
— a Germanicia Ediſſa — 84.
Zeugma.
Iter a Cyrro Ediſſa. M P. 92.
Zeugma.
Iter a Nicopoli Ediſſa. M P. 137.
Doliche. Zeugma.
Iter a Calecome Ediſſa. M P. 85.
— a Carris Hierapoli. — 83.
Bathnas.
Iter a Cyrrho Emeſa. M P. 151.
Beroa—Chalcis.
Iter a Doliche Seriane. M P. 138.
Cyrrho—Beroa.
Iter a Calecome Lariſſa. M P. 79.
— ab Eumari Neapoli. M P. 227.
— a Seriane Scythopoli Occora. M P. 318.
Emeſa—Damaſco.
Iter a Ceſarea Eleutheropolin MP. 77.
Dioſpoli.
Iter a Damaſco Emeſa. M P. 152.
Heliopolis.
Iter a Neapoli Aſcalona. M P. 73.
Ælia—Eleutheropolis.
Iter a Claudiopoli Ancyra. M P. 134.
Legna.
Iter a Peſinunte Ancyra. M P. 99.
— a Tavia Ceſaream uſque. — 109.
— a Dorilao Ancyra. — 141.
Germa.
Iter ab Ancyra Taviam. M P. 116.
— a Tavia Sebaſtiam. — 161.
— a Tavia per Sebaſtopolim Sebaſtiam uſque. M P. 166.
— ab Ancyra per Nyſſam Ceſaream uſque. M P. 198.
— a Ceſarea Satala. M P. 324.
Sebaſtia—Nicopoli.
Iter a Satala Melitenam per Ripam Samoſata uſque. M P. 341.
Zimara—Melitena.
Iter a Ceſarea Melitena. M P. 228.
Comana. Arabiſſo.
Iter a Ceſarea Anazarbo. M P. 211.
Comana—Cocuſo.
Iter a Sebaſtia Cocuſo. M P. 206.
Comana.
Iter a Nicopoli Arabiſſo. M P. 226.
Sebaſtia. Comana.
— a Sebaſtopoli Ceſaream uſque. M P. 217.
Sebaſtia.
Iter a Cocuſo Arabiſſo. M P. 52.
Ptandari.
Iter a Cocuſo Melitenam. M P. 153.
Arabiſſo.
Iter Melitena Samoſata. — 91.
— a Nicopoli Satalam. — 122.

Iter

Iter a Trapezunte Satalam. MP. 135.
— per Ripam a Viminacio Nicomediam.—1157[f].
Novas. LEG. I. Ital.
Ratiaria. LEG. XIV. Gemina.
Œſco. LEG. V. Mac.
Duroſtoro. LEG. XI. Claud.
Troſmis. LEG. I. Jovia.
Novioduno. LEG. II. Herculea.
Iter a Beroa Hadrianopolim. 87.

GALLIA[g].

Iter de Pannoniis in Gallias per Mediterranea Loca, id eſt, a Sirmio per Sopianos Treveros uſque.
— A Sirmio Lauriaco. M P. 437.
Murſa—Mogentiana—Vindebona.
Lauriaco Auguſta Vindelicum. 216.
Ponte Æni.
Auguſta Vindelicum Ad Fines. 136.
Campodunum—Brigantia.
Ad Fines Treveros. 231.
Vindoniſſa — Argentorato — Divoduro.
Iter per Ripam Pannoniæ, a Tauruno in Gallias ad LEG. XXX. uſque[h].
A Tauruno Lauriacum. M P. 587.
Ad Statuas — Ad Flexum — Vindebona.
Lauriaco Auguſta Vindelicum. 222.
Boiodoro—Regino.
Auguſta Vind. Argentorato. 322.
Campoduno. Fines Rauraci.
Argentorato Harenatio. 315.
Iter a Lauriaco Veldidena. M P. 266.
Ponte Æni.
Iter a Lauriaco per Medium Auguſta Vindelicum. ſive Brigantia. 311.
Ponte Æni.
— a Ponte Æni ad Caſtra—150.
— a Ponte Æni Veldidena—90.
— ab Hæmona per Siſciam Sirmi uſque. M P. 311.
— a Vindobona Petovione.—184.
— a Petovione Carnunto.—174.
LEG. XIV. Gemina.
— a Sabaria Bregetione.—102.
LEG. I. Adjut.
— a Sabaria Acinco.—168.
— a Sopianis Acinco.—135.
— a Siſcia Murſa.—134.
— a Petovione Siſcia.—100.
— a Sabaria Vindebona.—88.
LEG. X. Gemina.
— ab Acinco Crumeroque Caſtra Conſtituta Sincio. 42. Acinco.
LEG. II. adjutrix.
— a Sirmio Carnunto. M P. 311.
— a Sirmio Salonas.—276.
De Italia per Iſtriam in Dalmatias.
Iter Ab Aquileia per Iſtriam extra Mare Salonas. M P. 198.
Pola.
Trajectus Sinus Liburnici Jadera uſque. Stadia. 450.
Jadera.
Iter ab Aquileia per Liburniam Siſciam.

[f] This total is imperfect, the number here given is the ſum of the particular numbers.
[g] This does not appear an original notice, ſince only two of the ſucceeding Iters have any concern in that country, and thoſe in that part called Germany on the Rhine.
[h] The latter part of this Iter is out of order. It does not end at the place, called Leg. XXX. but at Harenatio. And the numbers beyond Colonia Agrippina to the end are alſo imperfect. This number is ſupplied from the Iter, A Lugduno Argentorato.

Siſciam. M P. 213.
Iter ab Auguſta Vindel. Verona.—272.
— ab Aquileia Lauriaco.—272.
— a Brigantia per Lacum Mediolanum uſque.—138.
Alio Itinere a Brigantia Comum.—195.
Iter ab Aquileia per compendium Veldidena. M P. 215.
— ab Opitergio Tridento.—110.
— ab Aquileia Bononiam.—216.
Altino—Mutina.
— a Verona Bononia.—105.
— a Vercellis Laude.—70.
— a Cremona Bononia.—112.
— a Faventia Lucam.—120.
Piſtoris.
— a Parma Lucam.—100.

VIA CLODIA.

Iter a Luca Romam per Clodiam. 238.
Piſtoris—Florentia.
— a Roma Foro Clodi.—32.
— ab Arimino Dertonam.—229.
— a Luca Piſas.—12.
— a Luca Lunæ.—33.

VIA AURELIA.

Iter a Roma per Tuſciam et Alpes Maritimas Arelatum uſque. M P. 796.
Coſa—Piſa—Genua—Foro Voconi.
Aliter a Roma Coſam.—61.
Iter a Roma per Portum Centumcellis.—68.
Iter ab Urbe Oſtis. M P. 16.

PRÆNESTINA.

Iter ab Urbe Benevento uſque. M P. 188.
Præneſte—Aquino.

LAVICANA.

Iter ab Urbe Benevento uſque.—170.

LATINA.

Iter ab Urbe ad Decimum.—48.
Compitum.

INTRAT IN LAVICANAM SALARIA.

Iter ab Urbe Adria uſque.—156.

VALERIA.

Iter ab Urbe Adria uſque.—148.

FLAMINIA.

Iter ab Urbe per Picenum Anconam et inde Brundiſium.—627.
Nuceria—Ancona.
— ab Helvillo Anconam.—50.
— a Septempede Caſtro Truentia.—74.
Iter quod ducit a Dyrrachio per Macedoniam et Thraciam Byzantium uſque.
A Brundiſio Trajectus Dyrrachium uſque. Stad. Num. 1400.
A Dyrrachio Byzantium. MP. 754.
Pella—Philippi—Heraclea.
Iter a Brundiſio, ſive ab Hydrunte Trajectus

Trajectus Aulonam. Stad. Num. 1000.
Inde per maritima Loca in Epirum et Theſſaliam et Macedoniam. M P. 743[i].
Item. Recto Itinere ab Hydrunte Aulonam. Stadia. 1000.
Inde per Macedoniam Conſtantinopolim uſque. M P. 756.
Clodiana—Pella.

DE THRACIA IN ASIAM.

Iter a Trajanopoli Callipolim in Trajectum Aſiæ.—129.
Apris.
— a Callipoli trajectus in Aſiam Lampſacum uſque. Stadia. 60.
— a Lampſaco Laodicea. M P.
Iter de Dalmatia in Macedoniam, id eſt, Salonis Dyrrachium.—303.

DE ITALIA IN GALLIAS.

Iter a Mediolano Arelate per Alpes Cottias.—411.
Taurini. Ebrodunum.
— a Mediolano, per Alpes Graias, Vienna.—308.
Auguſta Pretoria.
— a Mediolana per Alpes Penninas Magontiacum.—419.
Auguſta Prætoria — Vibiſcum — Rauracum—Argentorato.
Iter a Mediolana per Alpes Cottias Viennam. M P. 409.
Taurini—Valentia.
Inde Durocortoro. M P. 330.
Auguſtodunum—Tricaſſis.
Inde Geſſoriaco.—174.
Ambianis.
Iter a Cavillone Treveros. M P.
— a Durocortoro Divodurum uſque. —62.
Alio Itinere a Durocortoro Divodurum uſque.—87.
Tullum.
Iter a Divoduro Treveros. Leugas. —99.
— ab Auguſtoduno Lutetia Pariſiorum.—187. Condate.

CAPUT GERMANIARUM[k].

Iter a Lugduno Argentorato.—325.
Colonia Trajana — Confluentes — Treveros—Divodurum.
— a Treveris Agrippina. Leugas. 66.
— a Treveris Argentorato. MP. 129.
— a Colonia Trajana Coloniam Agrippinam.—71.
— a Portu Geſſoriacenſi Bagacum uſque.—83.
Caſtello—Turnacum.
— a Caſtello per Compendium Turnacum uſque.—38.
— a Caſtello Colonia.—172.
Camaracum—Bagacum.
— a Tarvenna Turnacum.—49.
Nemetacum.
— a Tarvenna Durocortoro.—103.
Camaracum—Sueſſonæ.
— per Compendium a Nemetaco Samarobrivam.

[i] No total is given in this place. This is the ſum of the particulars to Melliſurgis.
[k] This title applies properly to only the four firſt of theſe Iters.

Samarobrivam. MP. 16.
Iter a Samarobriva Sueſſonas.—89.
— a Bagaco Nerviorum Durocortoro Rhemorum uſque.—53.
— a Carocotino Auguſtobonam.—153.
Rotomago—Condate.
— a Rotomago Lutetiam uſque.—77.
Mediolanum—Durocaſſis.
— a Ceſaromago Lutetiam uſque.—46.
— a Juliobona Mediolanum.—34.
— a Juliobona Durocaſſis.—78.
Noviomago—Condate.
— ab Andematunno Tullo Leucorum uſque.—43.
— ab Andematunno Cambatem.—102.
— ab Alauna Condate.—77.
Conſedia.

DE ITALIA IN HISPANIAS.

Iter a Mediolano Vapincum trans Alpes Cottias Manſionibus ſupraſcriptis. M P. 255.
Inde ad Galleciam ad LEG. VII. Geminam.—975.
Arelate—Narbo—Summum Pyrenæum—Tarraco—Viroveſca.
Iter ab Arelate Narbone. M P. 101.
Inde Tarraconem.—234.
Inde Carthagine Spartaria.—360.
Inde Caſtulone.—303.
Iter a Caſtulone Corduba.—99.
Alio Itinere a Caſtulone Corduba.78.
Epora.
Iter a Caſtulone Malacam. MP. 291.
Acci—Menoba.
— a Malaca Gadis.—145.
Calpe Carteia—Mellaria.
— a Gadibus Corduba.—295.
Aſta—Hiſpalis—Oſtippo.
— ab Hiſpali Cordubam.—93.
Obucula.
— ab Hiſpali Italicam.—6.
— ab Hiſpali Emeritam.—162.
Obucula.
Iter a Corduba Emeritam. M P. 144.
— ab Oliſipone Emeritam.—141.
Catobriga—Salacia.
— a Salacia Oſſonoba. —16.
— ab Oliſipone Emeritam.—145.
Aritium—Ad VII. Aras.
Item alio Itinere ab Oliſipone Emeritam.—220.
Scalabis—Fraxinum.
Iter ab Oliſipone Bracarum Auguſtam.—244.
Conembrica.
— a Bracara Aſturicam.—247.
Per loca maritima Bracara Aſturicam[1].—207.
Aquis Cilinis.
Iter De Eſuri pace Julia.—264.
Oſſonoba.
Item alio Itinere Bracara Aſturicam.—212.
Nemetobriga. Bergido.
Iter a Bracara Aſturicam.—399.
— ab Eſuri per Compendium Pace Julia.—76.

Iter

[1] The firſt numbers in this Iter are in Stadia.

Iter ab Oſtio fluminis Anæ Emeritam uſque. M P. 313.
— ab Emerita Cæſarauguſtam. — 632.
Ruſticiana—Occellidurum—Segovia—Titulcia.
Alio Itinere ab Emerita Cæſarauguſtam.—349.
Auguſtobriga--Toletum—Titulcia.
Iter ab Aſturica Cæſarauguſtam. — 497.
Ocellidurum—Titulciam.
Iter ab Aſturica per Cantabriam Cæſarauguſta.—301.
Pintia—Numantia.
—a Turiaſſione Cæſarauguſtam.—56.
Balſio.
—per Luſitaniam ab Emerita Cæſarauguſtam.—458.
Siſalo—Laminio—Titulcia.
— a Laminio Toletum.—95.
Item a Laminio alio Itinere Cæſarauguſtam.—249.
Parietinæ—Albonica.
Iter ab Aſturica Tarracone.—486.
Viminacio—Viroveſca—Balſio.
— a Cæſarauguſta Beneharno.—112.
Summo Pyrenæo.

DE HISPANIA IN AQUITANIAM.

Iter ab Aſturica Burgidalam. 421.
Viroveſca--Deobriga--Sum. Pyren--Aquis Tarbellicis.
Iter ab Aquis Tarbellicis Burgidalam. M P. 64.
— ab Aq. Tarbell. Toloſam. 130.

DE AQUITANIA IN GALLIAS.

Iter a Burgidala Auguſtoduno. 274.
Mediolanum Santonum. Limonum.
— a Burgidala Argantomagum. 197.
Aginnum—Veſunna.
— ab Aginno Lugdunum.—65.

ITER BRITANNIARUM.

A Geſſoriaco de Galliis Ritupis in Portu Britanniarum. Stad. Numero 450.
Iter a Limite, id eſt, a Vallo Prætorium uſque. 156.
— a Vallo ad Portum Ritupis. 481.
— a Londinio ad Portum Dubris. 66.
— a Londinio ad Portum Lemanis. —68.
— a Londinio Luguvallio ad Vallum.—443.
— a Londinio Lindo.—156.
— a Regno Londinio.—96.
— ab Eburaco Londinio.—227.
— a Venta Icenorum Londinio. 128.
— a Glanoventa Mediolano.—150.
— a Segontio Devam.—83.
— a Muriduno Viroconium.—186.
— ab Iſca Callevam.—109.
Item alio Itinere ab Iſca Callevam. —103.
Iter a Calleva Iſca Dumnuniorum. —136.

SELECT. EX ITIN. VARIIS.

DANUBII RIPA
Campodunum
Celio Monte
Guntia.
Auguſta Vindel. [52
Summontorio
Vallato
Abuſina
Regino M P. 74
Auguſtis
Quintianis
Boiodoro 68
Stanaco
Joviaco
Ovilabis
Lauriaco 81
Loco Felicis
Arlape 45
Ceto
Comagenis
Vindobona 70
Carnunto 28
Flexo 30
Arrabona
Bregetione
Crumero
Acinco 96
Vetuſſalina
Annamatia
Laſſunio
Ad Stratuas 91
Altino
Ad Novas
Murſa 77
Teutiburgo
Cornaco
Cucci
Bononia
Cuſi
Acimincl in Me- [dio 113
Ritti
Tauruno 171
Sigidunum Caſtra
Aureo Monte 28
Vinceia
Margo
Et Leg.
Indeuminaco
Viminacio 76
Cuppis
Novas
Talia
Ægeta
Aquis
Dortico
Bononia 124
Ratiaria
Almo
Cebro 54
Auguſtis
Varianis
Æſco 42
Uto
Securiſca
Dimo
Novas
Scaidava
Trimammio
Sexantapriſtis
Tigra
Appiaria
Transmariſcum
Candidiana
Teglicio
Duroſtoro
Sucidava 180
Axiopoli
Capidava
Carſo
Cio
Biroe
Troſmis 94
Arrubio
Diniguttia
Novioduno 38
Ægyſo
Salſovia
Salmorude
Valle Domitiana
Ad Salices
Hiſtorio 118

DANUBIUS
Mil. Paſs. 1759.

RHENI RIPA
Lugduno
Albinianis
Trajecto. M P. [27
Mannaritio
Carvone
Harenatio 59
Burginatio
Colonia Trajana [11
Veteribus
Calone
Gelduba
Noveſio
Barunco
Durnomago
Colonia Agrippi- [na 53
Bonna
Baudobriga
Antunnaco 68
Confluentibus
Bingio 17
Magontiaco
Borbetomago
Noviomago
Argentorato 83
Helveto
Monte Briſiaco 57
Uruncis
Artalbino
Rauracis 71
Vindoniſſa
Vituduro
Finibus 73
Arbore Felici
Brigantia 40
Vemania
Campoduno 29

RHENUS
A Lugduno
Brigantia. M P. 588.

IMPERATORIS

These towns are ſelected from different Iters, and exhibit in a curious manner the lengths of the two great rivers, Rhine, and Danube.

IMPERATORIS *ANTONINI AVGVSTI* ITINERARIUM *MARITIMUM**.

Ut navigans, quæ Litora tenens noſſe debeat, aut quæ ambire incipiens a Gadibus, vel extrema Africa perdocet feliciter.

Incipit quæ loca tangere debeas cum navigare cæperis ex Provincia Achaia per Siciliam ad Africam uſque

Ab Iſthmo Naupactum uſque Provinciæ Achaiæ Stadia. 750
A Naupacto Oxeas Provinciæ Epiri veteris Stad. 400
Ab Oxeis Nicopoli Provinciæ ſupraſcriptæ Stad. 700
A Nicopoli Buthroto Prov. ſup. 500
A Buthroto Saſonis Inſulæ Provin. ſupraſcr. ſuper Acrauceraunia et relinquit Aulonam in dextro interius Stad. 500
A Saſonis Inſula Trajectus Hydrunto Provinciæ Calabriæ Stad. 400
Ab Hydrunto Litoraria Leucas Provinciæ ſupraſcriptæ. Stad. 300
A Leucis Crotona Prov. ſup.—800
A Crotona Naus Prov. ſupr. 100
A Naus Stilida Prov. ſupraſcr. 600
A Stilida Zephyrio. Prov. ſup. 400
A Zephyrio Rhegio Civitas Provin. ſupraſcriptæ Stad. 490
A Rhegio Trajectus in Siciliam Civitas Meſſana Stad. 70
A Meſſana Tauromenio Civitat. Provin. ſupraſcrip. 202
A Tauromenia Catina. Civ. P.S. 300
A Catina Syracuſas Civ. P. S. 800
A Syracuſis Pachyno Civ. P. S. 400
A Pachyno Agrigentum Civ. P.S. 400
Ab Agrigento Lilybæum C.P.S. 750
A Libybæo Inſula, quæ appellatur Maritima Prov. ſup. 300
A Maritima Inſula Trajectus in Africam Stad. 800
Si Ægimurum Inſulam volveris Prov. ſup. 900
Si Miſſuam Prov. ſupraſcr. 1000
A Miſſua Carpos 300
A Carpis Carthagine 150
Si autem non Carthagine ſed ſuperius ad Lybiam verſus volveris adplicare, debes venire de Sicilia ab Inſula Maritima in Promontorium Mercurii Stad. 700
Si Clypea 700
Si Curubi 900
Si Neapólim 1100
Si Adrumeto 1540
Iter. a Portu Auguſti Urbis Trajectus in Africam Carthaginem VCCL
A Lilybæo de Sicilia in Carthaginem Stad. 1500
A Caralis Sardiniæ Trajectus in Portum Auguſti III
A Caralis Trajectus in Africam Carthaginem 1500

A Caralis

* The whole Itin. Marit. is here copied except the Itinerarium Portuum, &c. which contains the names of fifty-eight ſea port towns, between the mouth of the Tiber, and the Rhone in Gaul. The diſtances in this part are in Miles, all the others are in Stadia.

A Caralis Galatam uſque Inſulam 990
A Galata Tabracam in Africa. 300
Inter Corſicam, et Sardiniam Fretum Gallicum 90

DE HISPANIIS.

A Belone Trajectus in Tingi Mauritaniæ 220
A Carthagine Spartaria Trajectus Ceſarea Mauritaniæ III.

DE GALLIIS.

A Portu Geſſoriacenſi ad Portum. Ritupium 450

DE ISTRIA.

A Pola Jader in Dalmatia. 450

DE ITALIA.

Ab Ancona Jader in Dalmatia 850
Ab Aterno Salonas in Dalmat. Stad. 150
A Brundiſio de Calabria ſive ab Hydrunto Aulone Stad. 1000
A Brundiſio Dyrrachio in Macedonia 1400
A Salona Sipunte 1500
Itinerarium Portuum et Poſitionum Navium ab Urbe Arelatem uſque M P. 847
Centumcellis—Vadis—Piſa—Luna Genua—Antipoli.

IN MARI OCEANO QUOD GALLIAS ET BRITANNIAS INTERLUIT.

Inſulæ Orcades. Num. 3. Inſula Clota in Hiverione. Vecta. Riduna. Sarmia. Cæſarea. Barſa. Liſia. Andium. Sicdelis. Uxantis. Sina. Vindibilis. Siata. Arica.

INTER HISPANIAS ET TINGIM MAURITANIAM.

Inſulæ Dianæ. Leſbos. Ebuſos.
Ab hac Inſula Carthagine Spartaria Stad. 400
Et a ſupraſcripta Inſula ad Baleares 300
Inſula Columba, Balearis major.
Inſula Nura, Balearis minor.
Inter ſe habent Baleares. Stad. 600

ITEM INTER CARTHAGINEM SPARTARIAM ET CESAREAM MAVRITANIÆ.

Inſula Erroris et Tauria.
Inter ſe habent Stad. 75
Ad has ſupraſcriptas Inſulas a Calama de Mauritania Amecas. 75
Inſula Crinis, et Stoechadis.

ITEM INTER SARDINIAM ET ITALIAM.

Inſula Ilua.
De Tuſcia a Populonio. 600
Inſula Planaſia.
Inter Iluam et Planaſiam ſunt Stad. 90
Inſula Igilium a Coſa . 90

ITEM INTER SARDINIAM ET AFRICAM.

Inſula

Inſula Galata
A Caralis de Sardinia Stad. 730
Et a Trabraca ex Africa 300
Inſula Palmaria
Inter hanc et Galatam 95
Inſula Phalans. Inſula Vulturia.
Ante Promontorium Apollinis Ægimurus Inſula a Carthagine 230

INTER ITALIAM ET SICILIAM.

Inſulæ Num. 3. Pontiæ
A Terracina 300
Inſ. Pandateria a Terracina 300
Inſula Ægina.
Inſula Ænaria a Cumis de Campania 45
Inſ. Prochyta a Miſena de Camp. 30
Inſula Capraria a Puteolis 300
Egira et Celſina
Item Inſulæ. Num. 3. Ægina. Heracleotes, et Didyma
Inſula Strongylos a Meſſana 320
Inſula Liparis
A Strongylo Liparis ſunt 300
Inſula Heraclia
Inſulæ Æthuſa, et Thapſos
Diſtant ab Oppido Megara, id eſt, Caſtello Syracuſanonum Stad. 11

ITEM INTER SICILIAM ET AFRICAM.

Inſula Coſſura a Lilybæo. Stad. 180
A Clypea ex Africa 590
Inſulæ Malta. Hephæſtia. Phalacron
Inſula Cercina
Hæc a Tacapis diſtat 622
Inſ. Girba a Gitti de Tripoli 90
Inſula Triaieia. Strota. Cephalonia. Aſteris. Ithaca. Paxos. Propaxos. Oxia.

INTER DALMATIAM ET ISTRIAM INSULÆ.

Apſoros. Brattia. Bolentia. Iſſa. Liſſa. Corcyra. Melita.
A Melita Epidaurus Stad. 200
Inſula Caſſiope. Inſula Goreiro.
Inſula Saſo.
A Dyrrachio 300
Ab Hydrunto Caſſiope Inſula. 1000
Hæ ſupraſcr. duæ Inſulæ 20
Inſula Pyridis ſtat

IN MARI QUOD THRACIAM ET CRETAM INTERLUIT.

Inſulæ Erythre. Deleſſa. Eubæo.
Carſa. Chalcis. Lemnos. Sigeos.
Samothraca. Anacole. Calippia.
Cæa. Andros. Hios. Tenedos. Tenos.
Boia. Baleſos. Andros. Icos. Cale
Chalcia. Scyros. Icaria.
Inſulæ Strophades, quæ ante Plotæ dictæ ſunt, in Ionio Mari quo Græcia alluitur. In his Harpyiæ morabantur.
Inſulæ Cephaleniæ, Zacynthus, et Dulichia. Hic eſt Mons Ithacus, ubi eſt Patria Ulixis.
Inſulæ Parnaſſi Montis Dryopes.
Inſula Samos in Mari Ægeo. In hac Juno nata eſt.
Inſula Bæotiæ Aulis. In hac Græci adverſum Trojanos conſpiraverunt.

Inſula

Inſula Pallene in Thracia. In hac Minerva nutrita eſt.

Inſula Cyprus ſive Paphos Veneri conſecrata in Carpathio Mari.

Item in Helleſponto Inſulæ Cyclades inter Ægeum et Malliæum Mari conſtitutæ, circumdantur etiam Pelago Myrtoo.

Delos. In hac Apollo et Diana ex Latona nati ſunt. Hæc Inſula Ortyx dicta eſt ab Abſteria Sorore Latonæ, quæ cum vim Jovis fugerat in Coturnicem converſa illuc delata eſt.

Myconos a Delo diſtat. Stad. 500

Icaria a Mycono diſtat 300

Dionyſa Edenedia. Scyros.

Inſula Paros. In hac Lapis candidiſſimus naſcitur, qui dicitur Parius.

Naxos. In hac Ariadne a Theſeo relicta a Libero Patre adamata eſt.

Phocæ. Leuce. Cythnos. Aſcaphos. Seriphos. Siphnos. Cimelos. Coos. Olearos. Andros. Gyaros.

Supraſcriptæ Inſulæ in Mari vagari ſolitæ erant. Has Apollo conligavit et ſtabiles fecit.

EXPLICIT.

PTOLEMY

PTOLEMY.

GEOGRAPHY

BOOK II. CHAP. III.

The Poſition of the BRITISH Iſland ALBION.

The Deſcription of the northern ſide, beyond which is the Ocean called Deucalidonian.

	Long.	Lat.
Peninſula Novantum, with a Promontory of the ſame Name.	21.00	61.40
Rerigonian Bay	20.30	60.50
Bay of Vidotara	21.20	60.30
Eſtuary of Clota	22.15	59.40
Lelannonian Bay	24.00	60.40
Promontory of Epidium	23.00	60.40
Mouth of river Longus	24.00	60.40
Mouth of river Itys	27.00	60.00
Bay Volſas	29.00	60.30
Mouth of river Nabæus	30.00	60.30
Promontories Tarvidum and Orcas	31.20	60.15

The deſcription of the weſtern ſide, which lies along the Iriſh, and Vergivian ſeas, after the Peninſula Novantum which hath (as above)

	21.00	61.40
Mouth of river Abravannus.	19.20	61.00
Æſtuary Jena	19.00	60.30
Mouth of river Deva	18.00	60.00
Mouth of river Novius	18.20	59.30
Æſtuary Ituna	18.30	58.45
Æſtuary Moricambe	17.30	58.20
Haven of the Setantii	17.20	57.45
Æſtuary Beliſama	17.30	57.20
Æſtuary Seteia	17.00	57.00
Mouth of river Toiſobius	15.40	56.20
Promontory of the Cancani	15.00	56.00
Mouth of river Stucia	15.20	55.30
Mouth of river Tuerobius	15.00	55.00
Promontory Octapitarum	14.20	54.30
Mouth of river Tobius	15.30	54.30
Mouth of river Ratoſtathybius	16.30	54.30
Æſtuary Sabriana	17.20	54.30
Æſtuary Vexala	16.00	53.30
Promontory of Herculeſ	14.00	53.00
Promontory Antiveſtæum, ſometimes called Bolerium	11.00	52.30
Promontory Damnonium, called alſo Ocrinum	12.00	51.30

A deſcription of the next ſide lying towards the ſouth and bounded by

the Britiſh ocean. After the Promontory Ocrinum.

	Long.	Lat.
Mouth of the river Cenion	14.00	51.45
Mouth of the river Tamarus	15.40	52.10
Mouth of the river Iſaca	17.00	52.20
Mouth of the river Alaenus	17.40	52.40
Great Haven	19.00	53.00
Mouth of river Triſanton	20.20	53.00
New Haven	21.00	53.30
Promontory Cantium	22.00	54.00

The deſcription of the next ſide lying towards the ſouth-eaſt, along which flows the German ocean, after the Promontory Tarvidum or Orcas mentioned before.

Promontory Vervedrum	31.00	60.00
Promont. Berubium	30.30	59.40
Mouth of river Ila	30.00	59.40
High bank	29.00	59.40
Mouth of river Loxa	28.30	59.40
Æſtuary Vara	27.30	59.40
Æſtuary Tuae	27.00	58.00
Mouth of river Celnius	27.00	58.45
Promontory Taizalum	27.30	58.30
Mouth of river Diva	26.00	58.30
Æſtuary Tava	25.00	58.30
Mouth of river Tinna	24.30	58.45
Æſtuary Boderia	22.30	58.45
Mouth of riv. Alaunus	21.40	58.30
Mouth of river Vedra	20.10	58.30
Bay of Dunum	20.15	57.30
Bay of Gabrantuici with a ſafe harbour	21.00	57.00
Promontory Ocellum	21.15	56.40
Mouth of river Abus	21.00	56.30
Æſtuary Metaris	20.30	55.40
Mouth of river Garrienum	21.00	55.20
Prominence (Extenſio)	21.15	55.05
Mouth of riv. Idumania	20.10	55.00
Æſtuary Jamiſſa	20.30	54.30
After which the Promontory Acantium	22.00	54.00

On the north ſide (of the iſland) are the Novantæ under the Peninſula, which bears the ſame name with them, and among them are the following towns:

Leucophibia	19.00	60.20
Retigonium	20.10	60.40

Under (or ſouth from them) are the Selgovæ, and among them theſe towns:

Carbantorigum	19.00	59.20
Uxelum	18.30	59.20
Corda	20.00	59.40
Trimontium	19.00	59.00

Eaſtward of theſe, and of a more northern ſituation than the following people, are the Damnii, and their towns are

Colania	20.30	59.10
Vanduara	21.40	60.00

Coria

	Long.	Lat.
Coria	21.30	59.20
Alauna	22.45	59.20
Lindum	23.00	59.30
Victoria	23.30	59.00

The Gadeni of a more northern ſituation (that is, than the Otadeni.)

The Otadeni more to the ſouth, among whom are theſe towns:

Curia	20.10	59.00
Bremenium	21.00	58.45

After the Damnii eaſtward, but more northerly, and inclining to the eaſt from the Promontory Epidium, are the Epidii.

Next to them the Cerones.

Then the Carnonacæ.

Next the Careni.

The laſt, and moſt eaſterly are the Cornabyi.

From the Lælamnonian bay to the Æſtuary of Varar are the Caledonii.

And north of them the Caledonian wood.

But more to the eaſt than they are the Cantæ.

Next to them the Logi adjoining to the Cornavii.

And north from the Logi lie the Mertæ.

South from the Caledonii are the Vacomagi, whoſe towns are theſe

Banatia	24.00	59.30
Tamea	25.00	59.30
Alata Caſtra	27.15	59.20
Tueſis	26.45.	59.10

South from them are the Venicontes to the weſt, and their town

Orrea	24.00	58.45

To the eaſt the Texali, and the town

Devana	26.15	59.45

And ſouth from the Selgovæ, and the Otadeni, and reaching from ſea to ſea are the Brigantes, whoſe towns are

Epiacum	18.30	58.30
Vinnovium	17.30	58.00
Caturractonium	20.00	58.00
Calatum	19.00	57.30
Iſurium	20.00	57.40
Rigodunum	18.00	57.30
Olicana	19.00	57.30
Eboracum	20.00	57.20
LEGIO SEXTA VICTRIX.		
Camunlodunum	18.15	57.00

Beſides theſe about the well havened bay are the Pariſi, and the town

Petuaria	20.40	56.40

South from theſe and the Brigantes, but the moſt weſtern are ſituated the Ordovices, among whom are the following towns:

Mediolanum	16.45	56.40
Brannogenium	16.00	56.15

More to the eaſt than theſe are the Cornavii, and their towns

	Long.	Lat.
Deuana	18.30	55.00
LEGIO VICESIMA VICTRIX.		
Viroconium	16.45	55.45

Next theſe are the CORITANI and their towns

Lindum	18.40	55.45
Rage	18.00	55.30

Then the Catyeuchlani, whoſe towns are

Salenæ	20.10	55.40
Urolanium	19.20	55.30

Next theſe are the Simeni. Their town is

Venta	20.30	55.20

And more eaſterly beſide the Æſtuary Jamenſa are the Trinoantes, whoſe town is

Camudolanum	21.00	55.00

Again ſouth from the countries before mentioned, but in the moſt weſtern part are the Dimetæ among whom are theſe towns:

Luentium	15.45	55.10
Maridunum	15.30	55.40

More eaſterly than theſe are the Silyres, whoſe town is

Bullæum	16.20	55.00

Next them are the Dobuni and the town

	Long.	Lat.
Corinium	18.00	54.10

Then the Atrebatii, and the town

Nalcua	19.00	54.15

Next theſe, and in the moſt eaſtern part are the Cantii, and among them theſe towns:

Londinium	20.00	54.00
Daruenum	21.00	53.40
Rutupiæ	21.45	54.00

Again the Regni lie ſouth from the Atrebatii and the Cantii, and the town

Neomagus	19.45	53.25

Alſo the Belgæ lie ſouth from the Dobuni, and the towns

Iſchalis	16.40	53.30
Aquæ calidæ	17.20	53.40
Venta	18.40	53.30

South weſt from theſe are the Durotriges, and their town

Dunium	18.50	52.05

Next to them in the moſt weſtern part are the Dumnonii, among whom are theſe towns:

Voliba	14.45	52.20
Uxela	15.00	52.45
Tamare	15.00	52.15
Iſca	17.30	52.45

LEGIO

	Long.	Lat.
LEGIO SECUNDA AVG.	17.30	52.35

The iſlands adjacent to Albion near the Promontory Orcas are theſe

The iſland Ocetis	32.40	60.45
The iſland Dumna	30.00	61.00

Beyond which are the Orcades about thirty in number, the middle one of which has degrees.

	30.00	61.40

And again beyond theſe is Thule, the moſt weſtern part of which has

	Long.	Lat.
degrees	29.00	63.00
the moſt eaſtern	31.40	63.00
the moſt northern	30.20	63.15
the moſt ſouthern	30.20	62.40
the middle	30.20	63.00

Beſide the Trinoantes are theſe iſlands:

The iſland Toliapis	23.00	54.15
The iſland Counos	24.00	54.30

South from the Great Haven is the iſland Vectis, the middle of which has degrees 19.20 | 52.20

NOTITIA

NOTITIA

EXTRACT FROM

NOTITIA utraque Dignitatum cum Orientis tum Occidentis ultra ARCADII HONORII que Tempora.

SECTIO. XLIX.

Sub Diſpoſitione Viri ſpectabilis VICARII BRITANNIARUM.

CONSULARES
- Maximæ Cæſarienſis
- Valentiæ

PRAESIDES
- Britanniæ primæ
- Britanniæ ſecundæ
- Flaviæ Cæſarienſis.

SECTIO. LII.

Sub Diſpoſitione Viri ſpectabilis COMITIS Litoris SAXONICI per BRITANNIAM.

Præpoſitus Numeri Fortenſium. Othonæ.
——— Militum Tungricanorum. Dubris.
——— Numeri Turnacenſium. Lemannis.
——— Equitum Dalmatarum Branodunenſis. Branodunum.
——— Equitum Stableſianorum Garrionenſis. Garrianono.
Tribunus Cohortis primæ Vetaſiorum. Regulbio.
Præpoſitus LEG. II. AVG. Rutupis.
——— Numeri Abulcorum. Anderidæ.
——— Numeri exploratorum. Portu Adurni.

SECTIO. LXIII.

Sub Diſpoſitione Viri ſpectabilis DUCIS BRITANNIARUM.

Præfectus LEGIONIS SEXTÆ.
——— Equitum Dalmatarum. Præſidio.
——— Equitum Criſpianorum. Dano.
——— Equitum Cataphractariorum. Morbio.
——— Numeri Bracariorum Tigriſienſium. Arbeia.

Præfectus Numeri Nerviorum Dictienſium. Dicti.
——— Numeri Vigilium. Concangio.
——— Numeri Exploratorum. Lavatris.
——— Numeri Directorum. Verteris.
——— Numeri Defenſorum. Braboniaco.
——— Numeri Solenſium. Maglove.
——— Numeri Pacenſium. Magis.
——— Numeri Longovicariorum. Longovico.
——— Numeri Derventionenſis. Derventione.

ITEM PER LINEAM VALLI.

Tribunus Cohortis quartæ Lergorum. Segeduno.
Cohortis Cornaviorum. Ponte Ælii.
Præfectus Alæ primæ Aſtorum. Conderco.
Tribunus Cohortis primæ Frixagorum. Vindobala.
Præfectus Alæ Sabinianæ. Hunno.
Alæ ſecundæ Aſtorum. Cilurno.
Tribunus Cohortis primæ Batavorum. Procolitia.
Cohortis primæ Tungrorum. Borcovico.
Cohortis quartæ Gallorum. Vindolana.
Cohortis primæ Aſtorum. Aeſica.
Cohortis ſecundæ Dalmatarum. Magnis.
Cohortis primæ Æliæ Dacorum. Amboglanna.
Præfectus Alæ Petrianæ. Petrianis.
Numeri Maurorum Aurelianorum. Aballaba.
Tribunus Cohortis ſecundæ Lergorum. Congavata.
Cohortis primæ Hiſpanorum. Axeloduno.
Cohortis ſecundæ Thracum. Gabroſenti.
Cohortis Aliæ Claſſicæ. Tunnocelo.
Cohortis primæ Morinorum. Glannibanta.
Cohortis tertiæ Nerviorum. Alione.
Cuneus Armaturarum. Bremetenraco.
Præfectus Alæ primæ Herculeæ. Olenaco.
Tribunus Cohortis ſextæ Nerviorum. Viroſido.

THE

THE
ITINERARY
OF
RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER,

From BERTRAM's Edit. in the Bodleian Library OXFORD.

DIAPHRAGMATA.

EX Fragmentis quibuſdam a Duce quodam Romano conſignatis et Poſteritati relictis ſequens collectum eſt Itinerarium. Ex Ptolemæo, et aliunde, nonnullis Ordinem quoque, ſed quod ſpero in melius mutatum hinc inde deprehendes. . . . . .

Rhutupis prima in Britannia Inſula Civitas verſus Galliam, apud Cantios ſita, a Geſſoriago Bononiæ Portu, unde commodiſſimus in ſupradictam Inſulam Tranſitus obtingit CCCCL Stadia, velut alii volunt XLVI Mille Paſſuum remota. Ab eadem Civitate ducta eſt Via Geuthelinga dicta uſque in Segontium per m p CCC XXIV plus minus ſic. Cantiopoli quæ et Duroverno m p X Duroſevo XII Duroprovis XXIV Deinde m p XXVII tranſis Thameſin intraſque Provinciam Flaviam, et Civitatem Londinium Auguſtam Sulo Mago m p VIIII Verolamio Municipio XII unde fuit Amphibalus et Albanus Martyres. Foro Dianæ XII Magio Vinio XII Lactodoro XII Iſanta Varia XII Tripontio XII Benones VIIII Hic biſecatur Via, alterutrumque ejus Brachium Lindum uſque alterum verſus Viroconium protenditur ſic, Manduеſſedo m p XII Etoceto XIII Pennocrucio XII Uxaconia XII Virioconio XI Banchorio XXVI Deva Colonia X Fines Flaviæ et ſecundæ Varis m p XXX Conovio XX Segontio XXIV.

Iter II. A Segontio Viroconium uſque m p LXXIII ſic. Heriri Monte m p XXV Mediolano XXV Rutunio XII Virioconio XI.

Iter III. A Londinio Lindum Coloniam uſque ſic. Duroſito m p XII Ceſaro Mago XVI Canonio XV Camoloduno Colonia IX Ibi erat Templum Claudii, Arx triumphalis, et Imago Victoriæ Deæ. Ad Sturiam Amnem m p VI et finibus Trinobantum Cenimannos advenis, Combretonio m p XV Sito Mago XXII Venta Cenom XXIII. . . . . Camborico Colonia XX Duraliponte XX Durno Mago XX Iſinnis XX Lindo XX.

Iter

Iter IV. A Lindo ad Vallum uſque ſic. Argolico m p XIV Dano XX Ibi intras Maximam Cæſarienſem Legotio m p XVI Eboraco Municipio, olim Colonia Sexta m p XXI Iſurio XVI Cattaractoni XXIV Ad Tiſam X Vinovio XXII Epiaco VIIII Ad Murum VIIII Trans Murum intras Valentiam. Alauna Amne m p XXV Tueda Flumine XXX Ad Vallum. . . . . .

Iter V. A Limite Præturiam uſque ſic. Curia m p. . . . . Ad Fines. . . . . Bremenio. . . . Corſtoplio XX Vindomora VIIII Vindovio XIX Cattaractoni XXII Eburaco XL Derventione VII Delgovicia XIII Præturio XXV.

Iter VI. Ab Eboraco Devam uſque ſic. Calcaria m p VIIII Camboduno XXII Mancunio XVIII Finibus Maximæ et Flaviæ m p XVIII Condate XVIII Deva XVIII.

Iter VII. A Portu Siſtuntiorum Eboracum uſque ſic: Rerigonio m p XXIII Ad Alpes Peninos VIII Alicana X Iſurium XVIII Eboraco XVI.

Iter VIII. Ab Eboraco Luguvallium uſque ſic: Cattaractoni m p XL Lataris, XVI Vataris XVI Brocavonacis XVIII Lugubalia XVIII.

Iter IX. A Luguballio Ptorotonim uſque ſic. Trimontio m p . . . Gadanica m p . . . . Corio m p . . . . Ad Vallum m p . . . Incipit Veſpaſiana. Alauna m p XII Lindo IX Victoria IX Ad Hiernam IX Orrea XIV Ad Tavum XIX Ad Æſicam XXIII Ad Tiſam VIII Devana XXIII Ad Itunam XXIV Ad Montem Grampium m p . . . . . Ad Selinam m p . . . Tueſſis XIX Ptorotone. . . . . .

Iter X. Ab Ultima Ptorotone per mediam Inſulæ Iſca Damnonorum uſque ſic: Varis m p VIII Ad Tueſſim XVIII Tamea XXIX . . . . . m p XXI In Medio IX Orrea IX Victoria XVIII Ad Vallum XXXII Luguballia LXXX Brocavonacis XXII Ad Alaunam m p . . . . . Coccio m p . . . . Mancunio XVIII Condate XXIII Mediolano XVIII Etoceto m p . . . . . Salinis m p . . . .

Glebon

Glebon Colonia m p . . . . . Corino XIV Aquas Solis m p . . . . Ad Aquas XVIII Ad Uxellam Amnem m p . . . . Iſca.

Iter XI. Ab Aquis per Viam Juliam Menapiam uſque ſic: Ad Abonam m p VI Ad Sabrinam VI Unde Trajectu intras in Britanniam ſecundam et Stationem Trajectum m p III Venta Silurum VIII Iſca Colonia VIIII Unde fuit Aaron Martyr. Tibia Amne m p VIII Bovio XX Nido XV Leucaro XV Ad Vigeſſimum XX Ad Menapiam XIX. Ab hac Urbe per XXX m p navigas in Hiberniam.

Iter XII. Ab Aquis Londinium uſque ſic: Verlucione m p XV Cunetione XX Spinis XV Calleba Attrebatum XV Bibracte XX Londinio XX.

Iter XIII. Ab Iſca Uriconium uſque ſic: Bultro m p VIII Gobannio XII Magna XXIII Branagenio XXIII Uriconio XXVII.

Iter XIV. Ab Iſca per Glebon Lindum uſque ſic: Ballio m p VIII Bleſto XII Sariconio XI Glebon Colonia XV Ad Antonam XV Alauna XV. . . . . Vennonis XII Ratiſcorion XII Venromento XII Margiduno XII Ad Pontem XII Crococolana . . . . Lindum XII.

Iter XV. A Londinio per Clauſentum in Londinium ſic: Caleba m p XLIV Vindomi XV Venta Belgarum XXI Ad Lapidem VI Clauſento IV Portu Magno X Regno X Ad Decimum X Anderida Portu m p . . . . . Ad Lemanum m p XXV Lemaniano Portu X Dubris X Rhutupis Colonia X Regulbio X Cantiopoli X Durelevo XVIII Mado XII Vagnaca XVIII Novio Mago XVIII Londinio XV.

Iter XVI. A Londinio Ceniam uſque ſic: Venta Belgarum m p XC Brige XI Sorbioduno VIII Ventageladia XII Durnovaria VIIII Moriduno XXXIII Iſca Damnon XV. . . . . Durio Amne m p. . . . Tamara m p . . . . . Voluba m p . . . . . Cenia m p . . . .

Iter XVII. Ab Anderida (Eboracum) uſque ſic: Silva Anderida m p . . . . . Noviomago m p . . . . . Londinio m p XV Ad Fines m p. . . . . Duroliſponte m p . . . . . Durnomago m p XXX

Coriſennis

Coriſennis XXX Lindo XXX In Medio XV Ad Abum XV Unde tranſis in Maximam ad Petuariam m p VI deinde Eboraco, ut ſupra m p XLVI.

Iter XVIII. Ab Eboraco per Medium Inſulæ Clauſentum uſque ſic: Legeolio m p XXI Ad Fines XVIII . . . . . m p XVI . . . . . m p XVI . . . . Derventione m p XVI Ad Trivonam XII Etoceto XII Manduefſedo XVI Bennonis XII Tripontio XI Iſannavaria XII Brinavis XII Ælia Caſtra XVI Dorocina XV Tameſi VI Vindomi XV Clauſento XLVI.

TOWNS

IN

BRITAIN

WHERE

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES HAVE BEEN FOUND.

THE following collection is not propoſed as a complete liſt of all the towns in Britain, where Roman Remains have been diſcovered. To thoſe, who have the opportunity of more extenſive reſearches, many omiſſions will probably immediately preſent themſelves. But it is amply ſufficient to anſwer the intention of its inſertion in the preſent work, which is to prove that there is a great number of towns of this kind in our iſland, beſides thoſe mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus.

A.

Abbotſbury *. Dorſet. Has an old fortification near it ſuppoſed Roman.

Abbots Langley. Herts. A gold coin of Claudius was found. Gough.

Abercover. Carmarthen. At this place, which lies two miles ſouth of Carmarthen, a remarkable fine teſſellated pavement was found in the laſt century, with a large quantity of coins of the lower empire. Colliſon.

Abberford. Yorkſh. W. R. Stands on a Roman cauſeway, which all the way to Caſtleford appears very perfect. Near it is an old fort, called Caſtle Cary.

Abſton. Gloceſterſh. eaſt of Briſtol. Great quantities of Roman bricks have been dug up in its neighbourhood, as well as foundations of maſſive pillars, and of buildings. Here are alſo remains of ſome old fortifications.

Addle. Yorkſh. W. R. near Leeds, is noted for a moor near it, on which Ann. 1702 were diſcovered the outlines of a Roman town, many fragments of urns, and of a large ſtone aqueduct. At a little diſtance is a Roman camp, pretty intire, with the ruins of ſome ſepulchral monuments.

Agnes

* The Towns, which have no authors name annexed to them, are taken from Luccombe's Gazetteer, a ſmall work, which I have found very uſeful in pointing out the ſituations of the towns in the maps, as alſo of others not found there, and on ſeveral other occaſions.

Agnes, St. Cornwall. Here is a Roman camp, remarkable for being circular, in which a gold coin of the Emperor Valentinian was lately dug up.

Albury, Surry. On Blackheath in this pariſh were to be ſeen the ground pinning, and ſome baſes of pillars of a Roman building. Mr. Aubrey found many pieces of bricks, and tiles on the heath, and heard of Roman coins thereabouts. Gough.

Alcheſter. Oxfordſh. The name ſignifies an old caſtle, and the bounds of a quadrangular fortification are ſtill to be ſeen here, the area or ſite of which has been for a long time part of the common field of Wendlebury. It ſtands upon the Roman way, called the Akemanſtreet. Great numbers of coins are frequently dug up, and the plough meets with foundations. A great part of the trench, that ſurrounded the city, is ſtill viſible. Many parts of the ſtreets are to be traced, and Roman bricks are frequently found in the fields.

Aldborough. Yorkſh. N. R. a Roman town. It ſeems to have been a large city from its ruins. Camden.

Alkborough. Linc. At this place are the remains of a Roman caſtrum. It is ſquare three hundred feet on each ſide; the entrance north; the weſt ſide is objected to the ſteep cliff hanging over the Trent, which here falls into the Humber. It is now called Counteſs Cloſe. The vallum and ditch are both very perfect. Great numbers of coins are found here. Stukeley. Itin. cur.

Ameſbury. Wiltſh. A famous Roman camp, properly, and by univerſal conſent attributed to Veſpaſian, called the Walls, hang over this town. Id.

Ancaſter. Linc. The antiquity of this town appears from the Roman coins, and the vaults that are often diſcovered. Camden.

Andover. Hants. The neighbourhood was well known to the Romans, and near it they had camps, both on Quarley hill and Brehill, where their ſites may be traced, many of the trenches not being filled up.

Angleſea Iſle. called by the Romans, Mona. Here are ſeveral Roman and other antiquities, particularly at Llanidan, where the Romans landed, and about a mile from it is Trere Druw, or Druids

Druids town, where are ſquare fortifications ſuppoſed to be the firſt of the Roman erections.

Appleby. Weſtmorland. Two Roman inſcriptions were found here. Horſley.

Arbury Banks. Herts. half a mile from Aſhwell. A ſpot of about twelve acres, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp, ſince numerous Roman coins are found there.

Aſhby Peurorum. Linc. about five miles from Horncaſtle. A Roman urn, and ſtone cheſt were found by a labourer in making a ditch. Archæol.

Aſhwood. Stafford. in the pariſh of King's Swinford. Upon its heath is an entrenchment, ſuppoſed Roman, commonly called, Wolverhampton church yard from its reſemblance.

Aſtol. Oxfordſh. in the road between Burford, and Witney has a moſt conſpicuous barrow on the old Roman way called Akeman ſtreet, probably a ſepulchre of ſome perſon of note.

Aſton Rowan. Oxfordſh. In Kingſton field in this pariſh, at the bottom of a ſmall ſtream about a furlong from the lower branch of the Icnild ſtreet way, was taken up a large earthen pot, in which were contained a Roman urn and other curioſities. Kennet's Parcoh. Antiq.

Aſton Grange. Lincolnſh. In Whaplode Drove pariſh is a high piece of ground, and moated about. In this, and near it many Roman coins, and urns have been dug up. Stukeley.

Aukley. Lincolnſh. On the ſouth edge of Axholm, but chiefly in Yorkſhire, was found an urn with aſhes and coins of Conſtantine in it and under it. Gough.

Aulceſter. Warwickſh. was no doubt a Roman town, as appears from the coins of braſs, gold and ſilver, from the Britiſh bricks often dug up in and near it, and from a Roman way, called Ryknild ſtreet, paſſing through it.

Auſt Paſſage. Gloceſterſh. Roman medals have been found on the eaſtern bank. Archæol.

B.

Badbury. Dorſet. near Winborminſter, where are the evident marks of a Roman encampment of a circular form, containing an area

area of eighteen acres included in the pariſh of Shapwick. Roman coins, a ſword, and urns have been found here.

Badby. Northamptonſh. In that part of the lordſhip towards Cateſby is a Roman encampment called Arbury, on the top of one of the higheſt hills in the county.

Bagſhot. Surry. Roman antiquities found here. Archæol.

Baintbrig. Yorkſhire. N. R. has ſome remains of a Roman ſtation, where a ſtatue of the Emperor Aurelius Commodus was dug up, as alſo an inſcription, and other curioſities. Camden.

Bakewell. Derbyſhire. is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town, becauſe of ſome altars dug up near it at Haddon houſe.

Bala. Merioneth. appears to have been a place of antiquity from the remains of three Roman camps, which ſeem to have been uſed as exploratory ſtations in the wars with the Ordovices. Gibſon.

Banbury. Oxfordſh. In this town, and in the fields near it are often found coins of the Roman Emperors. Camden.

Banchor. Cheſhire. Roman coins have been found here. Gale.

Barnack. Northamptonſh. In ſome ſtone pits in this pariſh, called from a ſmall hamlet Southrope pits, on the weſt ſide of the Erming ſtreet many coins, and antiquities have been diſcovered. Archæol.

Barnwell St. Andrews. Northamptonſh. near Oundle, had a caſtle now in ruins, divers Roman coins have been dug here formerly.

Barton. Nottinghamſh. near the Trent. On the top of a hill near this town is a Roman camp, where many coins have been found.

Barwick. Yorkſh. W. R. near Aberford, appears by the rubbiſh to have been encompaſſed with a wall. Here is a remarkable mount, called Hall Tower Hill, which has two trenches round it. And on the north ſide of the town is a high, and ſteep Roman bulwark, part of the Roman way from Bramham Moor, and called Wendle hill.

Bathford. Somerſet. In digging a cellar in this pariſh a Roman chequered pavement was diſcovered.

Batsford. Gloceſterſh. near Camden. The great Roman road from the north to Cirenceſter paſſes through this pariſh. Here is a ſmall Roman encampment.

Bealt

Bealt or *Builth.* Brecknockſh. is ſituated on the river Wye, and had formerly a caſtle, whoſe ruins are not even viſible except the Mount, or Keep. It is admitted a place of great antiquity, and ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Bullceum Silurum of Ptolemy. Here are ſtill the veſtiges of a camp, and pavements with other curioſities have been diſcovered.

Beaucaſtle. Cumberland. Inſcriptions ſhew the Roman antiquity of this place. Horſley.

Beckford. Gloceſterſh. on the borders of Worceſterſhire, has produced a great number of Roman coins.

Beckley. Oxfordſhire. between Woodſtock, and Thame. The Roman way between Aldcheſter, and Dorcheſter is plain in this neighbourhood, and from hence points to the wood at Stockars. Here is alſo a bye road leading from Aldcheſter towards Oxford.

Bee's St. Cumberland. From hence to the ſouth-weſt the ſhore tends in gradually, and from ſeveral ruins appears to have been fortified by the Romans at all convenient landing places againſt the depredations of the Iriſh and Scots.

Beverley. Yorkſh. E.R. A Roman pavement found near it. Gough.

Bellericay. Eſſex. Urns are frequently found near it. Gough.

Belvoir Caſtle. Lincolnſh. Many Roman antiquities have been found here.

Benſon. Oxfordſh. A Roman way goes over the Thames here on the weſt ſide of the church, and is called by the inhabitants, Medlers bank.

Bentley. Middleſex. in Great Stanmore. In digging to plant trees, fifty gold Roman coins, with ſome ſilver and copper, together with two rings of gold, and a bracelet of the ſame metal, were diſcovered. And at the ſide of the Watford road to the north weſt of this place are veſtiges of a conſiderable Roman camp. Gough.

Benwell. Northumberland. Several urns with Roman coins in them, were dug up here. Horſley.

Bere Regis. Dorſet. Near it are the remains of a Roman ſtation on Woodbury hill, which has been ſtrongly fortified with a rampart and ditches, part of which ſtill remains, containing ten acres. Stukeley.

Berkhamſtead.

Berkhamſtead. Herts. was a Roman town. Here are the ruins of an old caſtle, which was very large and ſtrong. It was encompaſſed by a moat, which encloſed about four acres. Roman coins are often dug up.

Beverſton. Gloceſterſh. Roman coins, a fibula, and a large ſtone ſtatue were found in a field adjoining. Gough.

Bibury. Gloceſterſh. on the Coln. Many Roman remains, teſſellated pavements, baths, &c. have been found. Gough.

Biceſter. Oxfordſhire. near a rivulet, which runs into the Charwell at Iſlip. It is a place of antiquity, as appears from ſome Daniſh monuments, which were dug up here. Its termination Ceſter would make the antiquary expect Roman curioſities alſo. Perhaps it might be a ſummer camp to Aldcheſter.

Bickerton. Cheſhire. Roman coins found. Horſley.

Bingley. Yorkſh. W. R. In this pariſh between Hainworth, and Cullingworth, a paved way has been obſerved of an unuſal breadth, doubtleſs a Roman road. It appears bare, above twelve feet broad, and neatly ſet of ſuch ſtones, as the place afforded. Its ſtatelineſs ſhews its original. It is often met with ſeveral feet deep upon the moors. It croſſes Harding moor, and is ſaid to appear again upon Rumleſs moor leading to Ilkley. Hearne's Leland.

Birmingham. Warwickſh, About five furlongs north of the navigation bridge Icnild ſtreet paſſes by the extremities of this town. Joining the water are the veſtiges of a caſtle, where Roman coins are diſcovered. Gough.

Blackburn. Lancaſhire. Several Roman coins have been found here. Archæol.

Blackheath. Kent. A. D. 1710. A great many urns were dug up, and among them two of an unuſual form, one globular, and the other cylindrical, both of fine red clay. The largeſt was very ſmooth, and thin, its circumference ſix feet, three inches. It had aſhes in it, but no coins. Under the rim about the mouth of it MARCVS AVRELIVS IIII was rudely ſcratcht. In the other were ſix or ſeven coins, one of Claudius, and another of Gallienus. H's Leland.

Blackrode. Lancaſhire. Urns, coins, hinges, horſe ſhoes, and iron utenſils

utenſils are ſaid to have been found here, and a Roman ſtation is placed here by different writers. Archæol.

Blenkenſhip. Northumberland. near the Picts wall, juſt at its entrance into Cumberland. A Roman altar was diſcovered.

Blithborough. Suffolk. in the road to Yarmouth from London. Several Roman urns were dug up among ſome old buildings.

Blockley, or rather *Dorn.* Worceſterſh. A pariſh ſurrounded by Gloceſterſhire is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town from the coins and other antiquities dug up.

Boddington. Cheſhire. A Roman camp kettle found. Stukeley.

Boreham. Eſſex. Some fragments of Roman pottery have been found in the low grounds. Gough.

Boughton. Kent. Near the forty-ninth mile ſtone from London to Canterbury, near the midway from Boughton hill to Beacon hill in the track of the Roman road, was found an urn with a cover containing a ſmaller with a lachrymatory in it, and four or five more urns near it, the largeſt capable of containing above a peck, but all broken, except the firſt. Alſo a large braſs of Fauſtina Junr. Gough.

Bourn. Lincolnſh. Roman coins are often found here. Stukeley.

Bourton on the Water. Gloceſterſh. ſituated near the Foſs road. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp incloſing ſixty acres, now divided into ſeveral cloſes, where coins, and other antiquities are frequently dug up, as was a ſignet with a ſculpture very viſible. A paved aqueduct has been alſo diſcovered, and bones are frequently found in digging foundations for walls.

Bradburn. Derbyſhire. At this place is a Roman exploratory fort, and near it another encampment, called Lombard Piece, where an urn was found containing ſeveral coins, chiefly Denarii, and moſt of them of the upper empire. Archæol.

Bradfield. Yorkſh. W. R. near Ecclesfield. In this Chapelry was found a Roman coin of the higher empire, and alſo by a countryman, ploughing a piece of uncultivated land, called the Lawns, a braſs plate with an inſcription beginning with IMP CÆSAR DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI FDIVI NERVÆ. Archæol.

Bradford Peverel. Dorſet. On the downs near it are many barrows, and a Roman road paſſed through it, which is very viſible. At

the weſt end of this pariſh it croſſes the river Frome, and Stratton common mead, comes near that church, and is viſible thence to Grimſton, &c. and formed probably a communication between Dorcheſter and Ilcheſter.

Brampton on Swale. Yorkſh. N. R. near Richmond. Many Roman coins have been found.

Brancaſter. Norfolk. On the eaſtern coaſt, is thought to have been anciently a conſiderable city, and Roman garriſon. Ancient coins have been frequently dug up, and here is the plain appearance of a camp. Gibſon.

Braughing. Herts. on the weſt ſide of the Erming ſtreet. Ruins of a Roman camp have been diſcovered at this place.

Bray. Berks. Several Roman coins together with fragments of armour and weapons have been at different times ploughed up in the Eaſt Hay, a common field lying to the eaſt of this town. Gent. Mag.

Brecknock. Brecon. is ſituated in the center of the county at the confluence of the Hodney, and the Uſk. That it was inhabited in the times of the Romans is evident from ſeveral coins of the Emperors found there. Camden.

And at three meaſured miles weſt of this town are the remains of an old fortification, called the Gaer, an old ſquare containing about eight acres. It was walled, and moated round. Part of the wall is ſtill extant eight feet high, and ten feet broad upon a riſing ground north of the Uſk. Some braſs coins were formerly found here, and Roman bricks are often ploughed up, having on them LEG. II. AVG. Archæol.

Brill. Bucks. An ancient Burgh in Bernwood, as Roman money doth witneſs. Camden.

Brinklow. Warwickſh. The keep of a caſtle remains here, which Sir Wm. Dugdale concludes from its ſituation upon the Foſs to be of Roman origin. Gough.

Bromham. Wilts. near Hedington. In a field formerly part of Bromham Park were diſcovered, 1765, Roman baths, and pavements. Gough.

Brough on the Sands. Cumberland. Inſcriptions found. Horſley.

Brough. Derbyſhire. A ſmall hamlet in Hope pariſh. Many bricks and

and foundations have been ploughed up with a fragment of a Roman pavement and other antiquities. Gough.

Brougham. Weſtmorland. has a very ancient caſtle, the greateſt part of which is now fallen to decay. Roman coins and many other antiquities are found at or near this place.

Brugh Hall near Catarick. Yorkſh. N. R. Coins and Roman inſcriptions found. Horſley.

Brough. Cumberland. Stones are often ploughed up in a field near this town and lime with the ſtones. Urns have alſo been frequently found here. And beſides an imperfect inſcription, Horſley ſaw two Roman altars lying at the door of a houſe, but neither with ſculptures, nor inſcriptions viſible upon them.

Burton. Somerſet. In digging a hole for a gatepoſt was found a piece of lead weighing fifty pounds with this inſcription upon it,

IMP DUOR AVG ANTONINI
ET VERI ARMENIACORUM. Stukeley.

Buckland Abbas. Dorſet. In this pariſh is a circular camp of ten acres, in which arms, and Roman coins have been found. Gough.

Burdoſwald. Cumberland. The fort here ſtands upon a large plain, at the head of a ſteep deſcent towards the river, having outbuildings to the ſouth-eaſt. The foundations of houſes within this fort are very viſible. Several Roman inſcriptions have been found here. Horſley.

Bullingdon. Hants. In this pariſh is a place called Tilbury Hill, containing a ſquare field by eſtimation ten acres, ditched about in ſome places deeper than others, wherein have been found tokens of wells, and about which the ploughmen have met with ſquared ſtones and Roman coins.

Buntingford. Herts. A ſmall town upon the Erming ſtreet road.

Burgh. Lincolnſh. A market town near Skegneſs—a Roman Caſtrum. It is a high piece of ground partly natural, and partly raiſed by Roman labour, overlooking the wide extended marſhes. In St. Mary's church yard, now demoliſhed, Roman coins have been found. A very fair, and large Antoninus Pius in braſs COS IIII is in the poſſeſſion of T. Linney, eſq. Stukeley.

Burgh upon Humber. Yorkſh. E. R. A fragment of a Roman inſcription was found here. Horſley.

Burgh Caſtle. Suffolk. ſeems to have been one of thoſe forts, which the Romans built againſt the Saxon piracies, and probably the Garianonum of the Notitia, where the Stableſian horſe had their ſtation. It is now quite overgrown with briars, and thorns, among which they now and then dig up Roman coins. The walls are built with flints, and bricks. The latter are near a foot, and half long, and ſo agree pretty exactly with the account Vitruvius gives of Roman bricks. The wall toward the eaſt remains ſtill in its full length, with four round towers, which though joined to the wall, jut out ſo far beyond it, that only a ſmall part of the Periphery is within. Theſe towers are each fourteen feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall, not hollow but ſolid. Camden.

Borough. Leiceſterſh. Here is a great Roman camp upon a very high hill of a moſt delightful, and extenſive proſpect. The fortification takes in the whole ſummit of the hill, and contains about ſixteen acres. It is of an irregular figure, humouring the ground, but nearly ſquare, and conforming to the quarters of the heavens. Stukeley.

Boroughbridge. Yorkſh. W. R. ſo called from its bridge over the Ure. Many Roman coins have been found here, and in a field near the bridge are four huge ſtones of a pyramidal form, very rough, and unpoliſhed, placed in a ſtraight line, perhaps a Roman trophy, placed by the highway, which runs along here. Others ſuppoſe them of Britiſh original, poſſibly deities. Camden.

Bromfield. Eſſex. In a well was found a Roman ſandal, and a braſs veſſel. Gough.

Bulbarrow Hill. Dorſet. overlooking the vale of Blackmore has a ſmall circular camp, near which Roman coins have been ploughed up.

Burnley. Lancaſhire. has produced ſeveral Roman Denarii. Gough.

Burton Hills. Cheſhire. Roman coins found. Horſley.

Burſtall. Yorkſh. near Heaton. In this pariſh ſeveral hundreds of Roman coins have been found. H's Leland.

Bury.

Bury. Lancaſhire. on the river Irwell. Several Roman coins have been formerly dug up, and here is a large ſquare camp.

Buxton. Derbyſhire. The waters here are thought to have been well known to the Romans. The road called Bath Gate runs from hence to Burgh.

Buxton. Norfolk. Ten Roman urns were found in one field. Brown's V. Burial.

C.

Cadbury North. Somerſet. Near this place ſtands Camalet, vulgarly called Cadbury Caſtle, ſituated on the higheſt ground in the county. It is a noble fortification of the Romans. Roman coins are found in great plenty. The entrance is guarded with ſix or ſeven ditches. There are three or four ditches quite round it, and ſometimes more. The area within is at leaſt twenty acres. The rampart is large, and high, made chiefly with great ſtones. It has only one entrance, which is from the eaſt. It is a perfect watch tower, ſurveying the country round to an incredible diſtance. Upon the top many pavements, and arches, hand grind ſtones, and other domeſtick, or camp utenſils have been dug up. On the north ſide in the fourth ditch is a neverfailing ſpring. Stukeley.

Caerfilly. Glamorganſh. is of great antiquity. Roman coins are found here. Its caſtle, built 1221, is one of the nobleſt ruins in Britain. One half of a round tower has fallen quite down, but the other half overhangs its baſis more than nine feet, and is thought as great a curioſity, as the leaning tower at Piſa in Italy.

Caerwys. Flint. appears to have been a Roman ſtation. Coins are found. Gough.

Caldicot. Herts. Between this place, and Hinxworth ſeveral Roman antiquities have been dug up. Some workmen digging gravel for the repair of the great northern road, ſtruck upon ſome large urns full of burnt bones, and aſhes, and pateras of fine red earth; likewiſe glaſs Lachrymatories, Ampullas, and a Fibula of braſs. Stukeley.

Caldwell. Yorkſh. N. R. ſeems to have been a Roman town. Cade.

Callingwood.

Callingwood. Staffordſhire. On the the north ſide of Needwood foreſt in 1793 were found upwards of thirty Roman gold coins of five Emperors, moſt of them very perfect. Gent. Mag.

Calne. Wilts. Roman coins often found. Oldbury Hill, a ſtrong Roman camp overlooks this town. Stukeley.

Cardyke, or *Caer Dyke*, is a vaſt artificial canal drawn north, and ſouth on the edge of the fens from Peterborough river in Northamptonſhire to Lincoln river about fifty miles long, and by the Romans without all peradventure. It enters Lincolnſhire at Eaſt Deeping, proceeding upon an exact level between the high, and low grounds all the way. It runs with an uninterrupted courſe as far as Kyme, and probable meets the Lincoln river near Waſhenburgh. It is ſixty feet broad, having a large flat bank on both ſides. Roman coins are frequently found through its whole length. Stukeley.

Carlton Scrope. Lincolnſh. A pot of Roman money was dug up. Stukeley.

Carrawburgh. Northumberl. Roman inſcriptions found. Horſley.

Caervorran. Northumberl. The fort here lies to the ſouth of both the walls, and has a Peet Moſs before it. The ramparts round it are very conſpicuous, and alſo the ditch. The buildings without the fort have been in the ſouth, and weſt ſides. Abundance of antiquities of various ſorts have been dug up here. Horſley.

Caſterton Brig. Rutland. has been fenced about with a deep moat on two ſides, the river ſupplying its uſe on the other two, for it ſtands in an angle. It conſiſts of one ſtreet running through its length upon the road. The great ditch, and banks are called the Dikes. Many Roman coins are found here. Stukeley.

Caſtle Riſing. Norfolk. has its name from its being ſituated on a hill with a caſtle by it. Many Roman, Saxon, and Daniſh antiquities have been diſcovered in and about this town.

Caſtleſteeds. Cumberland. A fort on the Picts wall, north-weſt of Brampton where antiquities of the Romans are frequently found.

Caſter, or *Thong Caſter.* Lincolnſhire. Enough of the Roman wall remains to evince its founders. Stukeley.

Caſter.

Caſter. Northamptonſh. on the river Nen, lies about half a mile from the Erming ſtreet upon the hill. The foundation of the wall of the Roman Caſtrum appeared in the ſtreet to the north-weſt of the church. It went round the church-yard taking in the whole top of the hill. Underneath it lay the city. Far below the church-yard the ground is full of foundations and Moſaics. Roman coins are found in great abundance. Stukeley.

Cateſby. Northamptonſh. Roman coins have been found in the park. Gough.

Cathorpe. Lincolnſh. Coins, and urns are dug up. Stukeley.

Cerney North. Gloceſterſh. In a field near it is a camp of conſiderable extent, and in Calmſden field was dug up an urn of blue glaſs.

Chadlington. Oxfordſh. near Chipping Norton, has a ſquare Roman camp.

Chappel Hill. Surry. near Haſcomb. has the remains of a Roman camp.

Charing. Kent. Roman antiquities are found all about. Stukeley.

Charſton or *Black Rock*. Monmouthſh. Roman money is frequently picked up in the mud upon the rock or landing place. Archæol.

Chatham. Kent. In enlarging the new fortifications here, a Roman burying place was diſcovered, and near one hundred graves opened, in which were found a variety of antiquities. By the coins it appeared to have been uſed by the Romans juſt on their leaving Britain. Gough.

Chedworth. Gloceſterſh. At Letterſcomb Bottom in this pariſh a Roman bath was diſcovered. The Foſs road lies about two miles from this ſpot to the north-weſt. There is a tumulus on a hill near this bath, with a remarkable large ſtone ſet upright on the top of it, on the removal of which great quantities of human bones were diſcovered.

Chelſham. Surry. in the pariſh of Warlingham. On a hill, called Bottle, in the road from Croydon into Kent, are the remains of a Roman camp, to which a lane, called Shalſden, leads from Croydon.

Chepſtow. Monmouthſh. was formerly walled round, and had a caſtle. A beautiful Roman pavement was diſcovered here, A. D. 1689.

Cheſhunt.

Cheſhunt. Herts. Coins of Hadrian, Claudius Gothicus, and Conſtantine have been found here. Gough.

Cheſter. Northamptonſhire. In the pariſh of Ircheſter near Wellingborough, has plain marks of a Roman encampment. Roman bricks, coins, and pavements are often found.

Cheſterford, Great. Eſſex. The veſtigia of a Roman city has been diſcovered here, the foundations of whoſe walls ſtill appear quite round it, though level with the ground, and take in about fifty acres. In the north-weſt end is the foundation of a temple, and many Roman coins have been found in the Borough Field, as they term the Old City. Stukeley.

Cheſterfield. Bedfordſh. near Sandye, has a Roman camp, where urns and coins have been dug up.

Cheſter in the Street. Durham. may be ſuſpected from its name to be a Roman town, and alſo to ſtand upon a Roman road. A road has been taken notice of, viſible on Gateſhead Fell, leading from Newcaſtle to this place, and another road has been obſerved pointing to it from Bincheſter. Horſley.

Roman coins are found here. Gough.

Cheſter, Little. Derbyſh. on the Derwent near Derby. The track of the wall has been followed all round, and in ſome places the foundations may be perceived in the paſtures with ſome vaults along the ſide of it. Braſs, ſilver, and gold Roman coins have been found in great abundance, earthen pipes, aqueducts, and all kinds of antiquities. Stukeley.

Cheſter, Great. Northumberland. The fort here is among thoſe, that have been well preſerved. Some part of the original ſtone wall is ſtanding at a good height. The ditch is alſo pretty viſible on all ſides, except the eaſt. On the weſt ſide there is a double agger, and ditch. Some pieces of an iron gate, and hinges have been found in the ruins not long ago. Several inſcriptions have been found here. Horſley.

Cheſter, Little. Northumberland. is detached from the wall to the ſouth, farther than any other of theſe forts, being about half a mile from it. It is leſs than many of them, and does not contain more than three acres of ground. The ramparts are viſible quite round, and very large. The town, or outbuildings have been chiefly

chiefly to the weſt, and the ſouth-weſt of it. About fifty yards weſt of this place, under a heap of rubbiſh, two vaulted rooms were diſcovered, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman Balneum with a Hypocauſt under it. Horſley.

Cheſterton. Somerſet. has the remains of a Roman camp.

Cheſterton. Warwickſh. has a Roman camp upon the Foſs road near it.

Chidley Mount. Somerſet. oppoſite Bridgewater, which is ſuppoſed to have riſen from its ruins. Roman coins have been found.

Childrey. Berks. near Wantage. A Roman road runs juſt above the place.

Chilham. Kent. Below this town there is a green Barrow one hundred, and eighty feet long, and forty broad, called Jul Laber, thought to be the grave of Laberius Durus, who was killed by the Britons in this neighbourhood in a battle with Cæſar. Camden.

Roman veſſels, and utenſils were found here in digging a foundation for a houſe. Gough.

Chinnor. Oxfordſh. Icning ſtreet enters this county here.

Chipping Norton. Oxfordſh. Roman money frequently dug up. Stukeley.

Chipping Ongar. Eſſex. is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town from the number of Roman bricks, which appear in the walls of the church.

Chipping Warden. Northamptonſh. on the river Charwell between Daventry and Banbury. Wallow Bank at the north end of this village is ſuppoſed to be the remains of a Roman work from the coins found.

Chipping Wycomb. Bucks. In a meadow near this town, a curious Roman pavement was diſcovered of about nine feet ſquare, wrought with exquiſite art, with ſtones of various colours.

Chobham. Surry. A large quantity of Roman coins of the Lower empire in an earthen pot were ploughed up here. Gough.

Clarendon Park. Wilts. three miles eaſt of Saliſbury. Between this park and a Roman camp near it, lies the road from Old Sarum to Wincheſter. Stukeley.

Clifton. Nottinghamſh. Here is one of thoſe antique Labyrinths, or Mazes attributed to the Romans. The form of it is ſquare.

Clifton. Yorkſh. W. R. near Halifax. A number of Roman coins have been diſcovered.

Clifton. Yorkſh. W. R. near Doncaſter. An urn full of Roman coins of the Bas empire was diſcovered by a labourer ſtriking his pick-ax upon it, and on a farther ſearch a larger veſſel containing about two gallons more. Gough.

Coates. Gloceſterſh. In this pariſh is a ſtrong camp, ſuppoſed Roman.

Cogenhoo. Northamptonſh. On the eaſt ſide of Clifford hill, ſome Roman coins, and a family urn were found.

Coker, Eaſt. Somerſet. A teſſellated pavement two, or three yards ſquare, was found in making a ditch. Gough.

Coleſbourn. Gloceſterſh. At Comb End Farm the remains of a conſiderable building were diſcovered, which on a farther inveſtigation appeared clearly from the teſſellated pavements to have been a Roman houſe. It was ſituated on a hill about a mile from the Roman road from Gloceſter to Cirenceſter. Archæolog.

Coggeſhall. Eſſex. In a Grotto near this town underground, was found a vial with a lamp in it, covered with a Roman tile fourteen inches diameter, and alſo ſome urns with aſhes and bones in them, of which one reſembled Coral, and had this inſcription, Cocilli M.

Coleſhill. Warwickſhire. In an old foundation was dug up a copper coin of Trajan. Camden.

Coln. Lancaſhire. Roman coins found at Wheatley lane near this town. Whitaker.

Comb Neville. Surry. At a little diſtance from the Thames, where have been found medals, and coins of ſeveral of the Roman Emperors, eſpecially of Diocletian, Maximus, and Conſtantine the Great. Gibſon.

Conderton. Gloceſterſh. is ſituated on a tongue of land ſurrounded with Worceſterſhire, and is a hamlet to Overbury. On Conderton hill is a ſmall oval camp, one hundred and ſixty-five yards long, and ſeventy-one yards wide, ſuppoſed Daniſh. Roman coins are found in the fields.

Candora.

Cotdora. Cornwall. by Helford Haven S. W. of Falmouth. Near it is a Roman vallum ſtretching almoſt from ſea to ſea. A great quantity of Roman and other coins have been dug up on the ſide of the haven. Gough.

Coniſborough. Yorkſh. W. R. Two pots of Roman coins dug up. Gough.

Coniſcliff. Durham. near Pierce Bridge. A Roman altar was found.

Conqueſt. Somerſet. Two urns full of Roman coins found. Gough.

Cookridge. Yorkſh. W. R. In the road from Ilkley to Addle. On Black hill many Roman coins have been found.

Corton. Somerſet. near Sherborne. Some labourers dug up a Roman urn, in which were near two quarts of Roman coins.

Cotterſtock. Northamptonſh. A ſervant ploughing on the edge of the lordſhip, adjoining to Glapthorn, turned up ſeveral little ſtones or teſſellæ, and on opening the ground a pavement was found twenty feet ſquare. Five or ſix coins of Valentinian were among the rubbiſh thrown off of the pavement. Gough.

Couſins Houſe. Northumberland. The ruins of a Roman ſtation, and town at this place are ſtill very diſcernible, though it has all been ploughed, and is now a rich meadow. The ſtones, and the rubbiſh of the buildings are levelled, and covered with earth, and graſs, but the ramparts of the fort may be diſtinctly traced out. The contents of it has been about three acres, and a half. This place occupies two cloſes, now called the Well Lawes. In the weſtern cloſe is one remarkable ruinous heap, ſuppoſed to have been an ancient building, perhaps a temple, though it might be miſtaken for a tumulus. Horſley.

Coventry. Warwickſh. A Roman pavement was found, and under it a coin of Nero. Gent. Mag.

Cowbridge. Glamorganſh. In the gardens of this town a few Roman medals have at different times been dug up: one of Hadrian of middle braſs was preſented to Roger Gale, Eſq. and another of the ſame kind is in the poſſeſſion of another antiquary. Archæol.

Crakenthorpe. Weſtmorland. is famous for its Moors, over which a Roman road, called Maiden Way, paſſes, and on which are the marks of ſome wonderful camps, where have been found many antiquities.

Crawdundale Waith. Weſtmorland, near Whelp Caſtle. Ditches, rampires and great mounds of earth caſt up appear here, among which was found an inſcription, cut in a rough ſort of rock. Camden.

Creke, South. Norfolk. Roman urns have been found here. Brown's V. Bur.

Cromall, Abbots. Gloceſterſh. Not long ago a chequered pavement was diſcovered at this place.

Cromford. Derbyſh. On the moor was diſcovered a block or piece of lead, with the following inſcription,

IMP HADRIANI AVG MEI LVI. Archæol.

Cunvil Gaio. Carmarthenſh. Four miles from Carmarthen three thouſand Roman medals were dug up, all of ſmall copper and very little value. Archæol.

Cwm. Radnorſh. The remains here are not only indiſputably Roman but conſiderable. Archæol.

D.

Daglingworth. Gloceſterſh. A teſſellated pavement, and the ruins of many foundations have been diſcovered in this village.

Deptford. Kent. In ſome gardens near the Lock, by the road ſide, an ancient Terminus with two faces was dug up, and with it large flat bricks unqueſtionably Roman. H's Leland.

Darking. Surry. The Roman cauſeway, called Stanes Street, paſſes through the church-yard.

Dean, Weſt. Wilts. A teſſellated pavement four feet ſquare, was found here.

Denton. Lincolnſh. In the field was found a Moſaick pavement about a foot, and half underground, extending near thirty feet, and ſeveral large pieces of Roman bricks in the foundations of the partitions, which divided the rooms. Gough.

Denton. Northumberland. A Roman inſcription found mentioning the firſt, ſecond, and tenth Cohorts of LEG. AVG. Horſley.

Devizes. Wilts. A gardener here dug up a collection of Gods, which he carried about for a ſhew. They were found in a garden in a cavity encloſed with Roman brick. The Venus is an excellent

deſign:

deſign: Vulcan as lame as if made at a forge: the reſt equal in deſigning with the Lares of the Oſtiaques. Several Roman coins have been found hereabouts, and a braſs Roman key, beſide other antiquities. Stukeley.

Dinder. Herefordſh. One mile from Hereford on a hill, is a Roman camp, called vulgarly Oyſter Hill.

Doddington. Gloceſterſh. In this pariſh Roman urns, and coins have been found.

Dolegelly. Merionethſh. What antiquity this place is of, or whether of any note in the time of the Romans is uncertain, however ſome of their coins have been found near a wall, called Fynon Vair, within a bow-ſhot of the town. Gibſon.

Dolwyddelen. Caernarvonſh. has the remains of an ancient caſtle, and near where the great gate ſtood are ſome parts of a Roman road, which led to this place through Merionethſhire.

Donats St. Caſtle. Glamorganſh. ſtands at a place called Naſh Point, and is a work of great antiquity, as appears from many Roman remains diſcovered there.

Donington. Lincolnſh. Here Holland Brig, or Bridge End Cauſeway has all the requiſites, that can aſcertain it to be a Roman work, being ſtraight and laid with a ſolid bed of ſtone. The preſent indeed is repaired every year, but we have much reaſon to think the firſt projection of it through this broad moraſs was no leſs than Roman. Stukeley.

Dorcheſter. Oxfordſh. That this was formerly a Roman ſtation ſeveral of their coins, found frequently in this place, do ſufficiently atteſt. Our hiſtories tell us, that it was once a Biſhop's See, which in the time of William the Conqueror was tranſlated to Lincoln. Camden.

Dieuliſh. Dorſet. near Sturminſter, a liberty in Blandford diviſion. Some trees were blown down in this chapelry, when a Roman pavement was diſcovered ſixty feet by fifteen, with ſome other Roman antiquities.

Drayton. Northamptonſh. A Roman pavement three feet by one, and a half, was diſcovered near this place. Gough.

Dugdale. Warwickſh. near Nuneaton, appears to have had anciently ſome caſtle, or notable fort, foundations of buildings having been

been dug up in it, and a Roman copper coin with the head of the Emperor Trajan.

Dunmow. Eſſex. A coin of Honorius of the fineſt gold, and in the higheſt preſervation was picked up in this town. And two or three pieces of the large braſs of Commodus were found in the fields near the church, beſides a large parcel of Roman Denarii diſcovered on an eſtate of Lord Maynard's, which joins this town. Archæol.

Dunwich. Suffolk. on the coaſt. From the coins, that are found, and particularly an urn full, the quantity of a quart meaſure, which were dug out of the cliff near this place with fragments of other urns, it appears to have been a Roman town.

Durham, Old. Durham. near the city of Durham. It is now called Maiden Caſtle, and Roman coins have been found here. Gough.

E.

Eaſtbourn. Suſſex. A Roman bath, and a teſſellated pavement were diſcovered here with evident marks, that whatever buildings had been over them had been deſtroyed by fire.

Eaſthampſtead. Berks. In Cæſar's camp in this pariſh Roman coins are often found. Stukeley.

Eaſtneſs in Rhydale. Yorkſh. N. R. A Roman inſcription was dug up. Gale.

Eaſton Grey. Wilts. At Whitewalls in this pariſh is a Roman camp, and coins have been found lately in great profuſion. B. Cloyne.

Eaſtwell. Kent. Near Lord Winchelſea's ſeat ſeveral Roman antiquities have been found. Gough.

Eggerdon Hill. Dorſet. north-eaſt of Aſkerwell is 1350 feet high. On the top of it is a camp, ſuppoſed Roman, with a double rampart and ditch. Its ſhape is oval. In the middle is a tumulus. The ramparts include near twenty acres.

Egloſtiel. Cornwall. At Wadeſbridge near this town, a braſs pot full of Roman coins was found. Gough.

Elford. Staffordſh. Here is a Roman tumulus, deſcribed by Dr. Plot after a due examination. He obſerved aſhes, and charcoal in their true colours, and ſeveral pieces of bone in the middle of it ſo friable, that they would crumble between the fingers. Gibſon.

Elham.

Elham. Norfolk. Numbers of coins, and Roman burial urns have at various times been diſcovered. Archæol.

Ellenborough. Cumberland. near Workington. Abundance of Roman antiquities have been found here.

Elm. Cambridgſh. near Wiſbeach. An urn full of Roman braſs money was taken up. Dr. Maſſey has many of the coins. They are of the Lower empire. There is a piece of higher ground near it, where have been buildings. Stukeley.

Elm. Somerſet. near Frome. In a camp there, a pot of Roman coins was dug up, moſt of them of Conſtantine the Great. Stukeley.

Elſdon. Northumberland. Two Roman inſcriptions were found. Horſley.

Ely, Iſle. Cambridgeſh. Twenty-four ſmall earthen Roman lamps were found. Gough.

Eſcourt. Wilts. Not far from a great Cauſeway, perhaps a Roman vicinal way, a large earthen veſſel was dug up with two leſſer pots in it, one of which was full of aſhes, and bones. The largeſt might be an Obruendarium, wherein the Romans incloſed their Vaſcula Cineraria. Gibſon.

Ewelme. Oxfordſh. On the Common near an old Roman way, an urn was diſcovered, that had copper coins, ſome as ancient as the arrival of Julius Cæſar in this iſland.

Ewenny. Glamorganſh. In Mr. Tuberville's park here is a camp, and Roman coins are found. B. Cloyne.

Exmore. Devonſh. Where the river Ex riſes is a moiſt barren ground near the Severn ſea, part in Devon, but more of it in Somerſetſhire. In this moor are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, and ſeveral urns with Roman coins have been found in the barrows.

Eye. Suffolk. In a ſand pit, in a leaden caſe, were found in high preſervation ſeveral hundred gold Roman coins. Gough.

F.

Faſeley. Staffordſh. At this place the Watling ſtreet enters this county.

Farley Park. Somerſetſh. near Philips Norton. A Roman chequered pavement was dug up here. It had formerly a caſtle. Gibſon.

Farndon,

Farndon, Eaſt. Northamptonſh. near Market Harborough has the remains of a Roman ſummer camp.

Fawburn. Eſſex. A ſilver coin of Domitian was dug up here under the foundation of an old wall, built partly of Roman bricks.

Feſtinoeg. Merionethſh. Near this village runs a high road, or military way, of pitched ſtones, through theſe difficult, and almoſt impaſſable mountains. It is called in the Britiſh, Sarn Helen, or Helen's Way, and might be made by Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, whoſe works were many and magnificent throughout the empire. Camden.

Fleet. Lincolnſh. In the fens near Gedney. An earthen pot was found with three pecks of copper coins of the Emperor Gallienus. Stukeley.

Flint. Flintſh. About a mile from the town on the lower road to Cheſter ſtood a croſs, called Atis Croſs. Tradition places a large town here in ancient times, and it is ſaid, foundations of buildings are often diſcovered, and multitudes of Roman coins, fibulæ, &c. Gough.

Folkſtone. Kent. appears to have been a very ancient place from the Roman coins, and bricks dug up.

Fordington. Dorſet. a large village near Dorcheſter. This pariſh abounds with antiquities, and Roman coins are frequently found.

Frimley. Surry. An urn with Roman coins, and intaglios found.

G.

Gatton. Surry. Coins, and other antiquities have been diſcovered.

Gainſthorpe. Lincolnſh. Coins found. Stukeley.

Gargrave. Yorkſh. W. R. Here is a camp; and a Roman pavement has been found. Gough.

Gedney. Lincolnſh. At Gedney Hill ſeveral Roman coins have been found, ſome of Antoninus. And in the ſame hamlet, about two miles north of South ſea bank is a paſture, called the High Doles, being a ſquare, double moated, where ancient foundations have been dug up, and ſome Roman coins. Another like ſquare ſo moated is in the pariſh of St. Edmund's, about the ſame diſtance from the ſaid bank, where the like matters have been found. Stukeley.

Gelt.

Gelt. Northumberland. Upon the face of a rock, about half way up a ſteep hill, that hangs over this river, a Roman inſcription is cut. The rock is on the ſide of the river next to Brampton, and about half a mile above Gelt bridge. Horſley.

George's St. Fields. Surry. A large ſpace between Lambeth, and Southwark, where many Roman coins, chequered pavements, and bricks have been found, it being the center of three Roman ways.

Giggleſburn. Lincolnſh. In caſting up a ditch many Roman coins were found. Stukeley.

Giggleſwick. Yorkſh. W. R. In a quarry above this town was found at two yards in depth a large quantity of Roman coins. Gough.

Gloſſop. Derbyſh. in this pariſh near Wooley bridge is a Roman ſtation, called Melandra Caſtle, the ramparts three yards broad, and the ditches on the ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt ſides partly remaining. The four entrances are very viſible. The road runs from Brough hither, the track ſtill uſed, and another from Buxton. Gough.

Godmancheſter. Huntingdonſh. This place is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman city. Many Roman coins have been diſcovered. It lies on the Erming ſtreet. Huſbandry was formerly ſo much attended to in this town, that the inhabitants brag, they have entertained a king of England in his progreſs with a ruſtick ſhew of nine ſcore ploughs at once. Camden.

Gogmagog Hills. Cambridgeſh. Upon them is a camp, called Vandlebury, in which ſeveral Roman coins have been found at different times. Gough.

Goring. Oxfordſh. on the Thames between Reading, and Wallingford, where the Icning ſtreet croſſes into Berks.

Goſwell. Lincolnſh. All about a place in this pariſh, called Verecourt, Roman coins are found. Stukeley.

Grantham. Lincolnſh. Burton in his comment on Antoninus relates, that a great ſtone trough, covered with a ſtone, was dug up here full of Roman coins. Stukeley.

Greta Bridge. Yorkſh. N. R. Roman altars, and coins are often found, and here is a camp, and plain marks of a ſtation. Horſley.

Gretland. Yorkſh. W. R. is ſituated on the very top of a hill, and

acceſſible but on one ſide. A votive altar was diſcovered here. Camden.

Grimſthorpe. Lincolnſh. The ſeat of the Duke of Ancaſter near Bourne. Roman coins have been found in the gardens.

Guilford. Surry. The caſtle is a ſquare building of flints, ragſtones, and Roman bricks. Roman coins are frequently found about the town. Gough.

Guilſborough. Northamptonſh. has the traces of a Roman camp, called the Boroughs. Stukeley.

H.

Hackney. Middleſex. At the bottom of the marſh through which the river Lea runs between Old Ford, and Wyck has been diſcovered the remains of a great ſtone cauſeway, which by the Roman coins appears to have been made by that people.

Hagley. Worceſterſh. affords ſome conſiderable remains of the Romans.

Haleſowen. Salop. Foſſil wood has been dug up here, as have ſome Roman antiquities.

Halton Cheſters. Northumberland. This ſtation was long overlooked by all our antiquaries, perhaps from the irregularity of its figure. The broader part lies within the wall, and the leſs or narroweſt part without. The former is called Cheſters, or Silver hill, upon account of the Roman coins found there, and the other Cheſter Cloſe. The remaining ruins of the outbuildings are to the ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt of the fort. Horſley.

Hampſtead. Middleſex. A Roman ſepulchral urn was dug up in the Wells walk. Gent. Mag.

Hambden Hill. Somerſet. has upon it a Roman camp with a double ditch about it, to which leads a Roman vicinal way from the Foſs through Stoke. Stukeley.

Hambledon Hill. Dorſet. at one end of Cranbourne chaſe, has had a camp upon it, where it is ſaid Roman coins have been dug up.

Hampton in Arden. Warwickſh. in the pariſh of Knowle. In ploughing, the ſhare of the plough ſtruck againſt an urn, of a dark brown colour, and rude workmanſhip, which being broken by

by the ſhock, its contents were found to be a maſs of Roman coins in weight about fifteen pounds. Archæol.

Harleigh. Merionethſh. was once called Kaer Kolhwyn. Several Roman coins have been found hereabouts, and that the Britons prefixed the word Kaer to moſt places fortified by the Romans is well known to antiquaries. Camden.

Harleſton. Lincolnſh. near Grantham. A countryman found not only great plenty of Roman coins, but alſo a huge braſs pot, &c. Harriſon.

Harwich. Eſſex. The name may imply, that the Saxons as well as the Romans kept an army here. Part of a Roman camp, and a tumulus ſtill remain, and coins, bricks, and pavements have been found. Gough.

Haſcomb. Surry. From Caſtle hill in this pariſh, where are the remains of a Roman camp, is a proſpect over the whole of this county, and part of Suſſex.

Haughleigh. Suffolk. has a Norman caſtle added to a Roman entrenchment. Gough.

Hawcaſter Rig. Yorkſh. W. R. near Leeds has the traces of many Roman works.

Hawkſtow. Lincolnſh. The ſeat of Admiral Shirley. In digging a kitchen garden in the preſent year 1797, a Roman pavement has been diſcovered, of which ſeveral yards ſquare have been cleared. It is a repreſentation of ancient ſpots and the figures are in high preſervation. Whitehall, E. Poſt.

Hay. Brecknock. lies on the bank of the river Wye upon the borders of Herefordſhire, and ſeems to have been well known to the Romans, ſince their coins are often found there, and ſome ruins of walls are ſtill remaining. Camden.

Haynton. Lincolnſh. In digging foundations for a dog kennel, a large pot having three feet, and a handle, was found full of various Roman ſilver coins value eighty pounds. Gough.

Hibalſtow. Lincolnſh. Coins found. Stukeley.

Heaton. Yorkſh. W. R. in the pariſh of Birſtall. In a field, called Hendleſhaw, ſeveral hundred coins were found of Heliogabalus, Severus, Alexander, Gallienus, Gallus, &c. H's Leland.

Heddington. Wilts. between Marlborough, and Bath ſeems to have been

been a Roman city, from the foundations of houſes, which have been dug up here for a mile together, and from the ſilver, and copper coins of Roman emperors found here. Gibſon.

Heddon, Eaſt. Northumberland. by the Picts wall. A great number of curious Roman coins, and medals were diſcovered in the ruins of the Roman wall. They were depoſited in wooden boxes, which were almoſt deſtroyed, but many of the coins were as freſh as when firſt ſtruck.

Hedley. Surry, near Leatherhead Downs. Upon the edge of this pariſh there is a perfect Roman road from London to Darking, which appears in ſeveral places.

Hellensford. Yorkſh. near Weatherby, where a Roman military way croſſes the river Wherfe.

Henbury. Gloceſterſh. near Briſtol is a pariſh twenty-five miles in compaſs. In digging a foundation for a ſummer houſe on Blaſe hill in this pariſh, ſome braſs coins were found of Veſpaſian, Antoninus, Conſtantine, &c. and others of the later empire, with a few ſilver ones chiefly of Gordianus. Great numbers of theſe coins had been found on this ſpot many years before.

Hendred, Eaſt. Berks. near Wantage was once a conſiderable market town, though now but a village. A Roman road paſſes near it to Wantage, and Roman coins have been dug up.

Henham. Gloceſterſh. in Bitton pariſh is of great antiquity, and has ſeveral ancient foundations, and the remains of camps near it.

Henley upon Thames. Oxfordſh. In the market place of this town Roman coins have been often found.

Hexham. Northumberland. In the year 1726 two very curious and remarkable inſcriptions were diſcovered here. One is upon a Roman altar in a vault under Hexham church, and the other is upon a covering ſtone there. Both the vault, and theſe ſtones were diſcovered upon repairing the church, and afterwards cloſed up again. Theſe ſtones and inſcriptions argue Hexham to have been a Roman ſtation, for the plenty of freeſtone ſo near makes it impoſſible, that in their modern buildings (or thoſe later than Roman) they would have fetched any ſtones either from the Wall or Corbridge. Horſley.

Hexton. Herts. A Roman ſquare camp near it. Stukeley.

Heybridge.

Heybridge. Eſſex. At the end of the cauſeway is an encloſure, called the Stones, where in making a ditch ſome years ſince were found a conſiderable quantity of Roman coins, and an incredible number of rude ſhaped urns. They lay about three or four feet under the ſurface, and evidently ſhewed, that all the parts contiguous to the ditch were equally filled with them. Gough.

Heyford, Lower. Northamptonſh. A Roman pavement was found. Stukeley.

Hickling. Nottinghamſh. near Over Broughton. A great number of Roman coins were diſcovered by ſome labourers.

Hinckley. Leiceſterſh. At the eaſt end of the church are to be ſeen trenches, and rampires caſt up to a great height, which the inhabitants call Hugh's Caſtle. Roman curioſities are ſaid to have been found about this town,

Hipperholm. Yorkſh. W. R. near Halifax. At Hoveldge within this townſhip divers large copper medals of Diocleſian, Allectus, Carauſius, and others were found in a thick glaſs veſſel. H's Leland.

Hints. Staffordſh. A large tumulus is here, and a pig of lead with a Roman inſcription was found upon the common. Gough.

Hith. Weſt Kent. From hence to Canterbury is a paved Roman way, called Stone Street, and at a little diſtance are the remains of the walls of a Roman caſtle.

Holbeach. Lincolnſh. is but an indifferent town, but of great antiquity, as appears from the rubbiſh of buildings, and urns and coins found there, or near it. Stukeley.

Holt Caſtle. Flint. The poor reliques are ſeated cloſe to the river Dee, and are inſulated by a vaſt Foſs cut through a deep bed of ſoft red ſtone. Slopes, and other now almoſt obſolete works may be ſeen near it, and on the oppoſite ſide of the water. Roman coins are found here. I ſaw ſome of Gallienus, &c. Pennant.

Hopton. Derbyſh. Some Roman antiquities were found in making a road from Hopton Moor to Ible. And in preparing a large Barrow for a plantation in this neighbourhood, a large urn was diſcovered full of burnt bones, and aſhes, and covered with a ſtone with a Roman inſcription upon it. Archæol.

Horncaſtle. Lincolnſh. had a caſtle from the architecture of which, and

and from the Roman coins ſometimes turned up in the ground near it, it is thought to have been a Roman camp or ſtation. The compaſs of the caſtle was twenty acres. Stukeley thinks it muſt be the Banovallum of Ravennas. Stukeley.

Houſeſteads. Northumberland. The vaſt ruins of a Roman ſtation, and town here are truly wonderful. And a great number of ſculptures and inſcriptions have been found, and many yet remain at this place. The town, or outbuildings have ſtood upon a gentle declivity to the ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt, where there are ſtreets and ſomewhat like terraſſes.

Hovingham. Yorkſh. W. R. In a garden was diſcovered a Roman hypocauſt, and in another place a ſmall teſſellated pavement, and coins from Antoninus Pius to Conſtantine. Gough.

Howgill Caſtle. Weſtmorland. north of Appleby, and a little north from the road, called Maiden Way. Here is a place called Green Caſtle ſuppoſed Roman.

Hunnington. Lincolnſh. Upon a hill, ſurveying a lovely proſpect, is a ſummer camp of the Romans, of a ſquare form, and double trenched, but of no great bulk. In ploughing this place bits of ſpears, bridles, ſwords, and urns full of Roman coins have been thrown up. Stukeley.

Huthersfield. Yorkſh. W. R. In 1744 extenſive remains of a Roman temple were diſcovered here. And in digging for gravel near this place ſeveral urns were found with coins in them.

I.

Icklingham. Suffolk. Its antiquity appears from the Roman coins dug up.

Ickworth. Suffolk. two miles from Bury. A large pot of Roman coins was dug up here.

Ilcheſter. Somerſetſh. has been originally encloſed with a wall and a ditch, the Veſtigia of which are ſtill manifeſt quite round. The Foſs road paſſes through this town from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. The north-eaſt ſide of the city lay againſt the river. Coins, bricks, tiles, and other antiquities are continually dug up in the gardens of this town. Stukeley.

Ilkley Yorkſh. W. R. is without queſtion an ancient town, for (not to

to mention thoſe engraved Roman pillars, lying now in the church-yard and elſewhere) it was rebuilt in the reign of Severus by Virius Lupus, Legate and Proprætor of Britain, as we are informed by an inſcription dug up near the church. And that a Cohort of the Lingones quartered here is likewiſe ſhewed by an old altar found at this town. Camden.

Impington. Cambridgeſh. In this pariſh is a camp, in which Roman coins have been found. It is called Arbury. Gough.

Iſlington. Middleſex. In a place called the Six Acre Field near White Conduit Houſe, there appears to have been in former days a fortreſs encloſed with a rampart, and ditch, which is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp, and that which is vulgarly, but erroneouſly called Jack Straw's Caſtle, is a ſquare in the ſouth-weſt angle of the field, poſſibly the ſeat of the Roman general's tent.

Julian's, St. Monmouthſh. near Caerleon. A Roman altar of free-ſtone was found inſcribed to Jupiter.

Ixning. Suffolk. There are two contiguous pariſhes of this name. The church of one is dedicated to All Saints, of the other to St. James. In the former within the rails of the communion table, and about the chancel is a conſiderable quantity of Roman bricks, and tiles, which were ſome years ago ploughed up in a neighbouring field, and placed as a pavement here for their preſervation. Roman coins are ſtill ploughed up in the ſandy fields about theſe villages. Gough.

Ixworth. Suffolk. a thoroughfare town between Bury, and Yarmouth. Roman coins have been dug up here.

K.

Kaereu. Brecon. has had plainly a Roman fort, for that beſides the name implies ſo much, the inhabitants frequently dig up bricks there, and find other manifeſt ſigns of a Roman work. It is now only the name of a gentleman's houſe. Gibſon.

Kaer Gai. Merionethſh. A Roman town or fort ſaid to be built by a Roman of the name of Caius, of whom the common people of the neighbourhood report very ſtrange things. Camden.

Kaer Sws. Montgomeryſh. was anciently a town of note. Several bricks have been found here of that kind, which is frequently met

met with in ſuch places, as have been poſſeſſed by the Romans. It has had encampments about it at three ſeveral places, beſides a very large Mount or Barrow. Gibſon.

Kaſtel Karreg. Carmarthenſh. Oppoſite Carmarthen towards the eaſt the ruins of this place are ſeen, ſeated on a ſteep, and on all ſides inacceſſible rock. Here are ſeveral vaſt caverns ſuppoſed to have been copper mines of the Romans. A ſtone with a Roman inſcription was alſo found in this pariſh. Gibſon.

Keighley. Yorkſh. W. R. In the woods at Elam Grange near this place, on the banks of the river Aire, was found in an urn a large quantity of Roman Denarii from Julius Cæſar to the later Emperors. Gough.

Kettering. Northamptonſh. In a part of the lordſhip, called Stony Lands, have been found in digging ſtone ſeveral urns, coins, and bones. In this place are the Veſtigia of a dyke carried on as far as the Duke of Montague's Park at Wheatley. Bridges.

Keven Kaer. Merionethſh. two miles from Machynlheth near Penalht. Roman coins are ſometimes dug up here, and the footſteps of a round wall of conſiderable extent, may be ſeen. Camden.

Kibworth. Leiceſterſh. between Harborough, and Leiceſter. A ſtone is ſaid to have been found with a Roman inſcription upon it. T. R.

Kidal. Yorkſh. W. R. upon removing a heap of cinders to repair the highways in this neighbourhood, a good quantity of Roman copper coins were diſcovered. They were of Conſtantine, Conſtantius, &c. H's Leland.

Kiddington. Oxfordſh. In Hill wood near this town is a Roman encampment in extraordinary preſervation, but little noticed.

Kilmaen Lhwyd. Carmarthenſh. Some countrymen diſcovered an earthen veſſel, containing a conſiderable quantity of Roman coins of embaſed ſilver from the time of Commodus to the fifth tribuneſhip of Gordian the third, among which were ſome, which from their rarity were of conſiderable value amongſt antiquaries. Camden.

Kingſton upon Thames. Surry. The old monuments of the town of Kingſton are found in the declining down from Comb Park towards the gallows, and there in ploughing and digging have very often

often been found foundations of walls, houſes, and divers coins of braſs, ſilver, and gold with Roman inſcriptions, and painted earthen pots, and in one in Cardinal Wolſey's time was found much Roman money of ſilver, plates of ſilver to coin, and chains of ſilver. Leland.

Kingſclere. Hants. Here the mighty chalk hills begin. Upon the top of a very high promontory is a ſquare Roman camp in a park. Stukeley.

Kingſcot. Gloceſterſh. In the pariſh of Beverſton. A multitude of Roman coins have been ploughed up here, beſides a large ſtatue of ſtone, and a Fibula veſtiaria of ſilver, chequered, and enameled.

King's Stanley. Gloceſterſh. Two miles from a Roman camp here eight Roman altars were found. Alſo a large braſs Alexander Severus. Gough.

Kirby Monks. Warwickſh. between Coventry, and Lutterworth has marks of a Roman ſtation.

Kirkhaugh. Northumberland. Here is a Roman altar dedicated to Minerva, and Hercules.

Kirklington. Oxfordſh. The Roman road, called Akeman Street paſſes by the ſide of this town.

Knowle Hill. Somerſet. A chequered pavement was found near it.

Kraig Verwyn. Merionethſh. A Roman road is viſible at the end of this place, called Ford gam Helen Luedhog, that is, the Crooked Road of Helen the Great or puiſſant.

L.

Latton. Wilts. north of Cricklade. A chequered pavement was dug up here.

Laſborough. Gloceſterſh. A Roman inſcription found. Gough.

Launceſton. Cornwall. Part of the caſtle ſeems to be a Roman work, or on a Roman ſite. Coins have been found here. Gough.

Laycock. Wilts. Roman coins uſed to be found in a field here, which was therefore called Silver Field.

Llandebie. Carmarthenſh. In a quarry near this town great quantities of coins of the lower empire were found. Archæol.

Llanfrynach. Brecon. Two miles ſouth-eaſt of Brecknock, the roots of an aſh tree in its fall uncovered a Roman Hypocauſt. Gough.

Llanidan. See Angleſea.

Llanimdovery. Carmarthenſh. Several ſilver, and mixed coins of Gallienus have been diſcovered near this town. Archæol.

Llanvair is Coed. Monmouthſh. one mile from Caerwent. An urn was diſcovered containing aſhes, and a few coins of the lower empire. Gough.

Lhan Badarn Odyn. Cardiganſh. In this pariſh is a road called Ford (or Sarn) Helen, and great part of the road from Brecknock to Neath is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame name. Gibſon.

Lhan Boydy. Carmarthenſh. In this pariſh at a place, called Bronyſkawen, there were found at one time about two hundred Roman coins. They were diſcovered by two ſhepherd boys, at the very entrance of a ſpacious camp, called Y Gaer, buried in two rude leaden boxes, ſo near the ſurface of the ground, as not to be wholly out of ſight. They were all of ſilver, and ſome of the moſt ancient found in Britain. Gibſon.

Lhan Dewi Brevi. Cardiganſh. Beſides Roman inſcriptions, they find here ſometimes their coins, and frequently dig up bricks, and large freeſtone neatly wrought. Theſe are manifeſt tokens, that it has been inhabited by the Romans. Gibſon.

Lhan Vairy Bryn. Carmarthenſh. plainly appears to have been poſſeſſed by the Romans. For not far from the eaſt end of the church, labourers frequently dig up bricks, and meet with other marks of Roman antiquity. And there is a very notable Roman way of gravel, and ſmall pebbles continued from the church to Lhan Bran, and which it is ſaid may be alſo traced between this town, and Lhan Deilaw Vair, and is viſible in ſeveral other places. Gibſon.

Lancheſter. Durham. has been a very large Roman ſtation, and town. A great many inſcriptions, and coins, and other Roman antiquities have been found here. Horſley.

Layton Low. Eſſex. An urn was found in the church-yard of this village, and ſeveral more between Layton, and Stratford Longton. Horſley.

Leigh. Eſſex. by the fall of a cliff after the rains a quantity of Roman coins were brought to light. Gough.

Leighton

Leighton Buzzard. Bedfordſh. has a Roman camp about half a mile from it.

Leckham. Wilts. Roman coins are often found here. Camden.

Lemington the Leſs. Gloceſterſh. where the Foſs way enters this county from Warwickſhire. A great many Roman coins have been dug up, and it is thought to have had a fort, or ſtation.

Letchlade. Gloceſterſh. is thought to have been a Roman town, as a plain Roman road runs from hence to Cirenceſter, and in digging in a meadow near it ſome years ago, an old building was diſcovered, which appeared to have been a Roman bath, curiouſly inlaid with ſtones of divers colours in teſſeraick work.

Levins. Weſtmorland. In the pariſh of Heverſham. In the park are the ruins of a Roman temple, and near it other ruins.

Lidiard Lawrence. Somerſetſh. A pitcher full of Roman medals was dug up here of no leſs than eighty pounds weight.

Lidney. Gloceſterſh. Here are the remains of a large Roman encampment with foundations of many ancient buildings, among which are the ruins of a Roman hypocauſt or bath, and great numbers of Roman antiquities, and coins found, Archæol.

Lindford. Norfolk. between Munford, and Buckenhan Parva. Three Roman urns have been dug up here with pieces of bones and aſhes.

Linton. Cambridgeſh. A Roman road croſſes the Icning ſteeet near this place.

Littlecot. Wilts. near Hungerford. A teſſellated pavement was diſcovered about two feet under the ground. Archæol.

Longford. Wilts. on a hill above it is a Roman camp. Gough.

Longwood. Yorkſh. W. R. near Huthersfield. Here are four cloſes, which are called the Eald, or Old Fields. They contain an area of twelve or fourteen acres. The farmers frequently break their ploughs among the old foundations of buildings in theſe cloſes. Great numbers of Roman bricks have been found here, as alſo coins, inſcriptions, altars, and other antiquities. Whitaker.

Lubenham. Leiceſterſh. near Market Harborough. has a Roman camp on the eaſt ſide of it. T. R.

Ludford. Lincolnſh. near Market Raiſin. Roman coins dug up.

Lydd. Kent. Roman coins found. Harriſon.

Lymington. Hants. Near two hundred pounds weight of the coins of the lower empire were found in two urns. Gough.

M.

Machen. Monmouthſh. In ſome old lead mines at Kevenpwl Du near this place are very deep, and large caverns in the lime ſtone rock, which as well from their great extent, as the manner in which they appear to have been worked, are ſuppoſed to have been opened by the Romans. However that may be, Roman coins, eſpecially of braſs, are not uncommonly found there. Archæol.

Machel's Bank. Weſtmorland. About ten yards from the Roman way near Crakenthorp in the pariſh of St. Michael Appleby. Some workmen caſting up a ditch, diſcovered three urns with burnt bones, and aſhes therein, contiguous to each other in a triangular form, in the middle of a round pit of clay made for the purpoſe, about a yard deep, with the ſides perpendicular. Herein they were encompaſſed, and covered with burnt bones, and black aſhes. In the two largeſt were aſhes, and bones, in the leaſt aſhes only. And about forty yards diſtant from the former was another pit of like form full of aſhes, and bones without any urns. From this it might be conjectured, that urns have been uſed only for perſons of conſequence. Nicholſon's Weſtmorland.

Machynleth. Montgomeryſh. Roman coins have been found, particularly ſome ſilver ones of Auguſtus, and Tiberius. Gough.

Maiden Caſtle. Weſtmorland. A large Roman camp near Brough.

Maiden Caſtle. Dorſet. A Roman encampment in the pariſh of St. Martin Winterborn, the largeſt, and moſt complete of any in the weſt of England. The whole area is thirty acres, and including the ramparts, and ditches one hundred, and twenty.

Malton. Yorkſh. N. R. A Roman inſcription was dug up in ſome pits near the lodge. The equites ſingulares, a part of the Emperor's body guards, are here firſt mentioned in Britain. Gough.

Malvern Hills. Worceſterſh. On the ſummit of theſe hills is a camp with a treble ditch, imagined to be Roman. It is ſituated on the Herefordſhire ſide.

Mansfield

Mansfield Woodhouſe. Nottinghamſh. A ſquare Roman building, meaſuring twenty yards by fourteen, was diſcovered in a corn field about a mile north of this place. The beautiful Moſaick pavement of a great part was in excellent preſervation.

March. Cambridgeſh. In the road between it, and Wiſbeach were diſcovered three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot of one hundred, and ſixty Roman Denarii of all the Emperors from Veſpaſian to Antoninus both incluſive. Gough.

Market Harborough. Leiceſterſh. In digging gravel about a quarter of a mile north-weſt from this town ſeveral Roman urns were found with aſhes, and burnt bones in them. And at a ſmall diſtance a round pit lined with pebble ſtones diſcoloured by fire. And in the church-yard eaſt of the town many fragments of urns have been found in digging the graves. On the eaſt ſide of the town alſo are the remains of a Roman camp. T. R.

Market Overton. Rutland. Here are found Roman coins in ſuch plenty, as but few places in theſe parts afford. About three hundred were gathered on one little furlong about a mile from the town. Gibſon.

Marlborough. Wilts. Where now is the ſeat of Lord Hertford was the ſite of a Roman Caſtrum, for they find foundations, and Roman coins. Towards the river is one angle of it left very manifeſtly, the rampart and ditch entire. The road cuts it off from the preſent caſtle. The ditch is ſtill twenty feet broad in ſome parts. Roman coins have been found in ſhaping the mount, which was the Keep of a later caſtle, built either by the Saxons, or Normans. A ſpiral walk now leads round it to an octagonal ſummer houſe, placed on the top. Stukeley.

Martinſal Hill. Wilts. between the Kennet, and Savernake foreſt has a vaſt ſtationary Roman camp, conſpicuous at a great diſtance, and within ſight of all the camps in this county. On two ſides the precipices are dreadfully ſteep. A braſs Alexander Severus was found, on the reverſe Jupiter Fulminans. On the weſt ſide upon the top of the hill without the camp is a round pit full of good ſpring water, always to the brim in the drieſt ſummers, but never overflowing. The proſpect from this hill is very fine.

Saliſbury

Saliſbury ſteeple, twenty miles off, bears ſouth-weſt, and by weſt. Stukeley.

Maryport. Cumb. Coins have been found here, as alſo foundations, and a camp. B. Cloyne.

Mathfield. Staffordſh. commonly called Mayfield, on the dove near Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire. In a field, called Dale Cloſe, Roman money has been found more than once, and in Church Town field in Upper Mathfield was dug up a Roman urn.

Medburn. Leiceſterſh. A teſſellated pavement, coins, and other Roman remains have been diſcovered here. T. R.

Mendip Hills. Somerſetſh. In a cave near them was found a piece of lead with a Roman inſcription. Horſley.

Merſey, Weſt. Eſſex. Scarce a grave is dug in the church-yard to this day without breaking through a teſſellated pavement. Archæol.

Merton Bank. Yorkſh. A labourer, making a drain acroſs a field, diſcovered a copper cheſt containing a hundred weight of Roman ſilver money, coined at different periods, ſome ſo early as Julius Cæſar.

Methringham. Lincolnſh. Roman antiquities found. Stukeley.

Methum. Yorkſh. E. R. In the moors was diſcovered the remains of a Roman pottery with pieces of broken urns, and cinders.

Middle. Shropſh. Roman coins have been found here. Horſley.

Middlethorp. Yorkſh. E. R. a mile, and a half ſouth of York had once a Roman pottery. Under the ſurface of the ground appeared many fragments of Roman urns, and other earthen ware of a large ſize. Archæol.

Millington. Yorkſh. E R. On the ſouth ſide of a hill half a mile north-eaſt of this town have been found many foundations of buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, &c. Gough.

Moncaſter. Cumberland. near Ravenglaſs, has remains called the Old Walls ſtill appearing. Roman, and Saxon coins, pieces of battle axes, arrow heads, &c. have been found.

Moreſby. Cumberland. An harbour a little above Whitehaven, in, and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, ſuch as altars, and ſtones with inſcriptions on them. The Romans are ſuppoſed to have had a fortification here.

Moreton.

Moreton. Staffordſh, between Aqualate Mere, and Stafford, has a work ſuppoſed to be thrown up by the Romans.

Moulton. Lincolnſh. In a field near this place, called Woods by Ravens Bank, three miles ſouth of Moulton chapel, ſeveral Roman urns, and veſſels of white and red earth were ploughed up. Stukeley.

N.

Norford. Norfolk. The Romans appear to have had a ſtation here from the many bricks, and a bronze vaſe found here. Gough.

Naworth Caſtle. Cumberland. near the Gelt. In the garden walls are many ſtones with Roman inſcriptions.

Neots, St. Huntingdonſh. Roman coins have been found. Harriſon.

Nethcrby. Cumberland. on the Eſk north-weſt of Brampton has had a very remarkable Roman ſtation, the remains, and monuments of which are very great. Inſcriptions, and medals both of the high and low empire have been found here. Horſley.

Newark. Nottinghamſh. was certainly raiſed from the neighbouring Roman cities, and has been walled about with their remains, and not improbably by the Romans themſelves. For many antiquities are found about this town. Coins have been dug up, and in forming a plantation of trees, four urns were diſcovered in a ſtraight line, and at equal diſtances. In one was a rude piece of braſs, about the bulk of a walnut, half melted, and a bit of bone, and ſome aſhes ſticking in the ſurface of it, amidſt the other burnt bones and aſhes, poſſibly a Fibula belonging to the habit of the dead. In another was a ſmall braſs Lar about an inch, and half long. Stukeley.

Newenden, Kent. has a bridge over the Rother, which divides this county from Suſſex. Roman coins have been found.

Newmarket. Suffolk. Near the heath were found ſeveral coins of Trajan, one of Fauſtina, and another of Maximian Herculeus. Gough.

Newton Kyme, near Tadcaſter. Yorkſh. Many Roman coins have been ploughed up, particularly of Conſtantius, Helena, and Conſtantine; alſo an urn, or box of alabaſter with only aſhes in it, melted lead, rings, one whereof had a key of the ſame piece joined.

joined with it. The inhabitants call the coins Longborough pennies. Gibſon.

Noćton. Lincolnſh. Roman antiquities diſcovered. Stukeley.

Northampton. On the ſouth ſide of the river near Queen's Croſs Roman coins have been brought up by the plough.

Northleach. Gloceſterſh. In the hamlet of Eaſington in this pariſh is an exceeding large camp double trenched. Aubrey calls it one of the biggeſt Roman camps in England. Gough.

Norwich, City of. In digging a ditch in a cloſe near St. Auſtin's Gate, a bronze lamp in form of a ſprawling frog, one hole in the belly, the other in the head was diſcovered, a piece of Roman antiquity, which with two others in poſſeſſion of Mr. Gough, he ſays, may be ranked among ſome of the fineſt monuments of Roman work found in Britain. Gough.

Nun Ormſby. Lincolnſh. Several Roman coins have been found in this pariſh, chiefly of Conſtantine. Gough.

Nutsfield. Surry. In this pariſh in ploughing through a ſandy hillock was found an earthen veſſel containing near nine hundred coins of the lower empire. Gough.

O.

Okebury. Hants. near Andover has a large Roman camp near it.

Okeley. Surry. near to the head of the Mole. A part of a very remarkable Roman road, leading from Chicheſter to London, may be plainly traced through this pariſh, in that part, called Monk's Farm, two miles to the ſouth. The common people ſay the devil made it, and brought the flints, and pebbles from the beaches in Suſſex. It is a prodigious work, ten yards broad in ſome parts, a yard and a half deep, and three miles long.

Okeover. Staffordſh. In Arbour Cloſe are the Lows or Burrows, which are ſuppoſed Roman works, not made of earth or gravel, but ſtones.

Oldbury. Gloceſterſh. A hamlet in the pariſh of Thornbury. Many Roman coins have been found here, and part of ſome entrenchments with high banks forming two ſides of a ſquare, ſtill remains pretty perfect, though the remainder is levelled.

Oldbury. Staffordſh. eaſt of Dudley Caſtle near the Tame. Near it is a Roman camp.

Old

Old Carliſle. Cumberland. lies about a mile ſouth from Wigton upon a military way very large, and viſible, leading directly to Carliſle and the wall. A great many Roman antiquities have been found here. Horſley.

Old Town. Northumberland. on eaſt Alon river. Many Roman antiquities have been found here. Gibſon.

Over Arley. Staffordſh. near Kidderminſter. In Arley wood is a Roman entrenchment nearly ſquare.

Overborough. Lancaſhire. about a mile ſouth of Kirby Lonſdale, was formerly a great city. The place itſelf ſhews its own antiquity by many old monuments, inſcriptions upon ſtones, chequered pavements, and Roman coins. Camden.

Oumby. Lincolnſh. near the river Anker. In the fields by the road between Hull, and Stamford, Roman coins have been ploughed up.

Oxburgh. Norfolk. has a large vallum north-eaſt of it, and many tumuli, and little pits about the town, where Roman and Saxon coins have been found. Gough.

Oxned. Norfolk. ſouth-eaſt of Ayleſham. was diſcovered a piece of brick work ſeveral yards ſquare, alſo ſilver coins of Vitellius, Veſpaſian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Pertinax. Gough.

P.

Painſwick. Gloceſterſh. In this place on a high hill is Kimſbury, a ſquare including three acres, double trenched. Roman coins have been found there. Gough.

Pakenham. Suffolk. A fine teſſellated pavement was diſcovered. Gough.

Pap Caſtle. Cumberland. near Cockermouth. on the other ſide of the Derwent, the Roman antiquity of which is atteſted by ſeveral monuments. Camden.

Paulſperry. Northamptonſh. Coins of Conſtantine and other Emperors found. Gough.

Paunton Magna. Lincolnſh. Many Roman coins are found here, and all the neighbourhood round, Moſaick pavements, Roman bricks, urns, and the like, of a curious compoſition. Stukeley.

Piercebridge. Durham. A large number of Romans coins have been

found, and the remains are conſiderable. An aqueduct appears to have gone through the preſent town, and the foundations of houſes every where are viſible, eſpecially when the ground is even well watered with rain, or any way opened. After a ſhower alſo the coins are diſcovered, and gathered in abundance. They are called Toft pieces. Horſley.

Petherton, South. Somerſet. In a field not far from the bridge, a pot full of Roman coins, to the quantity of ſix pecks, was dug up. Stukeley.

Pevenſey. Suſſex. Dr. Tabor thought the caſtle here the greateſt, and moſt entire remain of Roman building in Britain. Gough.

Pickering. Yorkſh. N. R. On the moors near it have been found a Roman camp, or rather four together, to which Wade's Cauſeway leads. Many tumuli of different ſizes are ſcattered about and urns found in them. Gough.

Piddington. Northamptonſh. near the London road to Newport. In digging ſtone for repairing the publick roads in this pariſh, a teſſellated pavement was diſcovered, but much damaged by the labourer ſtriking his pick axe through the center of it, before it was perceived. The cubes, which were chiefly black, and white, were ſoon all taken away by the people, who went to ſee it. When I ſaw it, a very ſmall part of it only remained, and that was gone in a few hours. T. R.

Pitmead. Wilts. near Warminſter. Roman antiquities, ſuch as pavements, remains of baths, urns, and domeſtick utenſils, made of beautiful clay, were diſcovered.

Ponteſbury. Salop. At Lea Croſs in this pariſh, a Roman teſſellated pavement was found in the year 1793. Archæol.

Puckeridge. Herts. Erning ſtreet paſſes through it.

R.

Ranceby. Lincolnſh. near Sleaford. On a hill many Roman antiquities have been found. Stukeley.

Ratby. Leiceſterſh. three miles from Leiceſter. A Roman camp has been diſcovered here. The vallum, or rampart is very perfect, and forms a paralellogram of about three hundred yards long, and near one hundred and ſixty broad.

Ravenglaſs.

Ravenglaſs. Cumberland. Some Roman inſcriptions are ſaid to have been found here. Camden.

Reculvers. Kent. ſuppoſed to be the Regulbium of the Romans. The dredgers for oyſters on this coaſt have often in the ſands met with Roman veſſels, ciſterns, &c. beſides vaſt numbers of coins, rings, &c.

Riſingham. Northumberland. on the river Read. It has many remains of Roman antiquities, ſuch as inſcriptions, &c.

Riecheſter. Northumberland. has been defended by a wall of Aſhler ſtone ſeven feet thick. Many altars, and coins of the Romans have been found here. The remains of an hypocauſt were lately opened, and ſome pillars appeared intire. This place is called Rocheſter both by Camden and Gibſon.

Ripley. Derbyſh. An urn full of coins of Gallienus, &c. found. Gough.

Ringſtead. Northamptonſh. At Mill Cotton, a demoliſhed hamlet in this pariſh, are ſome remains of a ſquare entrenchment, conſiſting of a pretty high bank of earth, and a deep ditch on the outſide. From an urn with aſhes in it, which was found within the ditch, it is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman work. In Ringſtead fields ſome pieces of Roman money have been ploughed up, particularly at Mallows Cotton, where are the veſtiges of a town, as appears from fragments, and foundations of walls, which have been diſcovered in digging. Bridges.

Rodeley. Leiceſterſh. Here was found a teſſellated pavement with coins of Conſtantine, broken urns, &c. Gough.

Rodmarton. Gloceſterſh. eaſt of Minchinghampton. A great many Roman coins, urns and pavements have been found at this place.

Rokolt. Eſſex. on the river Lea near Stratford, and Layton. Urns, and other Roman antiquities have been found here in digging gravel.

Romney. Kent. Roman coins found. Harriſon.

Romſey. Hants. was unqueſtionably a Roman town, and its preſent name ſhews as much. I heard of a Roman ſilver coin found here. Stukeley.

Rookby. Yorkſh. N. R. Roman altars and inſcriptions found. Horſley.

Rowley Regis. Staffordſh. An earthen globe was found containing about twelve hundred coins in ſilver, which, when all together, formed a complete ſeries of the Roman Emperors. Gent. Mag.

Roxby. Lincolnſh. Roman coins found. Stukeley.

Royſton. Herts. ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town from the coins dug up near it, and its ſtanding at the junction of the Erming, and Icning ſtreets. Stukeley.

Ruſbbury. Salop. Coins &c. of the Romans have been found. Gough.

Rutcheſter. Northumberland. This fort has been very conſiderable, as the ruins of it at preſent are very remarkable. On the north ſide there have been ſix turrets, one at each corner, one on each ſide of the gate, and one between each corner, and thoſe adjoining to the gate. The ramparts of this fort are ſtill very viſible. The ditch is faint, and ſcarce diſcernible on the eaſt ſide. The ruins within this fort plainly appear. If there has been a town without, it has been where the village of Rutcheſter now ſtands, and covers its ruins. Horſley.

Rye. Kent. Roman coins found. Harriſon.

S.

Salbridge. Warwickſh. on the Leam S. W. of Willoughby. Several Roman urns were found in a well.

Sandye. Bedfordſh. Suppoſed the Salinæ of Ptolemy, often affords freſh proofs of its antiquity by throwing up Roman coins. Glaſs urns, and one red urn, like coral, with an inſcription have been found. They have aſhes in them, and are now in the hands of a neighbouring gentleman. Gibſon.

Sandton. Lincolnſh. near Spittal in the ſtreet. Here was a Roman pottery, and Roman coins have been found. Stukeley.

Saperton. Gloceſterſh. A conſiderable number of Roman coins were diſcovered near a place, called Lark's Buſh. Not far from it are the remains of a Roman camp.

Sawtry. Huntingdonſh. Roman urns found near this place. Gough.

Segshill. Leiceſterſh. On the Foſs road is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman tumulus, and now is the center of ſix pariſhes.

Sempringham. Lincolnſh. Near it was found a fragment of a large Roman

Roman urn or vaſe of fine light red earth, repreſenting Victory with a hare behind her, &c. with other Roman utenſils. Gough.

Shaw. Berks. near Newbury. The church is remarkable for being roofed with Roman antique tiles.

Shawell. Leiceſterſhire. In opening a trench in a meadow by the Watling ſtreet within the bounds of this pariſh near Cave's Inn, ſeveral ſhreds of Roman bricks, and tiles, and other remains were diſcovered. Aſhmole.

Shelford. Cambridgeſh. A conſiderable Roman camp lies in a farm, called Grahams. Gough.

Shenfield. Eſſex. near Brentwood. Two braſs lares well preſerved and ſeveral fine pateræ and other earthen veſſels were found. Gough.

Sherbourn. Oxfordſh. near Watlington. A pot of Roman money was found. Stukeley.

Shepherton. Middleſex. In a cloſe, called War Cloſe, ſpurs, ſwords, and men's bones have been dug up. At a little diſtance the weſt part of a Roman camp is viſible.

Sherſton. Wilts. near Malmſbury on the Foſs road. Roman ſilver coins are often found here. Gibſon.

Shewing Sheels. Northumberland. Has the remains of a Roman ſtation about ſixty yards ſquare.

Shields, South. Durham. A Roman town, and ſtation appear to have been here in the time of Marcus Aurelius, from an altar and inſcription dedicated to that prince found here.

Shoebury. Eſſex. Many urns are found hereabouts, as if the Romans had been here. Gough.

Silbury Hill. Wilts. The Roman road is perfect for ſome ſpace over the down, but upon deſcending the hill weſtward they have ploughed it up, and found ſeveral Roman coins near it, ſome of which I have. Stukeley.

Silcheſter. Hants. is a place, that a lover of antiquity will viſit with great delight. It ſtands upon the higheſt ground thereabouts, but hid with wood. The walls of this city are ſtanding, more or leſs perfect quite round, perhaps the moſt entire of any in the Roman empire, eſpecially the whole north ſide. There was a broad ditch quite round, and now for the moſt part impaſſable,

and

and full of ſprings. On the outſide the walls are of a conſiderable height, yet within the ground is ſo raiſed, as nearly to be equal to the top, and that quite round, crowned with oaks, and other timber trees of no mean bulk. The whole city is now arable, and among the fields Roman bricks, bits of pots, rubbiſh of buildings, and coins are picked up every day. The form of the city is a parallelogram, the ſhorteſt ſide of which is to the longeſt, as three to four. It had two gates, upon its length, oppoſite. There is now only one farm houſe within it, and the church. Five hundred feet without the city on the north-eaſt corner is another great curioſity. The people think it was a caſtle, but it was an amphitheatre in bulk, ſhape, and all points the ſame as that at Dorcheſter, but not built of ſo ſolid materials, being chiefly gravel, and clay. It is now entirely overgrown with thorn buſhes, briars, holly, broom and trees. Stukeley.

Sleaford, Old. Lincolnſh. has the ruins of a Roman fortification, and their coins are frequently dug up.

Sinodun Hill. Berks, About a mile, and half from Wallingford is a place wonderfully diked about, and ſtandeth hanging over the Thames. It is within by eſtimation half a mile. And in it hath been ſome town, or as the common voice ſaith, a caſtle of the Britons, defaced by likelihood by the Danes. At this time it beareth very plentifully both barley, and wheat, and Roman coins are found in ploughing. Leland.

Soham. Cambridgeſh. Roman urns found. Gough.

Southampton. Hants. An old Roman city ſtood eaſtward of this town, upon the banks of the river Irthing, where now is a hamlet, called St. Mary's, oppoſite to Bittern. Many antiquities have been found upon this ſpot. Likewiſe at Bittern was an old Roman caſtle, ſurrounded with a ditch, into which the ſea water flowed. Stukeley.

Southfleet. Kent. In the bark fields in this pariſh ſome Roman coins have been lately found. Gent. Mag.

Southwell. Nottinghamſh. Roman coins and other antiquities are found. Archæol.

Sowerby. Yorkſh. W. R. Many Roman coins have been turned up here by the plough, and a votive altar was alſo diſcovered. H's Leland.

Spalding.

Spalding. Lincolnſh. Roman antiquities have been found here, particularly ciſterns. And there was a caſtle, probably Roman, on the ſide of the town, not far from the river by the road to Boſton. The ſquare form of the ditch ſtill remains. Stukeley.

Spennythorn. Yorkſh. N. R. near Middleham. has the marks of the Roman ſtation, now levelled by the plough. Cade.

Spittal in the Street. Lincolnſh. On the Roman road leading from Lincoln to the Humber, which the common people call High Street, it being caſt up a great height, and in ſome places ſeven yards broad. Whether it be true or not, tradition ſays, that here were formerly a city, and a caſtle. There are two ſprings here, one called Julian's Well, and the other Caſtleton Well. Great quantities of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spilſby. Lincolnſh. A Roman aqueduct of earth is ſaid to have been found at this place. Stukeley.

Stainfield. Lincolnſh. has every appearance of a Roman ſtation from the number of coins frequently thrown up by the plough, and the ancient foundations ſtill remaining. Gent. Mag.

Staneland. Yorkſh. W. R. near Eland. Roman coins have been found. Horſley.

Stanhope. Durham. A Roman altar was diſcovered near this place. Whitaker.

Stanwick. Northamptonſh. At the farther end of Meadow Furlong in this lordſhip have been found fragments of a teſſellated Roman pavement. Bridges.

Stanwicks. Cumberland. near Carliſle. Horſley ſuppoſes one of the Roman forts upon the wall to have been here, but produces no poſitive evidence, as in the other ſtations. Abundance of ſtones have been dug up in this part of the wall, and he was told of ſome ſtones, which from the deſcription reſembled the ſtones of an aqueduct.

Stanford. Nottinghamſh. At the extreme ſouthern point of this county on the river Soar, has been noted for many Roman coins and other antiquities. Camden.

Steeple Aſton. Oxfordſh. A teſſellated pavement was found here, conſiſting of ſquares of divers colours, not cubick but oblong. Gibſon.

Stoke

Stoke Wake. Dorſet. Roman coins have been dug up on the ſide of a ſteep hill, called Bulbarrow, three quarters of a mile ſouth-weſt from Wolland.

Stonesfield. Oxfordſh. In a part of the field, called Cheſthill, being a riſing ground about half a furlong from the Akeman ſtreet, and ſouth of Stonesfield, a Roman pavement was found about two feet under ground, as ſome men were ploughing. It was in length thirty-five feet, and twenty in breadth. The teſſellæ were of ſeven different colours. A curious repreſentation of this pavement is given in Hearne's Leland added to the above deſcription.

Many years after on the ſame ſpot were diſcovered the areas of ſeveral large apartments with teſſellated pavements, And adjoining to theſe a brick hypocauſt with funnels, and a bath with leaden pipes in the ſides, covered with plaſter painted red, arcades and pilaſters. The Roman bricks appeared freſh, and ſound.

Stortford, Biſhops. Herts. On the eaſt ſide of the river ſtood what was formerly called Waymour Caſtle, built by the Conqueror, and given by him with this town to the biſhop of London. In the caſtle garden Roman coins have been found.

Stowlangtoft. Suffolk. The church ſtands within a double trenched camp, and in a field half a mile below, a pot full of Roman coins of the lower empire was found. Gough.

Stowting. Kent. Roman coins have been found here, and in the old park, long before it was laid open, ſeveral urns in a ſtone trough.

Stratford, Old. Northamptonſh. on the Ouſe, oppoſite Stony Stratford. In the neighbouring fields many Roman coins have been found.

Stratton. Cornwall. Half a mile from this town is a ſquare entrenchment of about one acre, in which ſeveral Roman coins have been diſcovered. Gough.

Strawſton. Lincolnſh. Many Roman coins, and vaults found. Gough.

Streetley. Berks. By the Thames, where the Icning ſtreet enters this county.

Stretton Audley. Oxfordſh. Many Roman coins diſcovered. Stukeley.

Stretton. Cheſhire. Roman coins found. Stukeley.

Stretton.

Stretton. Staffordſhire. On the Watling ſtreet by the Penk, was found a remarkable piece of Roman antiquity, the braſs head of the bolt of a catapulta.

Studley. Wilts. Roman coins found. Stukeley.

Sudbrooke. Monmouthſh. has an old fortification compaſſed with a triple ditch, and three rampires, as high as an ordinary houſe caſt in form of a bow. That this was a Roman work, the bricks and Roman coins found, are moſt certain arguments. Holland.

Sutton. Somerſet. near Beacon Aſh. Half a peck of Roman coin was found. Stukeley.

Sutton Walls. Herefordſh. A vaſt Roman camp near the Lug upon a hill overtopping a beautiful vale. Stukeley.

Swacliff. Gloceſterſh. In this pariſh but nearer Tadmerton is a Roman town, which ſeems to have extended itſelf round the foot of a hill, on which is a double entrenchment containing about five, or ſix acres. Gough.

Symondſburn. Northumberland. A Roman altar was diſcovered here.

Syreford. Gloceſterſh. near Cheltenham. Coins are produced in abundance. Biſhop of Cloyne.

T.

Taſborough. Norfolk. has an encampment of twenty acres ſuppoſed Roman.

Tatenhill. Staffordſh. At Callingwood near this town ſeveral Roman coins of the Emperors Nero, Veſpaſian, and Domitian were diſcovered. Gent. Mag.

Taterſhall. Lincolnſh. Two Roman encampments in the park.

Temple Brough. Yorkſh. W. R. a fair Roman fortification on the river Don, before it comes to Rotherham. The north-eaſt corner of it is worn away by the river. The area is about two hundred paces long, and one hundred and twenty broad beſides the Agger. And without is a very large trench thirty-ſeven paces deep from the middle of the rampire to the bottom. On the oppoſite ſide of the river is the bank, called Danes Bank. Gibſon.

Tetbury. Gloceſterſh. Here was once a caſtle. Several Roman coins have been found in, and near this town.

Tew, Great. Oxfordſh. Near it was ploughed up a Moſaick pavement of four colours.

Tewkſbury. Gloceſterſh. A ſilver Trajan, and braſs Maximian was found in a meadow near this town, where Roman coins are often found. Gough.

Thame, or *Tame.* Oxfordſh. A pot of Roman coins was found.

Therſton. Norfolk. Several Roman coins of the lower empire have been dug up. Gough.

Thornton. Durham. by Darlington. Many Roman coins were ploughed up at this place. They were depoſited in an urn, and were moſtly of Conſtantine, and his ſons. Archæol.

Thorp. near Peterborough. Northamptonſh. the ſeat of Sir Francis St. John. A Moſaick pavement was found here, and it was probably the villa of ſome great Roman. Stukeley,

Titherington. Gloceſterſh. At Stidcot in this pariſh a teſſellated pavement was diſcovered near the end of the laſt century. Gough.

Tongly Hill. Salop. near Clun. has upon it a Roman encampment called Bury Ditches.

Totneſs. Devonſh. The famous Foſs way is thought to have begun here, and though fifteen hundred years old is ſaid to be ſtill viſible near this town.

Trawſvynydh. Merionethſh. In this pariſh near the cauſeway, called Sarn Helen, are a conſiderable number of graves, and near Lhech Idris is one, called Porus Grave, with an inſcription from which it appears to have belonged to a Roman of the ſecond or third century. Gibſon.

Tredonnock. Monmouthſh. A ſtone was found near the foundation of the church with a Roman inſcription. Horſley.

Trederman. Cumberland. near Brampton. Roman inſcriptions have been found at this place. Camden.

Trevriw. Carnarvonſh. near Caer Rhun. has ſigns of a Roman copper work. Gibſon.

Trewardreth. Cornwall. on a bay in the Britiſh channel weſt of Fowey Haven. In this pariſh Roman urns have been found.

Trompington. Cambridgeſh. two miles ſouth of Cambridge. At Dam Hill in this pariſh near the river have been found urns, and other Roman antiquities. Gough.

Turnham

Turnham Green. Middleſex. An urn was found full of Roman coins. Gough.

Twining. Gloceſterſh. north of Tewkſbury. The middle part of the pariſh lies high, and on the weſt ſide is a little headland, which ſtands above the Severn. The top conſiſts of ſeveral acres of ground, and is fortified all round with a double entrenchment. This camp is not more than a mile from the river, which it ſurveys for a conſiderable length, and commands a great extent of country on that ſide. Some Roman coins have been found here, from whence it is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp.

Tynemouth. Northumberland. In digging up the foundations of Tynemouth caſtle near the ruins of the monaſtery, and north of the old caſtle well, two Roman inſcriptions were diſcovered. Gough.

U.

Uley. Gloceſterſh. eaſt of Durſley. On Bury hill, on the north ſide of the village, are the remains of a Roman camp, and a great many coins have been found of the emperors Antoninus, and Conſtantine.

Upchurch. Kent. In a field were dug up ſeveral Roman urns. As they were empty, and ſome of them inverted, and lying in no order, the place is ſuppoſed to be the remains of a pottery. Batteley.

Uphaven. Wilts. About a mile to the weſt is a large irregular camp, called Caſterly, with a ſingle trench. The name ſeems to point out, that it was Roman. Gibſon.

Upton. Worceſterſh. ſouth-weſt of Perſhore, gives name to a Hundred. Roman coins are often dug up.

Urſwick. Lancaſhire. A Roman braſs veſſel with three feet was dug up. Gough.

W.

Walbottle. Northumberland. Inſcriptions found. Horſley.

Walcot. Wilts. near Bath. has a camp, and many Roman antiquities are found there. Stukeley.

Wallingford. Berks. In the ruinated caſtle is an evident fragment of the ſtationary wall of the Romans. It is immediately on the right hand ſide of the entrance, as you advance from the bridge, and is about five yards, and a half in height on the inner ſide, and about ſix on the outer; the breadth of the whole piece is about ſix yards within, and ſix, and a half without, and the thickneſs about two yards and a quarter. Whitaker.

Walpole, St. Peter's. Norfolk. in marſhland between the Ouſe, and Nine. A few years ago ſeveral Roman bricks, and an aqueduct made of earthen pipes, were dug up here.

Waltham Lawrence. Berks. Appears from ſeveral Roman coins, which have been dug up here, and eſpecially of the later emperors, and by ruins of bricks, &c. to have had once a conſiderable Roman fort. It ſtood in a field, now called Weycock, which contains a hundred and fifty acres, on the moſt elevated ſpot of which was the Roman fortreſs, called Caſtle Acre, where a variety of Roman antiquities have been found.

Waltham, White. Berks. The foundations of buildings have been dug up here, which from the nature of them appear to be Roman.

Walton. Suffolk. On the Orwell, ſouth-eaſt of Ipſwich, has remains of a caſtle, the foundation of which is one hundred, and eighty-ſeven feet long, and nine thick, where great plenty of Roman coins, and antiquities have been found. Gough.

I could hear of no remains here, but at Felixtow on the ſea coaſt near it was an undoubted ſtation. Coins in abundance are found and urns, and from a drawing of the walls, now deſtroyed by the ſea, it appears they had regular courſes of Roman bricks. B. Cloyne.

Walton on Thames. Surry. has its name from a vallum, or rampire of earth with a trench, ſuppoſed a Roman work.

Walton. Northumberland. At the mill belonging to this village two Roman inſcriptions were found. Horſley.

Walwick Cheſters. Northumberland. There are large ruins within this fort, and ruins of outbuildings ſhew themſelves between the fort, and the river. A conſiderable bridge has been over the river juſt at this fort, the foundations of which are ſtill viſible. Horſley.

Walwick

Walwick Grange. Northumberland. A Roman altar, and ſome inſcriptions have been found here. And in this neighbourhood the wall is in higher preſervation than in any other part of it.

Walſingham, Old. Norfolk. Forty or fifty urns were found depoſited in a dry, and ſandy ſoil, not a yard deep, and not far from each other. That they were Roman is no obſcure conjecture, being found not far from a Roman garriſon, five miles only from Brancaſter, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Brannodunum. Brown's V. Bur.

Wanborough. Wilts. Quantities of Roman coins have been found. Gibſon.

Wanlip. Leiceſterſh. A teſſellated pavement was found near this place with coins of Conſtantine, broken urns, &c. A foundation by it doubtleſs of the houſe, that covered it. Stukeley.

Wanſtead Park. Eſſex. A Roman pavement was diſcovered here, and afterwards many bricks, and tiles, among which a coin, having on one ſide Urbs Roma, and on the reverſe Romulus and Remus ſucking the wolf. Archæol.

Wantage. Berks. is thought to have been a Roman ſtation, the vallum being eaſily diſcovered on the ſouth ſide of the brook, incloſing a ſpace, now called the High Garden. The hollow way into the town from Farringdon makes another ſide, as does the moraſs, and river the others.

Wareham. Dorſet. I heard of Roman coins found here. Stukeley.

Warminſter. Wilts. ſtands on the Deveril near the ſource of the Willybourne. There are camps on the downs on the eaſt ſide of the town: Battlebury ſuppoſed to be Daniſh, and Scratchbury, a ſquare fortification with a ſingle trench. At a little diſtance from the town a moſt beautiful Roman pavement was found nearly oppoſite to Battlebury camp.

Warwick, Warwickſh. Roman coins found here. Harriſon.

Watercrook. Weſtmorland. near Kendal. ſo called from a remarkable crooking in the river, where upon the eaſt bank of it, is a ſquare fort, the banks, and ditches of which are ſtill viſible. That it was Roman, the diſcovery of coins, broken altars, and other pieces of antiquity will not permit a doubt. Gibſon.

Weald, South. Eſſex. A large pariſh, that takes up the north point of Chafford hundred, weſt of Brentwood. On the ſouth-weſt

of

of it are the traces of a camp of about ſeven acres, ſuppoſed Roman.

Weedon, Beck. Northamptonſh. An old town ſeems to have ſtood in two paſtures weſt of the road, and ſouth of the church, in which are manifeſt veſtiges of the ditch, and rampart, that ſurrounded it, and many marks of great foundations. Many Roman coins have been dug up here, and a little higher towards the river head about a mile to the ſouth, and as much from Watling ſtreet is a large Roman camp, called Caſtle Dykes. Roman coins, and pavements have been found there. Stukeley.

Weedon Pinkney. Northamptonſh. Abundance of very fine ſtone, and many Roman coins have been found here.

Weldon, Great. Northamptonſh. in Rockingham foreſt. In a corn field called Chapel Field, a Roman pavement was found ninety-ſix feet long, and ten broad, within a kind of gallery one hundred feet in front, joined by ſeveral rooms about thirty feet ſquare, in which were ſimilar pavements. The whole ſtructure was a double ſquare. A great number of coins of the lower empire were diſcovered on the ſame ſpot. It ſtands on an eminence fronting the weſt, and higher up the hill are more extenſive foundations, ſuppoſed to have been a town.

Well. Lincolnſh. near Aldford. Six hundred Roman coins were found in two fair urns. Gough.

Well. Yorkſhire, N. R. not far from Maſham. A Roman pavement was diſcovered, and near it a quantity of dry oyſter ſhells. Gough.

Wellow. Somerſetſh. A Roman pavement chequered white, blue, and red was diſcovered in this manor. H's Leland.

Welney. Cambridgeſh. in the fens between Littleport, and Upwell. Roman coins have been dug up here.

Wenham, Great. Suffolk. on the river Breton. At this place have been found ſeveral platters, and potſherds of Roman earth, ſome of which had inſcriptions on them, as alſo coals, urns, aſhes, and bones of cattle, a ſacrificing knife, &c.

Weremouth Monks. Durham. On Fulwell hill near this town in ſome limeſtone quarries was found a ſkeleton with ſome Roman coins near the right hand. Gough.

Weſtacre. Norfolk. on the river Nar. Near it are the traces of a Roman fortification.

Weſtbury. Wilts. Under Saliſbury Plain is ſuppoſed to have riſen out of the old Roman town about half a mile north of it, where have been found great quantities of Roman coins. Gibſon.

Weſtmill. Herts. near Buntingford. Two labourers digging a trench in Lemon field in this pariſh, ſtruck on two large Roman veſſels of pale reddiſh earth, pointed at the bottom, and having handles with letters on them. They contained only dirt and chalk. Gough.

Weſtminſter. Middleſex. was formerly a mile diſtant from London, though now it joins it. If was anciently called Thorney. Here formerly ſtood a temple of Apollo, till thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius. From the ruins of it Sebert king of the Weſt Saxons raiſed a Chriſtian church. Watling ſtreet paſſed through this place.

Wethersfield. Eſſex. In this pariſh ſeveral Roman urns, glaſs, and other antiquities are found.

Weſtwang. Yorkſh. E R. In this field a ſkeleton was found. &c. In the entrenchments, which divide, and diſſect in every direction the high wolds of this part of Yorkſhire, broken ſpears, heads of arrows, and other remnants of ancient weapons are frequently found. Archæol.

Whilton. Northamptonſh. has a field, in which have been ploughed and dug up old foundations of houſes, and among them pieces of Roman money, which the people call Danes Money.

Whitborn Leſard. Durham. Several copper coins of the Roman emperors have been found here.

Whitford. Flint. On the rock above this place, a high and moſt conſpicuous part of the country, ſtands a Pharos erected by the Romans tolerably intire, built of rude limeſtone, bedded in mortar, of a circular form and conſiderable height. Within are the traces of a ſtair caſe leading to the upper ſtory. To this building leads very evidently a broad raiſed road pointing from the eaſt, and near its upper end are marks of a trench. Gough.

White Horſe Hill. Berks. On the top of this hill, which may be ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance, is Uffington Caſtle, a Roman camp

camp of ſeveral acres, ſurrounded by a trench, and rampart, from whence is a very extenſive proſpect.

Whitley. Northumberland. weſt of Warkworth, has the remains of a Roman camp, called Whitley Caſtle. It lies at the conflux of the Alon and Tyne; and the remains of a large town, with evident traces of old fortifications, and marks of antiquity. By an inſcription diſcovered here, it appears to have had a temple built by the third Cohort of the Nervii to Antoninus the Emperor, ſon of Severus.

Whittingham. Northumberland. weſt of Alnwick. Near it is a Roman mount, called Caſtle Hill.

Whittleton. Hill. Salop. north of Onibury, has upon it a Roman encampment, called Norton Walls.

Wilbury Hill. Herts. between Baldock, and Ikleford in Hitchin pariſh, has a camp of about ſeven acres. Half the vallum is defaced. The Icning ſtreet paſſes over the hill. Roman coins have been found here.

Wilcot. Oxfordſh. ſouth of Charlbury. has the veſtiges of a Roman work for making bricks, tiles, and ſtucco, alſo a ſpreading tumulus conſiſting of fragments of Roman bricks, cement, &c.

Willoford. Cumberland. A Roman fort, where the wall croſſes the river Irthing.

Willy. Wilts. has the traces of a very large camp over againſt it fortified with a double ditch, and ſuppoſed Roman. The neighbours call it Yaneſbury caſtle. Camden.

Wincaunton. Somerſet. An urn was found here not long ago, full of Roman coins. Stukeley.

Windſor. Berks. On St. Leonard's Hill near this town was found a Roman lamp, and other antiquities. Horſley.

Witheringham. Lincolnſh. in the moſt northern angle of this county. Half a mile eaſt of it was an old Roman town, now a common, bounded by the marſhes of the Humber, where many antiquities have been ploughed up.

Wintrington. Lincolnſh. near Wintringham. A curious Roman pavement was diſcovered here in the fields near the Humber, about a mile eaſt of the Roman road leading to Lincoln.

Wirkſworth. Derbyſh. Near it a large quantity of Roman coins was dug

dug up. They were chiefly of the firſt Emperors and in good preſervation.

Witham. Eſſex. Here are conſiderable remains of a circular Roman camp on Cheping Hill. And in the church, eſpecially the ſteeple, are great quantities of Roman bricks. Gough.

Witney. Oxfordſh, Roman coins found. H's Leland.

Wivelſcomb. Somerſet. An urn full of Roman coins found. Gough.

Wollaſton. Northamptonſh. Here is an old houſe, named Bury Farm. And about the diſtance of a furlong ſouthward from the church is an eminence, encloſed with a ſtone wall in circumference about half an acre, not improbably ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſpecula. Bridges.

Woodbury Hill. Worceſterſh. near Stockton. has upon it a Roman encampment containing near thirty acres.

Woodcheſter. Gloceſterſh. ſouth of Stroud. A teſſeraick pavement of beaſts, and flowers appears in the church-yard, two or three feet deep in digging the graves. It is ſtill tolerably perfect, though many coffins lie upon it. Here was once a chapel, dedicated to St. Blaiſe, in digging up the foundations of which Roman coins and other antiquities were found.

Woodford. Northamptonſh. In a field are three large hills, apparently tumuli. Abundance of Roman dice like bricks, and tiles were found here, and a Roman urn was turned up by the plough. Bridges.

Worceſter, City of. is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town from their antiquities found there.

Worvill. Salop. In this pariſh is a Roman camp, called the Walls, cloſe by a little village of the name of Cheſterton. The form of it is neareſt to a ſquare, and it has had four gates, or entrances. No coins, or antiquities have been found. Gough.

Y.

Yarborough. Lincolnſh. A great Roman camp near Croxton. Vaſt quantities of Roman coins are found. Stukeley.

Yſtraedvelty. Brecon. In the neighbourhood of this town was found a gold coin of Veſpaſian Maximi Moduli. It is at preſent in poſſeſſion of a perſon at Neath. Archæol.

THE TOWNS

CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.

Chesterfield
Layton Buzzard
Sandye.

BERKS.

Bray
Easthampstead
Hendred
Sinodun Hill
Streetley
Wallingford
Waltham, White
Waltham, Lawrence
Wantage
White Horse Hill.

BRECON.

Builth
Brecknock
Hay
Llanfrynach
Kaereu
Old Town
Ystraedvelty.

BUCKS.

Chipping Wycomb.

CAMBRIDGE.

Caxton
Elm
Ely, Isle
Gogmagog Hills.
Impington
Linton
March
Shelford
Soham
Trompington
Welney.

CARMARTHEN.

Abercover
Cunvil
Kastelh Karreg
Kilmaen Lhwyd
Lhan Boydy
Lhan Debie
Lhandovery
Lhan Vairy Bryn.

CARDIGAN.

Lhan Dervi Brevi.

CARNARVON.

Dolwyddelen
Trevriw.

CHESHIRE.

Banchor
Bickerton
Burton Hills
Stretton.

CORNWALL.

Condora
Egloshell
Launceston
St. Agnes
Stratton
Trewardeth.

CUMBERLAND.

Bees, St.
Beaucastle
Brough on the Sands
Burdoswald
Castlesteeds
Ellenborough
Moncaster
Moresby
Naworth Castle
Netherby
Old Carlisle
Pap Castle
Ravenglass
Trederman
Watchcross
Willoford.

DERBY.

Bakewell
Bradburn
Brough
Buxton
Chester, Little
Cromford
Glossop
Hopton
Ripley
Wirksworth

DEVON.

Exmore
Totness.

Totneſs.

DORSET.

Abbotſbury
Badbury
Bere Regis
Bradford Peverel
Buckland Abbas
Bulbarrow Hill
Dieuliſh
Eggerdon Hill
Fordington
Hambledon Hill
Maiden Caſtle
Stoke Wake
Wareham
Wivelſcomb.

DURHAM.

Cheſter-le-Street
Coniſcliff
Durham, Old
Lancheſter
Pierce Bridge
South Shields
Stanhope
Thornton
Weremouth,
Monks
WhitbornLeſard.

ESSEX.

Bellericay
Boreham
Broomfield
Cheſterford
Chipping Ongar
Coggeſhall
Dunmow
Fawburn
Harwich
Heybridge
Leigh
Low Layton
Merſey, Weſt
Rokolt
Shenfield
Shoebury
Wanſtead
Weald
Wethersfield
Witham.

FLINT.

Caerwys
Flint
Holt Caſtle
Whitford.

GLAMORGAN.

Cowbridge
Caerfilly
Ewenny
St. Donats.

GLOCESTER.

Abſton
Auſt Paſſage
Batsford
Beckford
Beverſton
Bibury
Cerney
Chedworth
Coates
Coleſburn
Conderton
Cromall, Abbots
Daglingworth
Doddington
Henbury
Henham
Kingſcot
King's Stanley
Laſborough
Lemington,
Lower
Letchlade
Lidney
Northleach
Oldbury
Painſwick
Rodmarton
Saperton
Stow in the Wold
Swacliffe
Syreford
Tetbury
Tewkſbury
Titherington
Twining
Uley
Woodcheſter.

HANTS.

Andover
Bullingdon
Kingſclere
Lymington
Okebury
Quarley
Romſey
Silcheſter
Southampton.

HEREFORD.

Brandon Camp
Dinder
Sutton Walls.

HERTFORD.

Abbots Langley
Arbury Banks
Aſhwell
Berkhamſtead
Braughing
Buntingford
Caldicot
Cheſhunt
Hexton
Puckeridge
Royſton
Stortford, Biſhops
Weſtmill
Wilbury Hill.

HUNTINGDON.

Godmancheſter
Sawtry
St. Neots
Stilton.

KENT.

Blackheath
Boughton
Charing
Chatham

Chatham
Chilham
Eaſtwell
Folkſtone
Hithe, Eaſt
Lydd
Newenden
Reculver
Romney
Shooter's Hill
Southfleet
Stowting
Upchurch.

LANCASTER.

Blackburn
Blackrode
Burnley
Bury
Coln
Overborough
Urſwick.

LEICESTER.

Borough
Harborough, Market
Hinckley
Kibworth
Lubenham
Medburn
Ratby
Rodeley
Segs Hill
Shawell
Thurmaſton
Wanlip.

LINCOLN.

Alkborough
Ancaſter
Aſwic Grange
Aukley
Belvoir
Bourn
Broughton
Burgh
Carlton, Scrope
Caſter, Thong
Caythorpe
Child's Aſhby
Denton
Donington
Fleet
Gainſthorpe
Gedney
Giggleſburn
Goſwell
Grantham
Grimſthorpe
Harlaxton
Haynton
Hibalſtow
Holbeach
Horncaſtle
Hunnington
Ludford
Marton
Metheringham
Moulton, Chapel
Nocton
Nun, Ormſby
Oumby
Paunton, Great
Ranceby
Roxby
Santon
Sempringham
Sleaford
Spalding
Spilſby
Spittal in the Street
Stainfield
Strawſton
Wainfleet
Winteringham
Winterton
Yarborough Camp.

MIDDLESEX.

Bentley
Hackney
Hampſtead
Iſlington
Sheperton
Turnham Green
Weſtminſter

MERIONETH.

Bala
Dolegelly
Feſtinoeg
Harleigh
Kaer Gai
Keven Kaer
Trawſvynyd

MONMOUTH.

Charſton Rock
Chepſtow
Llanvair is Coed
Mathen
St. Julian
Sudbrooke
Tredonnock.

MONTGOMERY.

Kaer Swys
Machynleth.

NORFOLK.

Brancaſter
Buxton
Caſtle Riſing
Creeke, South
Earlham
Lindford
Narford
Norwich
Oxburgh
Oxned
Taſborough
Therſton
Walpole, St. Peter's
Walſingham, Old
Weſtacre.

NORTHAMPTON.

Badby
Barnack
Barnwell
Caſter
Cateſby

Cateſby
Charlton
Cheſter by Irche-
ſter
Chipping War-
den
Cogenhoo
Cotterſtock
Drayton
Farndon, Eaſt
Guilſborough
Kettering
Northampton
Paulſperry
Piddington
Ringſtead
Stanwick
Stratford, Old
Thorp by Peter-
borough
Weedon, Beck
Weedon, Pinkney
Weldon, Great
Whilton
Wollaſton
Woodford.

NORTHUM-
BERLAND.

Benwell
Blenkenſhip
Carrawburgh
Couſin's Houſe
Denton
Elſdon
Halton Cheſters
Heddon, Eaſt
Hexham
Houſeſteeds
Little Cheſters
Old Town
Riecheſter
Riſingham
Rutcheſter
Shewing Sheels
Symondſburn
Towertay
Tynemouth
Walbottle
Walwick Cheſters
Whitley Caſtle
Whittingham.

NOTTING-
HAM.

Barton
Clifton
Hickling
Mansfield Wood-
houſe
Newark
Southwell
Stanford.

OXFORD.

Aldcheſter
Aſtol
Aſton Rowan
Banbury
Beckley
Benſon
Chadlington
Chinnor
Chipping Norton
Dorcheſter
Ewelme
Goring
Henley upon
Thames
Kiddington
Kirklington
Sherborne
Stonesfield
Steeple Aſton
Stretton Audley
Tew, Great
Thame
Wilcot.

RADNOR.

Cwm
Radnor, Old.

RUTLAND.

Bridge Caſterton
Market Overton.

SALOP.

Cleehill
Haleſowen
Middle
Ponteſbury
Ruſhbury
Tongley Hill
Whittleton
Worvill.

SOMERSET.

Bathford
Bruton
Cadbury, North
Catterworth
Cheſterton
Chidley Mount
Coker, Eaſt
Conqueſt
Corton
Elme
Farley Park
Hampden Hill
Ilcheſter
Knowle Hill
Lydiard Law-
rence
Petherton, South
Sutton
Walcot
Wellow
Wincaunton

STAFFORD.

Aſhwood
Elford
Mayfield
Morton
Okeover
Oldbury
Over Arley
Hints
Rowley Regis
Stretton
Tatenhill

SUFFOLK.

Blithburgh
Burgh
Dunwich
Eye
Haughleigh
Icklingham
Ixning
Ixworth

Ixworth
Newmarket
Pakenham
Stowlangtoft
Walton
Wenham, Great

SURRY.

Albury
Bagſhot
Chelſham
Chobham
Darking
Frimley
Gatton
Guildford
Haſcomb
Hedley
Kingſton on Thames
Nutsfield
Okeley
Walton on Thames.

SUSSEX.

Eaſtbourn
Pevenſey
Rye.

WARWICK.

Aulceſter
Birmingham
Brinklow
Cheſterton
Coventry
Coleſhill
Dugdale
Foleſhill
Hampton in Arden
Monk's Kirby
Salbridge
Warwick.

WESTMORLAND.

Appleby
Broughham
Crakenthorpe
Crawdundale
Waith
Howgill Caſtle
Levins
Machel's Bank
Maiden Caſtle
Watercrook

WILTS.

Ameſbury
Bromham
Calne
Clarendon Park
Dean, Weſt.
Devizes
Eaſton, Grey
Eſcourt
Laycock
Leckham
Littleton
Longford
Marlborough
Martinſal Hill
Monkton Farley
Sherſton
Silbury Hill
Studley
Warminſter
Wanborough
Weſtbury
Willey
Wraxal, North
Upham
Yaneſbury Caſtle.

WORCESTER.

Bredon
Dorn
Hagley
Malvern Hills
Upton
Woodbury Hill
Worceſter.

YORK.

Abberford, W. R.
Addle, W. R.
Aldborough, N. R.
Bainbridge, N.
Barwick, W.
Beverley, E. R.
Bingley, W.
Bradfield, W.
Burgh, E. R.
Boroughbridge, W.
Caldwell, N.
Clifton, W.
Clifton by Doncaſter, W.
Coniſborough, W.
Cookridge, W.
Eaſtneſs, N.
Gargrave, W.
Giggleſwick, W.
Greta Bridge, N.
Gretland, W.
Howcaſter Rig.
Heaton, W.
Hellensford, W.
Hipperholm, W.
Hovingham, W.
Huthersfield, W.
Ilkley, W.
Kidal, W.
Malton, E.
Middlethorp
Millington, E.
Merton Bank
Methum, E.
Newton Kyme
Pickering, N.
Rookby, N.
Spennythorn, N.
Sowerby, W.
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ERRATA.

Preface. p. iii. laſt line, diſſertion, r. *diſſertation.*
Note, anguſtam, r. *auguſtam.*
x. l. 31. "Camden has paid" ſhould have begun a new Section.
xi. l. 9. farthar, r. *farther.*
xiii. l. 5. theſe, r. *three.*
Introduct. 4. l. 3. from bottom, thoſe, r. *theſe.*
11. l. 4. from bottom, Antonine's, r. *Antonines.*
17. l. 21. Urpes, r. *Urbes.*
24. l. 4. from bottom, ſtaid this, add *and the next year.*
33. laſt line but one, Aſone, r. *Alone.*
67. l. 3. Strond, r. *Stroud.*
68. l. 18. their, r. *this.*
Introd. p. 77. Note, Thornſton, r. *Thornton.*
103. l. 19. Dert, r. *Dart.*
116. l. 9. diſtance, r. *diſtances.*
Iter. Brit. 135. l. 7. Bermenio, r. *Bremenio.*
188. l. 2. ſituation, r. *ſtation.*
243. l. 3. maſonary, r. *maſonry.*
319. l. 14. our, r. *an.*
348. l. 4. from bottom, Grandivus, r. *Gradivus.*
Append. 423. l. 4. Bullceum, r. *Bulloeum.*
427. l. 13. Burton, r. *Bruton.*
443. l. 24. ſpots, r. *ſports.*
445. l. 2. ſtones, r. *ſtone.*
451. l. 20. Buckenhan, r. *Buckenham.*

ERRATA in the Map of England.

Durobrivis. Weſt Lynn is placed *eaſt* of the river inſtead of *weſt*, as it really lies.
Portus novis, r. *novus.*
Stow in the World, r. *Would.*

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